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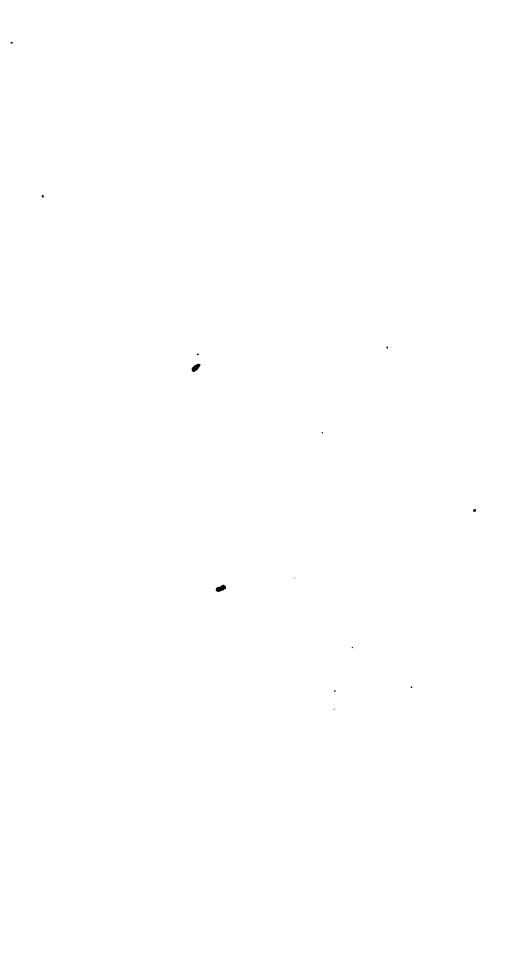
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Prices SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE,

OR THE

SUMMER'S RAMBLE

OF

MR. GEOFFRY WILDGOOSE.

A COMIC ROMANCE

To which is prefixed

THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

LONDON:

Printed for Walker and Edwards;

C. and J. Rivington; Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown; Cadell and Davies; J. Nunn; Law and Whittaker; Lackington and Co.; J. Richardson; R. Scholey; Baldwin, Cradock, and Juy; Gale and Fenner; J. Black; Newman and Co.; Black and Co.; Sherwood, Neely, and Jones; and B. Reynolds.

1816.

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T. Davison, Eombard-street, Whitefriars, London.

THE

LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

THIS ingenious novel was the production of the Rev. Richard Graves, rector of Claverton in Somersetshire: a gentleman who has been considerably distinguished in the literary world for above half a century. His father was Richard Graves, esq. of Mickleton in Gloucestershire, who died in 1729, and was a man of learning, particularly in the history and antiquities of his country.

The author of this work was born at Mickleton, the seat of his father and grandfather, on May 4, 1715, and received his early education under the Rev. Mr. Smith, the curate of the parish. About the age of thirteen he was removed thence to the school of Abingdon in Berkshire; the reputation of which, at that time, stood very high. At the age of sixteen, he was chosen scholar of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he was soon distinguished for uncommon proficiency.

Such was his eagerness for classical knowledge. that he had not been long at Oxford before he joined a small party of young men, who assembled in the evenings to read Epictetus, Theophrastus, and such Greek authors as were not, at that time, recommended in the common course of study; and it is much to the credit of this party, that their only beverage, at these meetings, was water. It was about this time that he became acquainted with Shenstone the poet; and their intimacy, which continued till the death of the latter, was frequently renewed by episiolary correspondence, part of which has been published: There does not appear to have been a perfect coincidence of sentiment between them in matters of taste: but in general there was a congeniality. and a harmony of opinion and friendship, which added not inconsiderably to the happiness of both.

In 1736, Mr. Graves, having left Pembroke, was elected a fellow of All Souls; but, instead of pursuing theological studies, as he first intended, he was led to the study of physic, and attended two courses of anatomical lectures, in London. From this, however, he was diverted by a long and dangerous illness, which left him in a very languid etate; and on his recovery, he resumed his original intention, and was admitted to holy orders

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In 1740, at which time also be took his master's degree.

Some time after he went to reside with Mr. Fitzherbert, at Tissington in Derbyshire, who had a donative in his gift, and was desirous of the company of a clergyman. In this house Mr. Graves enjoyed the advantage of elegant society for nearly three years. While making a tour in the north, he accidentally met with a relation at Scarborough, Pr. Samuel Knight, archdeacon of Berkshire, by whose recommendation he obtained a curacy near Oxford; which, at this time, became necessary, as he had come into office in his college, and was obliged to reside within a convenient distance. For this purpose he lodged with a gentleman farmer in the neighbourhood, whose youngest daughter, a very amiable young lady, so far captivated him, that he resigned his fellowship and married her. This incident, with some fictitious circumstances, is supposed to be related in the present work, in the history of Mr. Rivers.

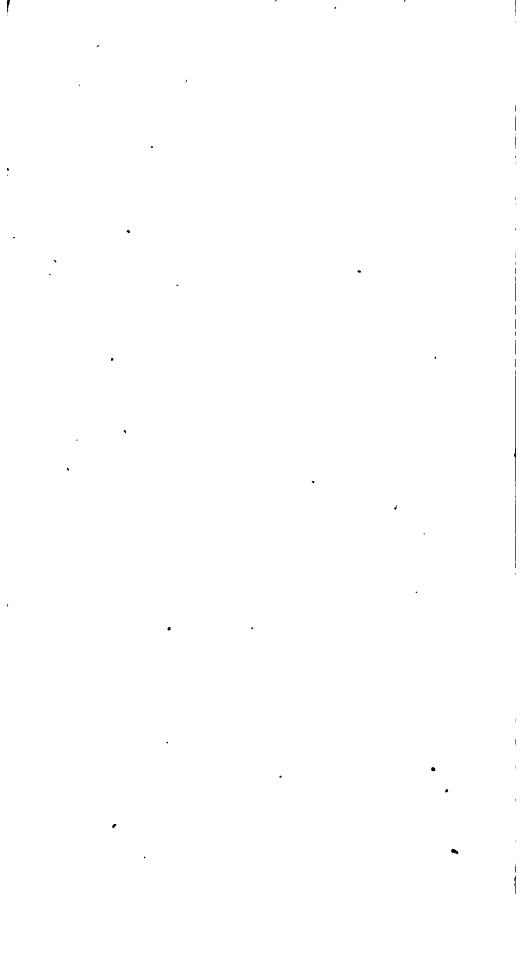
About the year 1750 he was presented by Mr. Skrine to the rectory of Claverton, on which he resided very constantly during the whole of his life; and filled up his time, as well as improved his circumstances; by taking a few pupils, to be educated with his children. In 1763 he was pre-

sented to the living of Kilmersdon, through the interest of his steady friend, Ralph Allen, esq. of Prior Park, who likewise procured him a searf from lady Chatham.

Although Mr. Graves frequently employed his pen on light and gay subjects, he did not commence author until the year 1765, when he published 'The Festoon,' a collection of Epigrams, chosen with great judgment, and prefaced by a valuable critical essay on that species of composition, for which he received a silver medal, offered by the proprietors of a periodical work for the best essay on that subject. The success of The Festoon was, however, not great; although, perhaps, as much as he expected. It was followed, at short intervals, by ' Lucubrations in Prose and Rhyme'-- 'The Spiritual Quixote'- 'A Treatise on Politeness,' translated from the Italian of De la Casa, archbishop of Benevento- Columella, or the Distressed Anchorite,'- Euphrosyne,' consisting of poetical pieces- Bugenius, or Anecdotes of the Golden Vale'- Recollections of some Particulars in the Life of Mr. Shenatene'-'Plexippus, or the Aspiring Plebeian'-- 'The Rout-Fleurettes,' a translation of archbishop Fancion's Ode on Solitude, &c .-- The Life of Commodus, from the Greek of Herodian'-'Hiero on the Condition of Royalty, from Menophon'- The Mediveries of Antoninus, from the Greek'—'The Reveries of Solitude'—'The Coalition, or Rehearsel of the Pastoral Opera of Echo and Narcissus'—'Sermons on various Subjects'—'The Farmer's Son,' as a counterpart to Mr. Anstey's 'Farmer's Daughter'—'The Invalid, with the obvious Means of enjoying Long Life, by a Nonagenarian'—and 'Senilities.'

The merit of these compositions is various; but the general character of all Mr. Graves's works resolves itself into benevolence, instruction, and harmless amusement. He was himself the amiable character he frequently portrays; and, by habits of cheerfulness and temperance, prolonged his life, free from blame and care, until his ninetieth year, when he expired after a very short illness.

Of the works now enumerated, the 'Spiritual Quixote' has been by far the most popular. Independent of the design, which, at the time of publication, was an object of some importance, the execution of it made it soon be ranked among those productions which are chiefly admired for ingenuity of fiction. By occasionally introducing real characters and authenticated narratives, he has also diffused a charm over the whole, by which curiosity is excited, and gratified in the most pleasing manner.



PREFATORY ANECDOTE,

BY THE EDITOR.

GOING lately into the shop of a little upholsterer, not far from the celebrated haunt of the
Muses, called Grub-street, I observed him with a
bunch of small keys in his hand, with one of which
he had just opened a black leather port-folio, or
travelling letter-case. The poor man shaking his
head with an air of disappointment, I inquired into
the cause of his chagrin; upon which he gave me
the following account:

'Some years ago,' says he, 'a jolly plump gentleman, with a very serious countenance, came to lodge at my house, and rented an apartment up three pair of stairs backwards. It is not usual,' continues he, 'to give any long credit to lodgers of that kind. But the gentleman in question looked like a very honest man. By his dress, indeed, I should have taken him for a country clergyman; but that he never drank ale or smoked tobacco. I was unwilling, therefore, after the first time, to give him the trouble of a weekly payment; so had let his

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rent run on for near six weeks; at which time, one
Friday morning, before any one was stirring, he
suddenly decamped; leaving nothing behind him,
but an old Bible, an old pair of shoes, and an old
grissled periwig. I did not think it worth while to
advertise my lodger. I made inquiries after him at
the coffee-house, however, which he frequented,
and at the chop-house where he dined; but have
heard nothing of him to this day.'

The upholsterer, it seems, was in hopes that this letter-case (which, upon removing the bedstead, he had found thrust over the tester) might have contained a bank bill, or something of value. But, to his utter confusion, he found nothing in it, except the manuscript of the following history; which he considered as waste paper, and, prophetically of its fate, perhaps, said it was good for nothing, but to line trunks and band-boxes.

Upon casting my eyes, however, over two or three different pages, I thought it might suit the taste of the present age; in which also the subject appeared by no means unseasonable. I, therefore, offered the honest man an equivalent for his six weeks' rent; and, after drinking half a pint of mountain together at the next tavern, we finished our contract.

Upon examining my purchase, I found the following rough draft of the author's preface; which, notwithstanding the sagacious upholsterer's argument to the contrary, makes it probable that the history was written by a clergyman.

THE

APOLOGY,

OR

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Loves of Theagenes and Charicles) was written by Heliodorus, a Thracian bishop. The prelate was called before a synod for this indecorum; and having his choice given him, either to suppress his romance, or to quit his preferment, he is said to have preferred the literary fame of that juvenile performance to the revenues of a bishopric.

But, though the good man may be blamed for his conduct, I think the synod were too severe in their censure: for I can see no more harm in a fable of this kind (if properly conducted) than in any other, either mythological or parabolical representation of the truth. Nay, I am convinced that Don Quixote or Gil Blas, Clarissa or Sir Charles Grandison, will furnish more hints for correcting the follies and regulating the morals of young persons, and impress them more forcibly on their minds, than volumes of severe precepts seriously delivered and dogmatically enforced.

The following narrative was intended to expose a species of folly which has frequently disturbed the tranquillity of this nation. The author, indeed, by no means considers ridicule as a proper test of religious opinions. But they are the practices, rather than the principles, of the people in question. which he thinks exceptionable. And the following work is so far from ridiculing religion (as, perhaps, may be objected), that, he flatters himself, it has a direct tendency to prevent religion becoming ridiculous, by the absurd conduct of such irregular teachers of it. And he does not see how the honour of God is any more concerned in an attempt to expose the ill-judged zeal of a frantic enthusiast, than the authority of the king would be in our laughing at the absurdities of some pragmatical country justice or a petty constable.'—Thus far the author.

In a blank leaf, next to the title-page, I found an odd instance of the author's peculiar turn: for he had there written this whimsical parody upon Shake-speare's whimsical epitaph:

Reader! for goodness' sake, forbear
To change one word that's written here.
Bless'd be the man that spares my scribbling;
But, curs'd be he that would be nibbling.'

Accordingly, as I found the language tolerably correct, and the whole piece as highly finished as this species of writing is thought to deserve, I have given it to the public just as I found it; though I cannot but think that the author might have heightened the ridicule of his principal characters, by making more use of some modern journals; which has since been done, on a different occasion, with exquisite humour, by one of the first writers* of the age for genius and learning.

Now, what became of the author of this history; whether he was picked up by those fees to indigent

therit, the bum-bailiffs, or those friends to bashful courage, a press-gang; it is impossible, in this particular, to gratify the reader's curiosity. But, from his landlord's account, it seems probable that, having some scruple about publishing this work, he left it. as the ostrich does her eggs, to take its chance; or, perhaps, made use of this innocent stratagem i that if ever, by any accident, his piece should see the light, he might engage the attention of the publie to a subject which he thought of importance; and by his mysterious and sudden departure would incinuate, that he had put a voluntary period to his own life. For, I cannot but think that, instead of an editor's informing the world, that a work was produced, either amidst a hurry of business, or in retirement: in a fit of sickness, or on a journey; by a youth under twenty, or by a lady; or the like uninteresting circumstances; it would be more likely to rouse the curiosity of mankind, to assure them, that it was written by a man that had either hanged or drowned himself.

POSTSCRIPT.

After the above ludicrous defiance of the critics, I could not but smile at the following memorandum; which partly accounts for the author's not giving his work to the public, according to his first intention:

'N.B. Having written the following tale for my winter-evenings' amusement, when a weakness in my eyer would not permit me to read; and being conscious that I have transgressed, in several instances,

the strict rules of epopers; I was deterred from publishing it by a set of censorious Christians, lately started up, called Reviewers; who will not suffer a man to nod in his elbow-chair, without giving hims a jog; nor to talk nonsense, without contradicting or ridiculing him.'

ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE the Preface was printed off, happening to mention this adventure with the upholsterer, as also the cipher at the end of the following Dedication, to a Gloucestershire esquire, he lifted up his hands, and, in a strain of alliteration, cried out, 'Cot's life! my old friend and crony! that comical cur, Christopher Collop!—commonly called, the comely curate of Cotswold! he was always scribbling; and, I remember, about ten years ago, took a walk to London (as he always walked to keep down his fat), with an intent to publish something, as his friends imagined; but he would never discover the event of that journey.

'What is remarkable, however,' added the esquire, if Kit were really the author of a thing of this kind, is, that although he did not approve of the Methodists rambling about the country, as many of them do; yet he was suspected to favour them in his heart; and continued so to do to the day of his

death.

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AUTHOR'S DEDICATION,

TO

MONSIEUR PATTYPAN,

Pastry-cook to his most sacred Majesty King George IL

SIR,

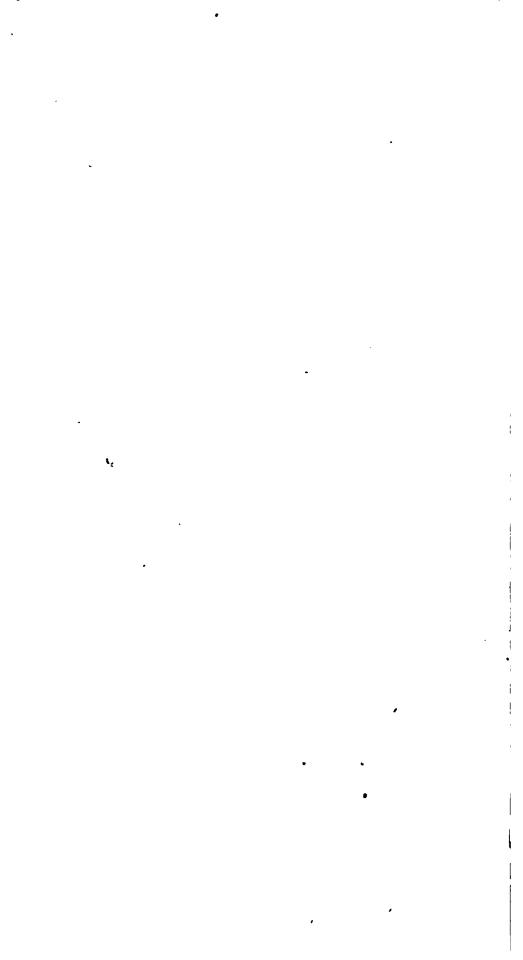
THOUGH a stranger to your person, I am no stranger to your ingenuity and your profound skill in your profession. I have often amused myself with some of those elegant compositions with which you daily entertain the public. I have long been acquainted with the virtues of your diet-bread; am a great friend to your wigs; and think myself under great obligations to your admirable puffs.

As I am convinced, therefore, you will make a proper use of may works; will do justice to their merit, and cover their defects: that, by the well-known goodness of your taste, you will preserve them from the attacks of the sourcest critics; and, by the sweetness of your disposition, defend them against their bieterest enemies; if you are not overstocked with waste-paper by my brethren of the quill, I beg leave to dedicate these few sheets to your service; and am,

Sir,

Your devoted humble servant,

XX.



THE

INTRODUCTION.

LIVERY barber and blind fiddler is acquainted with the false delicacy of Politian and Peter Bembo, who would never read the Bible (the Valgate translation of it, I suppose) for fear of corsupting their style. Now, though I would not be so unreasonable, as to expect the gentle reader of this trifling history to have read his Bible, much less all the numerous commentators upon it: to have perused the profound treatises of John Burstamantius upon the Sacred Animals, or Laurentius Codomannus upon the Scripture Chronology; to have studied Quistorpius's Annotations, or the learned labours of Copenstenius, Stumpius, Conrade Godenius, and the like; yet, in order to relish many parts of this narration, and to enter into the humour which is sometimes aimed at; I think it absolutely necessary that a man should have some smattering in the religion of his country, some tincture of that education which prevailed in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; I mean, that he should have been taught his Catechism in his infancy; or, at least, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, in the vulgar tongue: nay, that he should have dipped into the Bible sometimes, or, at

^{*} Lippis notum et tonsoribus.' HOR.

least, should have occasionally conversed with those that have. For, as the hero of this romance sallies forth, in order to revive the practice of, what he imagines to be, true Christianity; it is impossible that a person of a mere modern education (of which the doctrines of Christianity seldom make the least part) should comprehend the writer's intention.

But, as I would wish, for the sake of the book-seller, to have my work as universally interesting as possible, such a person may yet, perhaps, find some little amusement; especially if he has a taste for regular journals, or books of travels, where we frequently attended the adventurer, with great patience, from stage to stage; though, perhaps, we meet with nothing more material, than the distance of one place from another; the provisions the traveller finds at his inn; the 'number of aldermen that govern, or the number of bells that entertain,' a borough town; or the like diverting particulars.

The reader will likewise meet with several trifling incidents from real life, which, however, the author flatters himself, are so far disguised by an alteration of the circumstances of place and time, as to prevent a particular application—unless where a particular application was intended.

SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

The Education and juvenile Pursuits of Mr. Wildgoose.

IN a sequestered village, whose Gothic spire (though hardly discernible in a map of the world) makes a picturesque appearance under the Cotswold hills, the family of the Wildgooses had been settled for many generations. The only surviving heir to their freehold estate, which, next to that of the 'squire, was the most considerable in the parish, was Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose, the subject of the following history. They had another son, indeed, who died in his infancy; and also a daughter: but as she married young, contrary to her parents' approbation, and became the careful mother of many children, she, for that reason, made but a small figure in the annals of the family.

Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose received the first rudiments of his education at a little free-school by the side of the church-yard; from whence he was removed, at a proper age, to a considerable grammarschool: and having, by the time he was seventeen, gained as much classical knowledge as is usually taught in those seminaries, the master greatly ex-

tolled his parts and genius. His father, therefore. whose veneration for learning rose in proportion to his own want of it, thinking his son might angment his fortune by some learned profession, sent him to finish his studies in the university of Oxford. Young Wildgoose applied himself to the sciences with great assiduity. And, though he had been prevailed on to make one or two excursious to London, and had taken a glimpse of the fashionable world: had seen Quin in his meridian at Drury-lane, and Garrick in his dawn at Goodman's-fields: had shown his face at the Bedford coffee-house, and even eat a jelly with Betty Caroless in Covent-garden. Notwithstanding these youthful sallies, young Wildgoose went through the business of the college with diligence and regularity. And having in his person and behaviour something naturally agreeable, an openness of countenance and a simplicity of manners, he gained the love and esteem of his acquaintance, which were pretty numerous, and of the genteeler sort of young people in the university. But, soon after he had been created senior soph, by the solemn imposition of Aristotle upon his head (which solemnity he made a pretence for drawing upon the old gentleman for ten guineas extraordinary), and when he was just aspiring to the high dignity and honourable privileges of a hachelor in arts, he was recalled to his native seat by the death of his father.

Old Mr. Wildgoose had always shown a great affection for his son. But the necessary expenses of a university education appearing to him the height of extravagance, according to the opinion he now entertained of his son Geoffry, he was afraid his estate would be squandered away the moment he was laid in his grave. Besides, as it had been freed from a considerable encumbrance by Mrs. Wildgoose's fortune, who was the daughter of a wealthy

[•] Carlesis! ah! nostris et sieta et sienda camenis Meret. Brit.

clergyman, and as it had been greatly augmented by her good economy and his own frugality, he left a great part of his fortune in Mrs. Wildgoose's power. As Mr. Geoffry, however, was the only son, and was conscious of being the darling of his mother, this circumstance gave him no kind of uneasiness. And though his father had intended him for some learned profession (as was observed), yet, being now his own master; and the natural aversion which most young people have to confinement, falling in with his mother's inclination to keep her son always with her, he dwelt at home for some years: a comfort to his mother in her decline of life, a conversable companion to the neighbouring gentlemen. an oracle amongst the farmers, and a wag amongst the gossips at every christening and festival entertainment.

Mr. Wildgoose's chief employment was to manage that part of his mother's estate which she kept in her hands, to the best advantage. This, however, with the assistance of an old servant, gave him little trouble, and left him at liberty to amuse himself. either in company or in the common recreations of the country; er. what was more to his taste, in reading history, poetry, and, in short, most of the best authors in the English language. He frequently Walked out, indeed, with his greyhound, or with his spaniel and gun; but the one was rather for a companion, and the other for show, then for any great pleasure which he took either in coursing or shooting. In this obscurity Mr. Wildgoose had probably spent his life, and joined the undistinguished list of his deceased ancestors, but for the following contemptible incident.

CHAP. II

A Dispute with the Vicar.

CHRISTMAS being still observed amongst the lower sort of people as a solemn featival, Wildgoose had been invited by a substantial farmer, at that season, to spend a sociable evening with Mr. Powell, the vicar of the parish, and other company. Mr. Wildgoose, though a sensible man, used frequently to entertain his illiterate companions, and excite their admiration, with some academical paradoxes; and was fond of exhibiting his dexterity in managing an argument, on the most trifling occasions, in all the forms of mood and figure, agreeably to the rules of Aristotle or Locke.

In the course of this evening's conversation there arose a dispute between Wildgoose and the vicar, in which, according to the letter of the law, Wildgoose, perhaps, had the right side of the question.

There had lately been a new window-tax imposed, which, amongst the middling sort of people, was a frequent subject of complaint. Wildgoose, it seems, since his retreat into the country, had been improving the old mansion-house, by opening a glass door into the garden. The question was, whether this door ought to be taxed as a window or not, as the overseer, supported by the vicar, seemed to think it ought. Wildgoose insisted upon it, 'that, however a set of country justices (who seldom were great logicians) might determine, a door was not a window; that it was essentially distinguished from it, by its name, its structure, its use, and what not.'

The vicar, instead of answering him merely in a serious way, turned his reasoning into ridicule, with some humour, and, perhaps, with some solidity. He said, 'that as a glass door conveyed light, it

answered the end of a window, and ought to be taxed as such: that its being used as a door, did not destroy the use of it as a window; and, that the name of a thing did not alter its nature. In short,' says the vicar, 'you may as well argue, that a pudding and a dumpling are essentially distinguished, as that a glass door and a glass window are so.'

As a pun or a ludicrous expression has frequently more weight with the vulgar than the most solid argument, the doctor by his raillery turned the laugh against his antagonist, and put him to an awkward silence. The conversation, however, was soon changed, and the company continued their mirth and good humour. But this defeat sunk deeper into Wildgoose's bosom than one would easily imagine, and was attended with considerable consequences, which greatly affected the future conduct of his life.

CHAP. III.

The serious Consequences of it.

SOME of the most important events in history, if traced to their original, have sprung from the most trifling causes. The murder of Cæsar in the capitol was chiefly owing to his not rising from his seat, when the senate tendered him some particular honours. The negociations with the pope for dissolving Henry the Eighth's marriage (which brought on the reformation) are said to have been interrupted by the carl of Wiltshire's dog biting his holiness's toe, when he put it out to be kissed by that ambassador: and, not to multiply instances in so plain a case, the duchess of Mariborough's spilling a bason of water on Mrs. Masham's gown, in Queen Anne's reign, brought in the Tory ministry, and gave a new turn to the affairs of Europe.

Thus, to descend from these heroic examples, the

greatest revolution in Mr. Wildgoose's life sprung from a frivolous dispute, in which he was apparent-ly so slenderly interested.

To account for his resentment on this occasion. however, we must observe, that every man acts a kind of subaltern part in conversation; and he who is an inferior or a common man in oue company, may be a captain, or a leading orator in another. There are few persons of so mean a capacity. or so despicable accomplishments, as not to have a circle of acquaintance who reverence their opinions. and amongst whom they are heard with attention. and utter their decisions with a kind of oracular authority. This was the case with Mr. Wildgoose. In company with any of the neighbouring gentlemen, his superiors, he was modest, and patient of contradiction; but in an assembly of yeomen he was in his glory, in his very kingdom. By ridiculing his opinions, therefore, and diminishing his consequence amongst his own subjects, Mr. Powell was guilty of a kind of high treason, which Wildgoose could not easily forgive.

Time, however, might have worn off this unreasonable disgust against the vicar, if Mr. Wildgoose had not gone to church the next Sunday, whilst the impression was strong upon his imagination. had always been remarkably decent in his behaviour at the public worship, and not only made his responses with an audible voice, but generally, leaning over the pew, accompanied the minister through both the lessons, with a Latin Bible, which he had brought with him from the university. At the same time, however, Mr. Geoffiy was shrewdly suspected to have been guilty of some slight offences against the rules of chastity, with his mother's maid. And though, in general, he might not be worse than his neighbours, yet he probably did not surpass them so much in his private character, as he did in his external deportment at church.

Now it happened unfortunately, that the doctor

was heranguing that day upon the sin of hypocrisy; which, one would think, is a subject the least liable to a particular application by the hypocrite himself; for what knave or debauchee would be encumbered with the mask of piety, unless he flattered himself that it concealed his real character, and screened him from the attacks of public consure? It is to be feared, however, that Mr. Wildgoose was conscious to himself of some slight failings, inconsistent with his sunctified appearance, and was too nearly concerned in the subject of the parson's discourse, not to make a particular application: and whether he suspected Mr. Powell to have pried into his secrets, or whether, as he was piqued against the vicar, he thought the resentment was mutual, whatever was the cause, he from that time avoided his company, and determined for the future to absent himself entirely from church.

As he could not, without exposing his weakness. give any reasons for this alteration in his conduct. he by degrees grew shy of the rest of his acquaintance, and sunk insensibly into a gloomy, unaccountable kind of misanthropy. Mrs. Wildgoose, who was fond of her son, became very uneasy on his account, but could not guess at the cause of his She was always pressing him to go more abroad, and visit his neighbours. Nay, she got Mr. Powell, the vicar, himself (who was really a good-natured man, and, with his wife, often drank tes at Mrs. Wildgoose's) to talk to her son on the subject. Mr. Geoffry pleaded lowness of spirits. and a disrelish for company; and said, with some sullenness, 'that he chose to be alone.' In short, he found out so many excuses from time to time. that at last it was looked upon as his way, his bu, mour to be always alone; and Mrs. Wildgoose desisted from her maternal expostulations,

CHAP. IV.

Mr. Wildgoose enters upon a new Course of Studies.

QUTTERED toast for breakfast now became unseasonable, and gave way to sage and bread and butter. Lamb and salad ceased to be a Sunday's dinner, or part of the second course, and was an obvious dish at every table. The parson of F.field no longer threw his oyster-shell juto the street, ambitiously luxurious! but supped in his garden upon codlins and cream, or a bit of soft cheese and a cucumber. In other words, the spring was far advanced-when Mr. Wildgoose was, one day, sitting in his old-fashioned parlour; and, in an indolent posture, ruminating upon such trifles as usually employ a disgusted mind: the windows were shaded with an over-grown laurel, and the solemn vibrations of an old clock from its sable trunk, with the distant sound of a doleful ditty which the servant whistled as he was digging in the garden, concurred to increase his melancholy.

He roll'd his eyes, that witness'd huge dismay,' and surveyed over and over again every picture, and every part of the hereditary furniture of the mansion-house, which had been so familiar to his eyes from his very infancy. At last, he happened to fix them on an old forlorn quarto, that lay upon a lofty shelf, covered with dust, and tinged with smoke an inch within the margin. Something prompted him to look into it, which, starting from his elbow chair, he immediately put in execution. He found it to contain a miscellaneous collection of godly discourses, upon predestination, election and

On the Bath road.

reprobation, justification by faith, grace and freewill, and the like controverted points of divinity; the productions of those self-taught teachers and self-called pastors of the church, in the time of Cromwell's usurpation. As his usual studies had been very insipid to him, since he was become thus a prey to melancholy, and out of humour with himself, the vicar, and all the neighbourhood, this crude trash happened to suit Mr. Geoffry's vitiated palate; especially as these writings abounded with bitter invectives against the regular clergy, and the established church; and with sentences of reprobation upon all mankind, except a few choice spirits called the elect.

Mr. Wildgoose read over this curious volume in an indolent manner, which rather amused than pleased him, and bewildered rather than instructed him. He was so far from being cloyed, however, with this crabbed food, that he found his appetite increase by indulgence; and, recollecting that there was a closet in the house, which had been locked up ever since the death of his grandmother, who was a rigid Non-conformist, thither he instantly resorts, and finds it stored with a variety of anthors of the same stamp; some Presbyterian, some Independent, some Anabaptist, some Fifth-menarchy men: the works of that swarm of sectaries in the last century; all differing somewhat in their principles, but all agreeing in their inveteracy against the church of England.

This was no unpleasant food for Wildgoose's disorder; for, having conceived so great a prejudice against the vicar of the parish, he gladly embraced any system that seemed to thwart his usual doctrine. In short, in half a year's time he had gone through the whole library of godly discourses; the Marrow of Divinity, Crumbs of Comfort, and Honey-combs for the Elect, the Spiritual Eye-salves and Cordials for the Saints, and Shoves for heavyars'd Christians*; and was forced at last to take up with an old tattered folio of Fox's Martyrology, and another of Master Clark's Lives of famous Men; amongst others, that of Mr. Carter of Norwich, who, the history informs us, was a mighty lover of Norfolk-dumplings.

CHAP. V.

Adopts a new System of Religion.

THE puritanical principles which he had thus imbibed, prepared Mr. Wildgoose to relish the doctrines of the Methodists, which began, about this time, to spread in every corner of the kingdom: and he was much pleased with the journals of their proceedings, two or three of which he had accidentally met with, and which made no slight impression on his imagination. Such a multifarious body of divinity, indeed, quite unsettled Mr. Geoffry's mind, and filled his head with such a farraginous medley of opinions as almost turned his brain. It produced at least, to speak candidly of the matter, that sort of phrensy which we ascribe to enthusiasts in mnsic, poetry, or painting, or in any other art or science; whose imaginations are so entirely possessed by those ideas, as to make them talk and act like madmen, in the sober eye of merely rational people.

But to complete poor Geoffry's religious phrensy, some straggling itinerant had lately penetrated into that neighbourhood, and held forth once or twice a-week at a market-town a few miles from the village where Wildgoose fived. These nocturnal meetings he now frequently attended; at first without his mother's knowledge, or that of any of his neighbours; and when she discovered it, by his frequent absence,

A very good book of old Baxter's.

she thought it more prudent to connive at his whimsies, than aggravate them by opposition.

A pious inclination to retail those doctrines which he had heard at those meetings, as well as the natural propensity which men have to propagate their own opinions, concurring with the prejudice which Mr. Wildgoose had conceived against the parson of the parish, strongly urged him to give vent to that fund of spiritual knowledge, which, like the volatile bee, he had been the whole summer in gleaning from those flowers of rhetoric, and from those flowers of rhetoric, and from those flowers above-mentioned.

He would now and then venture to defend the cause of the Methodists before his mother; but she would never hear him with patience on the subject. She said, 'If the clergy would but do their duty, as her poor father did, and as the canons of the church required, there would be no necessity for these extraordinary proceedings: and if they neglected their duty, complaint should be made to their lawful superiors. Her own father,' she said, was a very good man: and, whatever little show of piety these upstart preachers might raise amongst their followers by the novelty of the thing, she was sure her father did more real good in his sphere. by a regular discharge of his duty in an extensive parish: that he instructed the ignorant, and reproved the vicious; that he catechised the children, visited the sick, and (as for as his circumstances would permit) relieved the poor; and that not only his own parish, but the whole neighbourhood, were the better for his instructions and his example, to this day.'

As Mrs. Wildgoose was so zealous an advocate for the church, Mr. Geoffry forbore to display his sentiments any farther in her presence, though he took an opportunity, now and then, of privately insinuating his notions into the maid, who, being young, was more attentive and more pliant than the man whom age and habit had rendered stub-

born and averse to speculation. In other respects, as Wildgoose had long since deserted his old companions amongst the creditable part of the neighbourhood, he was under a necessity, at present, of keeping 'ailence from (what he thought) such good words,' though it was no small pain and grief to him.

CHAP. VI.

Preliminaries with the fastidious Reader.

R. Wildgeose, being impatient of any longer confinement, began, after some time, to creep out in the dusk of the evening, and join the saber assembly of labourers and mechanics under an old elm, at the cottage gate of an honest, sociable cobbler, where the news of the parish, or the weather of the ensuing day, the badness of the times, or the scarcity of money, and other matters of general concern, were adjusted with great wisdom and pepetration.

As Jeremiah Tugwell (which was the name of this cobbler) will bear a considerable part in this history, the polite reader will not be offended with a slight sketch of his person and character.

Here, however, it may be necessary, once for all, to settle preliminaries with such readers, as are possessed with the modern 'tapino-phoby,' or draad of every thing that is low, either in writing or in conversation. For as people in high life are less prone to that excess of seal or religious enthusiasm, which gave occasion to the following tale, than people in a less elevated sphere, the author could not, consistently with probability, introduce him so frequently amongst the former as amongst the latter.

I have sometimes been tempted to think, however, that high and low are by no means necessarily confined to the different ranks and stations in life; and

have even suspected (though I do not presume to have penetrated into the very sanctum sanctorum of high life) that there may be as much low wit and as many practical jokes going on over a bottle of burgundy at the Star and Garter, or at Arthur's, as ever a pot of porter at the Robin Hood bociety. It seems at least probable, that as we sometimes find very low wit employed upon the highest subjects; so there is room for high humour (if the author had abilities) upon the lowest subjects.

If the reader, however, has otherwise determined it; if he is of opinion that every representation of nature that does not relate to the great world is to be exploded as contemptible stuff, he will certainly repent of having read thus far; and I would exhort him, by all means, to return in peace to his eard-assembly, or to his chocolate-house, and pursue so low a subject no further.

For the take, however, of the less critical customer, the 'fat, sleek-headed' guest, who, like a prudent traveller in a stage-coach, instead of affecting to be more squeamish than his companions, is resolved to be pleased with whatever is set before him, we will proceed in our narration.

CHAP. VII.

What Sort of Man Jeremiah Tugwell was.

COME! then, thou goddess Fame, if haply thou canst steal a moment from high life; from trumpeting forth the praises of the great artist of the golden hoot in Berkeley-square*, and I do not blas-

On a sign there a painter had copied Roubiflac's agme of Fame on the wing; in her right hadd exalting a golden boot, with a trumpet in the left, sounding forth the praises of the illustrious bookmaker.

phemously invoke thy power to record the humbler virtues of a rural craftsman, come to my aid! and bestow one blast in honour of the fidelity, courage, wit, and humour, of the renowned Jeremiah Tugwell.

Jeremiah Tugwell then, or Tagwell, or Tackwell (for learning having been at a low ebb in the family, the orthography is somewhat dubious; nay, a conceited fellow in the village, who pretended to etymology, said it ought to have been written Tugwool, and that wool was put for sheep, and sheep for mutton (by a synecdoche): so that the true meaning of the name, according to his conceit, was Tug-muttons But I value at a nut-shell these fanciful etymologies, which endeavour to elicite a significative meaning from every family name, the originals of which are infinitely uncertain; and our conjectures about them are often as far from the truth as the interpretation of dreams by an old midwife.

Tugwell, then, was a thickset little fellow, near fifty, but of a strong constitution and hale complexion: and though time and accidents had made considerable depredations on his person, had turned the colour of his bushy locks, had made bald the crown of his head, and robbed him of most of his grinders, yet these strokes of time had only given him a more picturesque appearance; and one solitary tooth in his upper mandible, when any thing excited his mirth, gave an inexpressibly droll and joyous air to his physiognomy.

As to his character, Jerry had a tolerable share of natural sense; but having somewhat of a speculative turn, and being fond of books, he too much disregarded the common maxims of prudence, and passed amongst his more provident, though really less sa-

^{*}A learned antiquary insists upon it, that Tugwell is a corruption of Toghill near Bath, and Toghill of the Oak-hill, being a wood of oaks, where the Druids went in search of the sacred Mistletoe.

gacious, neighbours, for a half-witted fellow. By which means, though Jerry was really a tolerable hand, a more popular operator having started up, he had lost most of his custom as a shoe-maker, and was dwindled into a mere mender of shoes, or what is vulgarly called a cobbler. He still worked for Mrs. Wildgoose's family, however, who had always made it a point of conscience, not wantonly to change their tradesmen from any imaginary want of skill in an old man, whose houesty and desire to oblige them were unquestionable.

Though Jerry was fond of books, it was chiefly those of the fabulous kind, which dealt in the marvellous and the romantic. As he did not trouble himself about the niceties of chronology or geography, Jerry was particularly fond of the 'Seven Champions of Christendom,' who are said by the historian to have sprung up soon after the destruction of Troy; that is, about some thousand years before Christ was born; and one of them to have ridden on horseback from Sicily, through Cappadocia, Tastary, the Island of Cyprus, &c. the direct road to Jerusalem. Tugwell was possessed also of the old edition of Mandeville's Travels, who is the author alluded to by Shakspeare, as speaking ' of antres vast and deserts idle, and of men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders.' Jerry delighted to talk of Prester John, of the Holy-land, and of the wandering Jew, 'that cursed shoemaker,' who thrust our Saviour out of the judgement-hall; for which he is condemned to a vagabond life, till Christ comes in judgement; whose real existence. Jerry as firmly believed as any part of the Gospel.

Hehadalso some smattering in astronomy, though be had not yet embraced the Newtonian system: be could point out Charles's wain and the polar star;

[&]quot;Matthew Paris, no contemptible historian, mentions his being frequently seen in the East, about, 400 years ago.

and could give as good an account of the 'northern lights' as most other philosophers; yet Jerry strenuously denied their appearance in England before the beheading the rebel lords, in the year fifteen.

For, as to his political principles, Tugwell was suspected, like some of his neighbours, to be strongly attached to the Stuart family; though this attachment seemed to have no other foundation, than a compassion for the distressed; and never showed itself but in a harmless pun once a year, in wearing a sprig of rue and thyme on the eleventh of June (the accession of his late majesty), as the tenth was honoured with a white rose.

As for Jerry's moral character, his justice, temperance, and fortitude, they will sufficiently appear in the course of this history.

Tugwell had no family but his wife Dorothy, his dog Snap, and a tabby cat. His only son Jeseph, having violated the chastity of the justice's maid (who was known to be common to all men), rather than marry her, listed for a soldier; and was supposed to be dead in America.

Jerry and his spouse were more equally yoked than Jobson and Nell in the farce; though, in the present instance, the female prerogative rather preponderated; by a proper exercise of which, notwithstanding his censorious neighbours thought Jerry cursedly hen-pecked, Dorothy contrived to convince him, that he had the best wife in Christendom.

CHAP. VIII.

Sketch of Mr. Wildgoose's Theological System.

sake,' says the delicate reader, whose patience has hitherto been unexhausted. I shall only add, therefore, that as Tugwell's name was liable to puns, and capable of significant applications, so the situa-

tion of his stail, within view of the street, exposed him to the familiar salutation of those who passed by. And, as every one had something to say to Jerry, so Jerry had something to say to every one: and this gave a sort of petulant dicacity to his repartees, by no means agreeable to the natural civility of his disposition.

- The reader will observe likewise, that Tugwell's profound knowledge of books had infected his language; which was frequently interlarded with hard words, not always applied or pronounced with the

utmost propriety.

Such, then, were the circumstances, person, and character of Jeremiah Tugwell, at whose cottage-gate Mr. Wildgoose made the first essay towards propagating the doctrines which he had lately

adopted.

He took occasion first to lament the great decay of Christian piety (which with regard to his present audience was probably a complaint but too justly founded). He then began to insinuate, 'that the present doctrine and discipline of the church were the chief causes of this degeneracy: that, for his part. he had attended the public worship, as others did, merely because it was the custom of the country; but that he had always found it a tedious piece of lip-labour, without the least edification: that as for the parson's preaching, it might serve just to keep up some little appearance of religion amongst us. and perhaps might prevent some people from being quite so bad, as they would otherwise be; but could never reform one sinner, nor "make men wise unto salvation." Besides, says he, if we could live a good moral life, and practise all the good works which the doctor so earnestly recommends, all this would be little to the purpose. Faith in Christ, says We must be clothed with the he, is all in all. splendid robes of his righteousness, instead of the "filthy rags of our own works." In short,' continues Wildgoose, 'we must be assured, that we are in the number of the elect, and have the seal of

adoption (the impression of which, he hinted, hone. but a few choice spirits like himself were acquainted with), and if our name were thus once up (according to his doctrine), we might lie a-bed, and give ourselves no further trouble.

With this, and a great deal more to the same purpose. Mr. Geoffry entertained his little circle under the great elm at Tugwell's gate : and though they were not capable of distinguishing nicely between his do trive and what they heard at church : yet being delivered to them in a more familiar manner, and by a new teacher, and in a new place, it made a considerable impression upon them, and brought them punctually the next evening to their usual rendezvous. But, as the report of Mr. Wildgoose's appearing amongst them soon increased the number of this little assembly, and also as the evenings began now to be pretty cool, he thought it proper to adjourn to Tugwell's chimney-corner. Besides, Mr. Wildgoose was sufficiently sensible of the difference between mere talking, and preaching in a fanatical manner. Where nothing was intended but informing the understanding, the former alone might answer the end; but where the passions were to be moved and the affections engaged, a more vehement action (approaching to gesticulation), a greater earnestness, and more impassioned tone of voice, were to be made use of: which an orator upon a level with the crowd and in the open street could by no means exert to the best advantage.

CHAP. IX.

He commences Orator.

MR. Wildgoose, therefore, now borrowed a stool of Dame Tugwell, and exalting himselfabove his audience, harangued them in the true Gospel tone and style of address. To show them the ne-

ressity of the new birth and of a divine faith, he began to describe, in heightened colours, the universal depravity of human nature. He confessed. 'that for his part, he had violated every precept of the moral law, as contained in the ten commandments.' And, in the heat of his oratory (with eyes fixed and foaming mouth), he insisted upon it, 'that he had blasphemed God, and cursed the king: that he had dishonoured his father and his mother: that he had murdered his brother.'-Here the company stared, as it was well known, that he never had but one brother, who died of the chin-cough .-- He declared, 'that he had defiled his neighbour's wife; that he had robbed upon the highway'--- Stop! stop! master. (cries' Fugwell, who could hold no longer) why sure you are beside yourself-I believe your worship is as honest a gentleman as any in the county-

'Ah! Jerry,' replies Wildgonse (correcting himself) 'I have not, perhaps, been actually guilty of those enormous transgressions: but every unregenerate man is daily guilty of them virtually, as we, say; inasmuch, as he has the seeds of corruption in his heart: and it is only by the grace of God, that he is restrained from putting them in execution.'

In this style Mr Wildgoose usually addressed his little audience; and though he had really a classical taste, and, on common subjects, an elegance of expression, yet by confining himself so long to the puritanical writings above mentioned, and those of the Methodists, he had strongly imbibed their manner: and his language on religious topics abounded with that strange jargon of those pious people, which chiefly consists in applying the quaint Hebraisms of the Old Testament, and the peculiar expressions of the primitive apostles, to their own situations, and every trifling occurrence of modern life.

Thus, in allusion to the sacred unction, he would tell them, 'that God anointed (that is, greased) the wheels of his soul; 'and blasphemously makes

E SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

a surgeon and apothecary, "purging mop, bealing his putrid sores, and bind-broken bones." Sometimes God is a writer, and "writes bitter things against he always speaks of himself, as an evangelist; "that few could resist the which he spoke"," and that "he spake ug authority, and not as the acribes," mon country parsons.

roffry was sometimes rather prolix in his Tugwell would put him in mind, that dry work. He, therefore, frequently enguments with a flagon of good ale from cellar, which afforded great comfort to adience, compated their friendship, and not a little to convince them, that they a right way. And to keep Dame Tug-d humour (who was sovereign in that ad to make her some recompense for her house, Mr. Gooffry ordered her to a his mother's hitchen, where, together oth or pot-liquor, he contrived to alip sore substantial into Dorothy's pipkin.

CHAP, X.

Species of Ecclesiastical Discipline,

ind of management, Mr. Wildgoose's e greatly increased, and became almost as Mr. Powell's, the vicar's, at church. Mr. Powell did his duty in the parish at care, there was a peculiarity in his such made him many secret ensures, leserves to be recorded.
Il was a map of great benevolence; but shro-Briton, (of the Ap-hoels of Breek-

* Journal, p. 108.

nockshire) he was subject to a national impermosity of temper; and being endued with great bodily strength and proportionable conrage, if any of his parishioners were notoriously guilty of swearing, drinking, or any other scandalous vice, he would address them in this manner: 'Look you, my friends, your drunkenness and profaneness are an open insult upon the laws of that great King whom I have the honour to serve, and an affront to me who bear his commission. As I have often admonished your therefore, against swearing and drinking, and you still persist in the same course, I give you fair warning once more, that the next time I hear or see any thing of this kind, I will drnb you most confoundedly.' This method had so good an effect, that as they knew he had strength and courage to put his threats in execution, he was very seldom under any necessity of doing so.

Those, however, who were thus kept in awe, though they could not but reverence Mr. Poweil's character, rather feared than loved him, and were glad to listen to any doctrine which they thought was in opposition to the vicar's. But to return from this digression.

CHAP. XI.

Mr. Wiklgoose takes an extraordinary Resolution.

BY haranguing so frequently upon the same topics, Mr. Wildgoose began to talk very fluently: and from attending to the applauses of his little
audience, and observing the effect of his oratory
upon them, he began to entertain no mean opinion
of his own eloquence, and to aspire after a more
fatensive fame. Nay, he thought himself false to
his trust, thus to bury 'his talent in a napkin,' to
hide his 'candle under a bushel' and not to let his

MIR SPIRITUAL QUIZOTE.

se before men, for the besefit of his fil-

, from the accounts of God's dealings with his saints, particularly with John Bunyan. is youth, had been greatly addicted to ical diversions of ringing bells, denoting les, and other profune umusements (as he forms us), yet in his advanced age was orthy, for his pious labours in God's vings seent to Newgate; from perusing these the Acts of our modern Apoetles, combeir Journals above mentioned, Mr. Waldambitious of emplating their spiritual adand even burnt with seal to unitate these ferings, and wished for nothing so much recented for the sake of his religion. The or ope's opinions gives a man an air of ca la his own eyes ; as it supposes him to impelf, and to be distinguished from the ankind, who live and die unregarded, ith the hereditary notions of their na-BEERTOIN.

fry Wildgoose, therefore, having nolanger so in the society of his more creditable, nor in his wonted amusements, since his ne entirely possessed with these enthuside determined to leave the management of 'e estate to their old servant Stephen, true 'Spiritual Quinote,' to abandou his and, in imitation of Mr. Whitfield and ten, to use his earnest endeavours to practice of primitive piety and the doctor Reformation, by turning missionary, hing his religious notions in every part dom.

BOOK II.

CHAP. I.

Original of Methodism. Mr. Wildgoose's Resobution to visit the Society at Bristol.

WHEN the learned Humphry Prideaux (as the story goes) offered his Life of Mahomet to the bookseller, he was desired to leave the copy with him a few days, for his perusal. The bookseller, who had not the learning or taste of a modern are tist, having consulted with his learned garreteers, who were highly pleased with the performance, told the doctor at his return: 'Well, Mr. What's-yourname,' says he, 'I have perused your manuscript; I do not know what to say to it; I believe I shall venture to print it: the thing is well enough, but—I could wish there were a little more humour in it.'

Now though the courteous reader should be as fond of humour, as this facetious bookseller was; yetif, in travelling through a flat country, he should now and then meet with a picturesque prospect, sometimes with a bit of galloping ground, and sometimes with a droll object upon the road, he must patiently submit to jog on some parts of the way. Without any thing to entertain or amuse; for such probably will be the fate of the gentle reader of this various history.

About this time the sect of the Methodists (as was before observed) began to spread into most parts of

THE SPIRITUAL QUIECTE.

credit, and at the same time an act of ineredit, and at the same time an act of ine, to call them a sect, as I know of me new as which they maintain, except that of the larse of preaching without a legal call; and embling in conventicles or in the open fields, act opposition to the laws of the land.

ste writer a does Mr. Whitheld the honour of the first author of Mothedum, whom he also s fellow of Pembroks college in Oxford. But r. Whitfield desclares all worldly grandour. rith great humility scences us that like the d Founder of our religion, he was born at an so, like him, I am persuaded, he will confess, he came not to be ministred unto, but to minifor he was really a servitor, and not a fellow & learned portety. Neither was Mr. Whit field rued in the first testitution of Methodism. h he has since made so shining a figure gat them, for, some years before he came no niversity, Mr. John Wesley, fellow of Lincoln re, his brother Charles, a student of Christk, Mr. Clayton, of Breggs-pass, and two or more young gentlemen, with a very laudable tion, agreed to seemd two or three evenlage in th together, in reading history or other enteror and instructive books, instead of drinking, t, at that time, was too much in vogos among rung people of the University. The Sunday

listorical Review of the Transactions of

ide God's Dealings with Mr Whitfield. There hing so ridiculous, or rather profess, which writers will not say for the sake of a witty also. Thus the learned bashop Taylor says, that 4 was born at the sign of the Star in Bethleben.

Born at an inn,

A Star the sign.—' Gold, Grave, boot the year 1730.

evenings they appropriated to religious authors. which soon convinced them of the great neglect of practical religion in that place, as well as in other parts of the kingdom. In consequence of these convictions they formed themselves into a little society. and raised a small fund for charitable uses; to relieve the necessitous, buy medicines for the sick. and to disperse books amongst the ignorant. They agreed also to go occasionally and visit the prisoners in the Castle, who, at that time, were much neglected: and, that they might have the more leisure for these charitable offices, without breaking in ton much upon the business of their colleges, they were obliged to fix stated hours for these employments. and their other religious exercises; to which they were directed by Mr. Nelson's ' Practice of Devotion.' This strict regularity and methodical conduct, after some time, acquired them the name of Methodists; though not without allusion probably to an ancient school of physicians of that denomination.

Mr. Wesley, however, I am convinced, had no thoughts at that time of separating from the established church (the most essential of whose doctrines he has generally adhered to), much less of robbing the community of so many useful mechanics; who, with a view of raising themselves above their fellow-plebeians, without any other apparatus than a long cravat, and a demure pertness of countenance, together with a little common place jargon (picked up at their weekly assemblies), forsake their lawful callings, and commence reformers and teachers of their brethren. But 'the beginning of strife is as the letting out of water;' and if one man may break through the established order of society, another has the same right to do it; which must end at last in utter confusion.

These people then had several societies at this time in London, Bristol, and in most of the considerable towns in England: but as Bristol was the nearest to the place of Mr. Wildgoose's habitation,

THE SPIRITUAL QUINOTE.

If he taw, by the newspapers, that Mr. Whitfield this time made that his principal residence, he selved to visit the society in that city, and conveits them upon the subject of the cross in which I was now a volunteer; and to take instructions r the better discharge of the mission, to which he stared idmost he had a divine call.

CHAP, II.

Communicates his Intentions to Jerry Tuguedi.

R. Wildgoose, having determined to go on a pilgrimage to Bristol, after some deliberation, manufested his intention to his foresaid honest algebour, Jereminh Tugwell, but under a strict inmetion of the greatest secrecy: and, as he thought would be more agreeable to have a companion in a travels, finding him alone in his stall, he began I sound Jerry upon that subject.

Mr. Wildgoose estramed Tugwell, and Tugwell sheled himself a true convert to his religious system: for, hearing him harangue so often upon the me subject, Jerry had loarned, whenever Mr. fildgoose talked to him upon that head, to echo ask most of his expressions with an appearance of slucere conviction. If Mr. Wildgoose lamouted be sed decay of Christian piety, Tugwell would hake his head, and clinch it with a more vehoment gelamation against the wickedness of the age. If Fildgoose asserted the preference of faith to works, Yes, yes,' cries Jerry, 'faith's all; our good works re no better thun "filthy rags," in the sight of God.' And as Jerry's passions were naturally tame and

And as Jerry's passions were naturally tame and anderate, he was not often guilty either of swearng or drinking; the most common follies of men a his rank of life. · As to the former, however, Jerry might rather be called a Demi-juror than a Non-juror; as, instead of the usual profane execuations, he would content himself with some softening modifications of them. Instead of the shocking exclamation of 'G-d damp 'you! Ferry would use, ' O-d mend you,' or 'convert you!' Instead of 'Ods blood, ods wounds,' or 'pox take you,' Jerry was content with 'Odsbodikins, odszounterkins, pock-i-cat take you, and the like: and even these castrated imprecations Jerry seldom used, even in the perexysms of his wrath. without a decent salvo; as God forgive me for swearing,' or 'I was going to say,' and the like .--Which, however, answered the purpose of venting his rage, and at the same time secured him from the imputation of impiety and profaneness.

As to drinking, Tugwell's greatest temptation was from the Angel, in his neighbourhood: I mean the sign of the Angel, where he longed to be tippling with the sociable part of his acquaintance; but as there is no law in England against the wife's 'wearing that emblem of sovereignty, the breeches,' Dorothy kept the cash, and by that means kept Jerry within tolerable bounds, unless when he could secrete a tester for some by job; on which occasions he would sometimes clope and take his fill. But, since Mr. Wildgonse had made use of his cottage for their nightly assemblies, this supplied the place of other less innocent amusements: so that Tugwell fixttered himself he was a true convert to religion; that he had made a great progress in the road to heaven, and was qualified to teach others the way.

But to prepare Tugwell for a proper assistant in his mission, Mr. Wildgoose took this opportunity of examining him upon some of the distinguishing doctrines which he had of late been inculcating.

Wildgoose asked Jerry, therefore, 'whether he had a true sense of his fallen condition, and that he was a wicked sinner, and had broken every commandment of the moral law? for unless he was com-

THE SPIRITUAL QUIECTS.

ed of sia, he said, he could not hope for per-

fell me, therafore, Jerry, anys Wildgoose, "have ever broke the first or second commandment, or : 300 ever been guilty of wershipping ideas !-it!" mays Jerry, "why yes, to be sore, I have . Yery falls committees, that's continue; copocially bristmen and Whitsenhide, and sich good times. an may say !'---! Pshaw,' says Wildgener, 1 yes sku me, Jerry; I mean, did you ever wecahip b gods thee our, or any false gods, as the Jews Brothese 4:4?- Ohl' mys Jurry; 'what! and the dragon, and Frieschadnesser, and girk r as, so! thank God, I sever troubles my head it them. I says my prayers, and worships the ser, the Son, and the Hely Ghost, but there is great barm in that; for they are all the same, body may say."

Wall, Jerry, but you may have been guilty of stry, by setting up idols in your heart, and lov-

eny thing more than God !

th!' says Jerry, 'God forgive me I to be sure, rmerly loved ame-pins and cudgel-playing, bethan going to church and saying my propers,' all theu, Jerry, thou hast broken the first and and commandment. How for the third;

Didn't thou never take the name of God in valu? He, says Jerry, 'I hope not. God be friends, I se was guilty of that—though to be sure, when dy is so a passion, a body may use a bed word and then, such as, pack-l-cut take you, ads-, odshodiking, and the lake—but there is no a in that'—

Why, anys Wildgeore, "If you think them had do, there is horn in them, and they are very tad; and if you do not, they are very ridicalous, you know, Jerry, that many of these words are uptions, either of the most tremendous eather if the most shooking executions? "Fach-lead) you," is only a currention of "The pag of God take you!' 'Odsbobs,' as you call it, means, 'As sure as God's above us!' and 'Zounterkins,' which you frequently use, is a construction of God's wounds, and is a most shocking oath, as swearing by the precious wounds of our Redeemer. In short, Jerry, the only way to avoid the guilt of profane swearing, is to use the greatest simplicity of speech; to let your Yea be yea, and your Nay nay, as our great Master directs.'

Tugwell stared at this exposition of his unmeating gibberish; but Wildgoose proceeded in his examination.

In the next place, Jerry, have you never profaned the sabbath, by doing your ordinary work on the Lord's day?'

"No,' says Jerry, 'except paring turnips now and then, and boiling the pot; which we han't time to do always on working days—and I remember I once sat up till Sunday morning, to finish a pair of shoes against Easter.'

"Well, Jerry,' continues Wildgoose, 'if I were to examine you through the whole decalogue, I am afraid there is not one of the moral precepts but what thou hast transgressed, either in thought, word, or deed: for, as the tenth commandment is intended to guard against the breach of the rest, if you have not actually been guilty, you may intentionally, even by coveting your neighbour's house, your neighbour's wife, or any thing that is his.'

"Nay,' says Jerry, 'as for coveting my neighbour's wife, nobody can accuse me of that; for, thank God. I have the best wife in England.'

Just as Jerry was saying this, Dorothy, who had listened for some time, and did not hear the noise of the hammer, called out with no very harmonious voice, "Why don't you mind your work? Don't you know those shoes must all be finished against Whitsunday?"

The dread of Dorothy's displeasure, therefore,

THE SPIRITUAL QUIROTS.

a stop to Mr. Wildgoese's scruting; for then pre-

a Jerry then had no family to provide for, but rife Dorothy, who rould support herself by her industry, and, as he suspected, had already a a purse for herself, he wanted but little merton to come into Mr. Wildgeose's proposed; civily as the course of his studies had given him. mantic turn, and a strong inclination for trusng ralthough his attention in life had never mored him to indulge that propensity. Besides, ma r made a sort of merit of accompanying Mr. leoose, he did not doubt but he would, sorre or other, recompense him for his troubles, well, therefore, told Mr. Wildgoose, that he ld be very proud to bear him company, if he resolved to go. But, please your worshipy was here going to propose some artful cermwhich will be related in the next chapter,

CHAP, III.

Jerry's effected Scrupics.

IGWELL assured Mr. Wildgoose 'he should be very proud to accompany him to the land's end, seemon were; for that he always loved travel-. But master,' says he, 'what must we do for ey to pay for our lodgings, and to provide newics upon the road? for an madam is not to r of our going, belike your worship's purse will be girhausted.'—'Oh! as for that,' says Mr. ignose, 'you may make yourself easy—The law is worthy of his hire. Those to whom we art our spiritual things, will absorbedly supply ith those carnal conveniences which you are so our about: at least Providence will infallibly ide for those that rely upon him; and I have as

good security for the necessaries of life, in God's promises, as if I had millions in the Bank of England.

'Was not Elijah sed as well by ravens, dost thou think, as he would have been from the king's table? and did not he sleep as sweetly under a juniper tree, as he would have done upon a bed of state?—
'Yes, yes,' says Jerry, 'that is very true, but then that was in the holy land, where belike it is much warmer than it is in this country: and then, may-hap, there were no inns nor ale-houses in those days; nor any thing to be got for love or money, in the wilderness where Elijah travelled; so that he was obliged to trust to Providence, as a body may say—

'However, folks were not so hard-hearted in those days; but were more given to hostility than they are now.'- Hospitality, I suppose you mean,' says Wildgoose .- Well, well, that is all one, replies Tugwell: 'but I am no Oxford scholar, that's sartain;' which was all that Jerry thought requisite to make him as wise as his master .-- 'But howsomever, now-a-days, if a poor man does but ask for a cup of drink upon the road, he's taken for a thief or a bugabond. Instead of giving a man any thing to eat, they will only give one good advice; "Why don't you get to your own parish?" says one; "Why don't you Work?" says another, "and not beg?" " Here are so many idle fellows about the country," says another, And then it's good luck, if the house-dog be not set. upon one; and one gets off without a torn skirt! I should like well enough to travel amongst your Turks and Hometans (as Thomas Coryat, the Somersetshire man, did), where a man may lay down his knapsack in an evening, and lodge in a sort of almshouse or carry fancy, as the book calls it, and nobody ask any questions; but there's no travelling in a Christian country without a little money in one's pocket.'

"Well," says Wildgoose, 'if that be all, I could

the road. But I greatly question, whether it be lawful for a preacher of the Gospel to take any thought for the things of this life. The first apostles, you know, were forbid to take, "either purse or scrip, or to have two coats a-piece."—'Well,' says Tugwell, 'I believe we shall have but one coat between us, as your worship will hardly walk in a great-coat this summer time, and mine is but a waistcoat, and make the best of it!'—'Why, I suppose, the only intention of those particular expressions,' replies Wildgoose, 'is, that we should not distrust Providence—but should give good Christians an opportunity of displaying their charity and benevolence.'

"Well, but master," continues Tugwell, "what must we do for clean linen, as a body may say? for your worship belike has been used to shift you twice a week; and I most commonly puts on a clean neckcloth every Sunday, and sometimes a clean shirt. Now I have thought (if so be it is not contrary to Scripture) to take my wallet over my shoutder; and that would hold some clean linen, and a crust of bread and cheese sometimes; for we may happen to lose our way upon Cotswold, and that's but a heathenish sort of a country at best—"

'Why, to be sure, Jerry,' replies Mr. Wildgoose, 'we ought to take all prudent means for our subsistence, and not expect Providence to feed and clothe us by a constant miracle, as he did the children of Israel in the wilderness.'—'No, no,' says Tugwell, 'to be sure, their meat dropt into their mouths, as a body may say; and their shoes never waxed old in their forty years' travel; and yet I believe they trampt it on foot all the way.'

'Well,' says Wildgoose, 'I do not recollect that either Mr. Wesley or Mr. Whitfield ever make any mention, in their Journals, that they took either money or clean shirts with them, nor whether they thought it lawful or unlawful to use any precaution of this kind. But, let me see, you have got a brown jug at home, I think, Jerry; have you not?- That I have, master; and it will hold two quarts, good measure,'-'Well, well! you must know then, that Mr. Whitfield and his friends have revived a custom of deciding doubtful points, by lot. He does not tell us, indeed, the manner of doing this; but I know, the method amongst the ancients was to write down the two questions upon scraps of paper, and shake them in an urn or pitcher, and leave the determination to Providence.'- Why,' says Jerry, if that be all, one may put those same papers into an old hat; or why cannot one toss up a halfpenny, heads or tails, as boys do: but then, methinks, it may happen wrong sometimes; and what is lawful at one time may be unlawful at another, just as it turns up trump.'- ' Why, you must observe, Jerry. this method is only to determine particular facts, or whether one should not so or so on any particular occasion: and this sure we may leave to the decision of Providence.

But, however, Jerry, without any more dispute on the matter, we may be sure of this, that whilst we are honestly employed in promoting the glory of God, and the good of mankind, he will never suffer us to want what is necessary for our support. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all other necessary things shall be added unto you." A text of Scripture, how absurdly soever applied, was always decisive with Tugwell: and he was now worked up to a pitch of Spiritual Quixotism, and grew impatient to set out; and begged Mr. Wildgoose to name a day for their departure towards Bristol.

Wildgoose told him, 'that as Whitsuntide was at hand, and that great irregularities were practised amongst the common people upon those festivals, at wakes and revels, and other ungodly meetings; particularly at a heathenish assembly of that kind, on

THE SPIRTTUAL QUIROES.

otewald-hills, called Dover's Meeting *, he had this of making that in their road to Bristot. --' siys Togoril, 'I have been many a timb at r's Mosting, and wen a hat there, at endgelog, when I was a young man, and they buy is to be good sport there the year."- Ah! , replies Waldgoose, I dost thou call that sport, I so many poor souls are devoted to destrooby drinking, eventing, and all kinds of dutory? These wakes or revels are the Davil's a-holds, whence he titture forth, and takes caphe poor deluded propie at his pleasure. How-I am determined to bear my tratimony against , by preaching to our brothern, and warning of their danger, " whether they will hear, or her they will furbear;" and so, we'll resolve to at next Thursday morning, which I think is the show that meeting is siveys held ' good said he would be roody to attend his wayat break of day, if he could give Darothy the But, says he, ' there is souther thing, which forgot; how does your worship design to trang foot or on hororhork !- Why, Jorry,' says goods, didn't thou ever hear that apostles ever on horselneh? Mo, St. Peter himself never tht of any each thing (much less of riding is a or post-chains, as mone of his successors have), but perference all his journeys on foot, as I d to do.'- Wall, well, mester,' says Torwell, not speak woon my own account; for I never been on herseberh since I was awaive years when I wood to cide the 'majore's horses to wa-

his wer a meeting of great renown in the last sty, revived by one Captain Devey, for examlast-owers, and wher otherite currence; and rated in verse by the Pindage of Quint and stidge.

exections, along with old Thomas Blearmail.

mothers.

Well, master Geoffry, I will be ready to attend your worship on foot or on horseback, by land or by sea, whenever you please;' and so they parted for the present; each to make what little preparation he thought necessary for such an expedition.

CHAP. IV.

Essay on Quixotism.

THOUGH the profession of chivalry has been exhibited to us, by Cervantes, as an object of ridicule, we must not imagine that it was in itself, and in its original, really ridiculous. Knight-errantry took its rise from true heroism, and the most generous principles of honour and public spirit. The most eslebrated heroes of antiquity were in reality knightserrant; who wandered about to subdue monsters, or to deliver men from oppression; to protect the innocent, or chastise the insolent; and, in short, to redress those grievances which were not sufficiently provided against by established laws, in the rudes ages of the world.

The absurdity which we laugh at in the celebrated. Don Quixote is, his attempting to revive that profession, when the more perfect regulations of civil society had rendered it not only unnecessary, but unlawful.

By poring incessantly over the legendary tales of romance, his ideas of things were so strangely perverted, and his imagination possessed with such frantic notions, that he thought himself obliged in honour to sally forth and submit to voluntary hardships, in quest of adventures which he was not likely to meet with, and to redress grievances which no longer existed; or in which, under a regular government, he had no right to interfere.

Thus he not only mistook windmills for giants, and a harmless flock of sheep for an army of Pagans,

THE SPIDITUAL QUIROTE.

delitered on beauti farmer to mortal combatt arresting his own servent, and one at labority prisoners who by legal outburity had been smood to the galleys.

e like obserd imagination had persented our and Quisate. There was a time when Provise, for was reasons, thought fit to delegate mented with entruordinary powers, to publish some risult truths to manhind; to warp them of applied truths to manhind; to warp them of applied religions, or to reform the integral practices which provided in the world to an entruous degree, this count, patriarche and prophete, apostime reangelests, and even fit. Paul himself, might yield figuration! Kaughts-errant, though they had a commissions to take the profusion upon , for the most apportant ands.

of even our printi-ve references had both sugage ferryture so evidently on their mde, and spars of Papery were towned in flagrant and coulde, that they southed justified in breeking agh the restraints of housen mushishments, by algable necessity of the occasion,

of imagination, have conjured up the process abuse in an antightened ope. They are sating themed up. They are sating themes in an antightened ope. They are sating themes of human laws, without any apparent trity, or any drying amministion. They are that the Gospel in a Christian country, they ambating the shedow of papery, where the Popolit religion is established; and dericining tot good works, in an age which they exactly annual as abounding to every over work.

it there is senther species, or rather a slighter on of Quesation, which presents merely from atmetic disposition of montand, and is, perhaps, a common in the world then is generally import; what I mean is, a draw of initialize any t-pictonage when we read of to bestury, in their s, their manner of life, their ment indifferent cially of those who, by living in some distant age of the world, have acquired a kind of venerable heroism to their character: and there are few people, I believe, so severely rational, as not to have some alight tincture of this harmless frailty, or, as the wise men of the world would call it, this ridiculous affectation.

Indeed, life itself would be insipid; nor could human nature support itself upon merely rational pleasures, did not fancy enlarge our sphere of enjoyment, not only by giving an additional gloss to the most substantial objects, but also by stamping an imaginary value upon the most trifling: which by that means, whilst the novelty-lasts, frequently become the source of the most exquisite delight.

I remember a gentleman of the house of commons, a man of-great learning and fine taste, who, having been particularly conversant in the English history and antiquities, and whose fondness for the paintings of Vandyke had given him a relish for the dress of our ancient nobility, included himself, when at his country seat, in the humour of wearing shoe-strings, instead of shoe-buckles, and a collar-band instead of a neck-cloth; and in several other antiquated customs, which he would gravely defend by arguments of convenience and propriety.

I also knew a man in the University, who, having read at how great a price the earthen lamp of Epictetus was sold after his death, and flattering himself that the implements of his lucubrations might be valued as curiosities by posterity, determined to renounce the use of candles as a modern invention, and, like that philosopher, to study by a lamp; which, to his utter confusion, he happened to overturn, and spilled a considerable quantity of oil upon a handsome folio, which he had borrowed of his tutor.

Nay, a whimsical gentleman within my memory, took it into his head, that instead of a night-cap he

THE SPIRITUAL OUTSONS.

id sloop, like the ancient heroes, is an area halfwhich adorned his half; till soe night it was mately fell off his head, and demolished his

ther-pot,

tës Mr. Wildgoose, in imitation of our orimitive mers, and those other worthies in the frontisas of those books of the last century with which ad been lately conversant, who were their own according to the fushion of the times; that he it resemble those venerable men, even in his mai appearance, Mr. Wildgoose, I say, since streat from the world had suffered his own hair ow for some months. Though, perhaps, there it also be something of convenience in this at to avoid the impertinence of his officious burwho, whilst he was working the lather late his sed helr, would take upon him to inclouate sociable advice into his patient, which was irksome to Mr. Wildgoose in his present gloomy tion, even then the rough instruments and y hand of this rustical operator. This alone, fore, would have been a sufficient reason for mitting to be shaved, and nourishing his own which, though it was now thick enough to him warm, yet as it did not extend below his he made but an uncouth appearance to these had been used to see him in a decent partwin. to proceed in our stary.

CHAP. V.

Wildgoose and his Friend Tuguell sally forth an quest of Spiritual Advantuces.

RLY on Thursday morning then, in the Whitrec-week, Mr. Gaeffry Wildgesse forsook his sy bed; and rejecting that artificial covering of and, called a peruka, just smoothed his locks his fingers, put on a plate blue cost, with a black plush waistcoat and breeches, and, with a few grainess in his pocket, issued forth in quest of spirianni adventures.

The harmless red-breast, with his solitary note, began to break in upon the stillness of the dawn; and, from the sweet-briar that grew round the lattice, to interrupt the gentle slumbers of Jeremiah Tugwell, when Mr. Wildgoose arrived under his window, and, by the signal agreed upon, summoned him to the place of rendezvous. Jerry soon appeared at the cottage gate, in his short jerkin (being somewhat between a coat and a waistcoat), his jelly-bag linear cap upon his head, with his oaken staff under his arm, and his wallet on his shoulder.

Wildgoose delivered to him a couple of shirts, a small Bible, and two or three pious manuals, which were to be the companions of his pilgrimage. Tugwell, however, who was a happy composition of flesh and spirit, having some regard to the body as well as the soul, had the precaution which Wildgoose wanted, to thrust privately into his wallet a good luncheon of brown bread, and some Gloucestershire cheese; which clandestine conduct it is not recorded that Wildgoose ever thought proper to resent.

The sun had hardly appeared above the horison, when the two pilgrims turned their backs upon their native village, making what speed they could towards the Cotswold-hills, to avoid meeting any of their neighbours, whose curiosity might retard them in their progress.

In about two hours they reached the brow of the hill, when Mr. Wildgoose, making a halt to take breath, looked round upon the country below them. The sun had now begun to exhale the dews of the morning, which, being thinly dispersed through the air, gave a charming freshness to every object that rose to their view. There was an extensive prospect of the rich vale of Evesham, bounded at a distance by the Malvern hills. The towers and spires, which

THE SPIRITUAL QUIROTE.

manget the tafted trees, were strongly liberaby the sloping rays of the sam; and the whole was enlivened by the maric of the birds, the stive notes of the thrushes from the neighig hawtherns, and the thrilling strains of the b, who, as she seared towards the heavens, d to be chanting forth her matine to the great or of the universe.

dgoose was touched with a hind of sympathy; ray of true devotion durting into his soul, he out in the words of Milton, with whem he has much conversant—

ne are thy glorious weeks, Parent of good, pighty! Thine this universal frame, is wendrone fair, Thyself how wondrone then? speakable! who active above these bearins, as investile, or dually seen base thy works; yet these declare

goodsem beyond thought, and power diving.

or a little passe, "Jurry," says he (addressing if to Tugwell), "I am always charmed with an prospect, though I have viewed it so many ad times."—"Yes," says Jerry, who was alipped it his master, "one may see— a symbar of miles—that's sertain."—"I don't think the beauty of spect depends upon the number of miles one see," says Wildgoose, "but upon the number istinctness of the objects, and the richness of suntry "—"Why, yes," says Tugwell, " to be the valo—is rich land—and most of it—worth shilling an acro—but then—it's plaguy dirty—winter—"

Tagwell was going on life. Wildgoods turned, and found that the breaks in his speech were ; to the regular whife which he took at his for whilst Wildgoods was anguged in contents and solliogny, Jerry had been employed in ag fire to some touch-wood, which he always d in his tobasse-but for that purpose; and had

just lighted, and was puffing, with violent efforts, his short pipe. 'Ah! Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'I find thou art not yet weaned from the vanities of this world-Thou art not content with the heavenly manan of meditation, but still lustest after the garlie and flesh-pots of Egypt.'- Why, then, master Wildgoose, is it any sin to take a harmless pipe of tobacco? I don't think smoking new and then is contrary either to the law or the gospel." Jerry," says Wildgoose, 4 I don't think smoking tobacco absolutely sinful; for to the good all things are good, if it be received with thanksgiving.'- Then belike one ought to say grace over a pipe of tobacco?' says Jerry I don't say that,' replies Wildgeose, ! but I'll venture to say, that one ought not to take any sort of pleasure, for which one caunot return God thanks. In short, Jerry, I am afraid thou hast got such a habit of tickling thy palate with something strong, that thou canst not easily do without it; for which reason thou oughtest to break it off at once. -Jerry, who was a little nettled at being interrupted in what he thought so innocent an enjoyment, tried out, ' Well, well, I loves a pipe; and, thank God, can afford to buy a halfpennyworth of tobaceo; and I would not leave it off if the bishop himself, or even Mr. Whitfield, were to preach against it. In short, master, if smoking a dry pipe be a sin, God send us some good liquor! which is all that I'll say about the matter.'

Wildgnose shook his head, and began to fear that Tugwell was only half a convert; but thought it was best not to exasperate his fellow-traveller, or discourage him by too much severity at their first setting out; he, therefore, dropped the dispute, and fradged on at a round rate for some times.

CHAP, VI.

Toguell mests with a perform Advanture.

FIGURE two friends now proceeded on their jaconary, his Widgests recenterally insulreding name whatesome doctrons late his disciple, and Tugwell fundation the no with the secrets of his inflaton,

They had travelled near two miles without any eccurivees worth recording, when, on a sudden, they heard at a distance the chorrful ery of a peak of booods, accomposited with the thesis of Frenchhurns. As they trudged on, the sound approached still severe and accree, and at lept they were aurgriced with the apprarance not of feer or five finfinances, as engine to expected, but of fourneers or a hundred horsenen upon full speed. The ease was, Lord B- of Hestinghamphics had taken a seat upon the Catewold-hills, for buck-honting, and had that tourning turned out a fine sing, which the bounds had purposed with great engarance, and probably over-run the meat, for, coming to a wall, they mass kny as a seend, and gove the whole deflecting an opportugity of coming to a condessions.

I have observed there is hardly a mon-amought the Thiger propie but offerts to be a sportunism, and that would not think it as great a diagrees to be thought a covered, or different in sourage, as Told of tasts or ignorant of the terms provides to the

mingly energies of hunting

Accordingly Tagwell, shough his coductary obtupation had premisted from to be but little conversant with field sports, or the pleasures of the choos, gut was ambitious of bring thought a sportspate, and among the dags at a stand larged before Mr. Withgones (who walked on, wrapped to moditation), to wait the event. At last, in the midst of a formlistin, Tagwell toled the head of estar existing which his imagination immediately represented as the branching horns of the stag: and now, fired. with ambition, and making sure of the applauses of the whole field, Jerry waved his hat over his head, and with the utmost vociferation, in the fox-hunters language, cries out, 'Tallio! Tallio! Tallio!' The huntsman understood him, and immediately drew off the dogs towards his bawling monitor, when, to his great vexation and Tugwell's utter confusion, up starts a swinging jack-ass, whose long ears Jerry mistook for the horns of the stag. The jack-ass, with his hideous braying, put to flight the huntsman's courser; who, however, was wheeling round to reward Tugwell for his intelligence, with the discipline of a horse-whip: and many of the gentlemen, being now come up, and disappointed of their sport, and suspecting that Jerry had done it out of fun, were surrounding him in great wrath, and threatened to be the death of him. Poor Tugwell threw himself upon his knees, and with one hand flourishing his staff to guard his head, he extended the other to see for mercy; but expected every moment to fall a sacrifice to the rage of the vociferous stag-hunters. At last, one of the gentlemen, who saw these affairs in a less important light, turned it off with a joke, and dismissed him in the polite phrase (being a mixture of real compassion and affected profaueness-) . D-mn the fellow; let the poor devil go about his business.'

Tugwell took them at their word, and gathering up his steps with great agility, and without looking behind him, soon joined his friend Wildgoose; who, wrapped in contemplation, was advanced a considerablé way before him, having not given the least attention to what was going on; but upon Jerry's relating to him his danger, and his escape from it, Wildgoose immediately started from his reverie, and in the first transports of his zeal for his friend, was

[·] Quasi, Tail-oho!

THE SPIRITUAL QUINOTE.

ed to attack these some of Nimrod with the of his elequence. But, luckily for them, to by this time gone off many furlouge, in of their game, and out of the reach of Waldwhales.

serefore, contented bimself with sending a sculation after them, and with reprimanding for his officious impertinence; recommendim a more simple and uniform conduct for re, and not to entangle himself again in the susements of a carnal and wicked genera-

CHAP. VIL.

natural Effects of Hunger and Patigue.

two pilgrims had now almost reached the in called Dover's-hill, where the revel was ald : but as the sport did not begin till the af-, and the sun now began to wax troublesome. roposed resting under an oak, that cast an inhade near the side of a wall; and opening his he produced a large fragment of a brown loaf, seem in proportion, the raviving odour of put Wildgoose in mind of his breakfast; for o he had not bestowed a thought upon that nor on the means of procuring it. w, master,' quoth Tugwell, ' if we had trustrovidence, and I had not brought some bread sess in my wallet, what would your Worship one for a breakfast?- Hold the profane " replies Wildgoose; 'this is not a difficulty requires the interposition of Providence. But ver that is the case, I am certain of his assistand God often makes those his instruments ig about his gracious designs, who intend nobut their own pleasure, as I suppose thou

didst, Jerry, in bringing thy bread and cheese in thy wallet.'

After making a hearty, though dry breakfast (for his precaution did not extend so far as to provide drink as well as food), Jerry's spirits having been exhausted by his early rising, long walk, and the consternation he had been in from the huntsman's whip, he threw himself at length upon the turf, and was soon got into a world of his own, snoring most profoundly.

Mr. Wildgoose at first pulled out one of his little manuals, and began to read; but he being likewise a little fatigued, soon yielded to the demands of nature, and followed his fellow-traveller's example: where we shall leave them to their repose a little, whilst we inquire what effect their departure had upon Mrs. Wildgoose and Dame Tugwell, whom they left at home.

CHAP. VIII.

Character of Mrs. Tugwell. And the Perplexity occasioned by Mr. Wildgoose's and Tugwell's Elopement.

MRS. Wildgoose was a woman—that wore a which particularities, and the principles that gave rise to them, were the distinguishing strokes of her character: for in every instance, Mrs. Wildgoose (like a sensible woman) preferred convenience to show, and always sacrificed any present pleasure to the future ease and happiness of her life. Accordingly, in contempt of modern fushions, and to guard against the tooth-ache, she continued the venerable sarsenet hood, which was the mark of gentility in the days of her youth; and she drank sage-tea rather than indulgs herself in the delicious flavour of byson or congo, at the expense of her health; which she found affected by that more agreeable beverage.

THE SPIRITUAL QUIRGIE.

. Wildgoose had a truly maternal fractions for n, and was disappolated to not having him as tent companion at her monly, and her fromes of t from her demestic business. But as ober was In that he was at present under a wrong Inflathe forbore to exasperate his maledy by oppoor theging exportalations. She was no acconger observed) to her son's frequenting Tugwell's to the company he kept there, nor to the ir in which he entertained them.—had heard attending the Methodist's meeting at ----ad frequently consulted with Mr. Powell, the on that subsect. But though she was affuid distous rast of mind was rather the effect of choly than of any rational conviction; get sught it was the most innocest tarn bin disorsald take, the draw-bottle or other vicious leages being too frequently the and refuge of suith able mertals to their solitudes. And as his to had of late been so very stregular-and he utly walked out as the gardon-gate very ourly to felde with his grey-hound, and brankfatted own hours, she took no notice of his absence erticular marning.

Dame Togwell, though Jerry had been aften ly as this at the labours of the stress, and was ntly whitting and singing, to the disturbance neighbours, before our-rating-pet she regugromoned him at might o'clock, from his little ear the house, to partake with her of a warm ant, but not finding him this morning at his s, if I may our that especimon for want of a , she had made diligent suquery amongst her sours without success. At last, it come late ed, that Mr. Wildgeore and he had been more titly together of late, than they ever used to are. Bir, without much bestation, thornfore. a to Mrs. Wildgoose's, to moure if he had been this morning. Upon being assured in the sec, and also informed that Mr. Wildprose had

not been seen that day, though it was now much later than he had ever been absent before, both she and Mrs. Wildgoose began to be greatly alarmed-'I will be hanged now,' says Dame Tugwell, 'if these two have not some figary in their brain; I have observed his Worship and our Jerry always whispering and laying their heads together of late; and whenever I came near them, they were as mute as a fish forsooth. For my part, I never liked all'this preaching and praying: there is no occasion for it-is there now. Madam Wildgoose? If a body does but keep one's church, and does one's best to live, and pays every one his own, I do not see what else is required of us.' (This she said as knowing Mrs. Wildgoose's opinion of the matter.) But what crotchet can be got into their heads now? continued Dorothy. 'Master Wildgoose has been so malaucolly of late, to be sure he would not go to such a place as Dover's meeting; for, else, our Jerry has been talking of the sport there two or three times within this day or twobut what should Jerry do there now, unless he puts in for the silver spoon that is to be grinned for? However, I shall hear of him, if he is thereaboutand I will lock up his best waist-coat for the future -and make him know, he shall not run about spending his money at this rate without my leave.'

Mrs. Wildgoose, as soon as the volubility of Dame Tugwell would permit, desired her to make herself easy about her husband; that, if he was gone with her son, she would pay him for his trouble, and be answerable for his coming to any harm.—'No, God forbid!' quoth Dorothy, 'for I am but a poor helpless woman, you know, Madam, since my poor Joseph went for a soldier, and now if my husband leave me too, what will become of me? Times are so hard, and money so scarce—and I can earn but one poor eighteen-peace a week—and that is but a small matter to keep a body, you know, Madam'—Dorothy was running on, like the flier of a jack, when Mrs. Wildgoose de-

THE OPINITUAL QUIEDIS.

ed her to be positled, ardered her some vialuals, I left her.

This Mrs. Wildgests was alone, however, also get to be very seriously clarined for her son. The ild not possibly goess what project he was co-jed in. The was at fest inclined to could her aid want to Derer's hell, which Dune Togwell had attitude, that she might be activised whether he is gone thither or not. but insteadiately reported it design, as the was convered young Wildgeste, his present state of mind, would not appear at 8 life morning of that hind.

Whilst cha was as this parplepley, Mr. Powell, the regress of the parish, came in, as he frequently \$ is the morning , who being informed of the afs, immediately said, " he should not be at all purised to hear that Mr. Geoffry was gone somewhere other after these Methodists, for he was well atred, he had been preaching up their puritamical tions springet his antabhours for this half year, at he had look too or three of those Journals about e parish, and had frequently attended an itinerval uncher at - though it had been kept a correct rm Mrs. Writignoss. I have often had a mind to Ik to Mr. Gooffry on this conjuct,' continued the str- but you know, Madon, he has of late gided the, and, indeed, there is no requiting with ealt-The refer you to their own in ward feelingly hick you can no more draw than they can proved of who take for exceed the wildest suggestions of als own fance."

Here. Wridgeness have what Mr. Pewall said to be sty true, and could not tall what to think of the atter—but as her con's annihit had for come time on to unaccountable, she thought it in valu to sta any conjectures about it, so waited with pemos for his return, which she aspected every say. But in that pour Mrs. Wildgeness was gravily suppointed.

CHAP, IX.

· Proceed toward Dover's-hill Revel.

THE two fellow-travellers were left, under a spreading oak, taking a comfortable nap together. Wildgoose's high spirits, however, would not suffer him to doze long: but having roused his companion, they were now moving on toward the scene of action, refreshed from the fatigues of the morning; which refreshment proved by no means unseasonable in the sequel.

Mr. Wildgoose, being intent upon his adventurous undertaking, that of preaching for the first time to a mob of holiday clowns at a revel, moved on in profound silence. And though he did not think any premeditation necessary, as he depended upon some supernatural power to give him utterance—yet he could not forbear anticipating, in some measure, the incidents which he should probably meet with on this occasion—nor avoid recollecting how ingeniously Mr. Whitfield spiritualized every circumstance attending his ministration.

Thus when he was to preach from the starting-post at Northampton, for instance, 'He took occasion to speak home to their souls, concerning our spiritual race".' And from the windmill at Bedford—'He exhorted them not to be carried about by every wind of doctrine";' and the like. So Wildgoose was devising with himself how to allegorise the different athletic exercises, which were usually practised on these occasions, and apply them to the best advantage.

To the wrestlers, he intended to preach up the necessity of struggling against flesh and blood, against the world and the Devil, and also frequently

^{*} Continuation of Whitfield's Journal, p. 106, &c.

• to wrestle with God in prayer; as Mr. Whitfield so often did.

The cudged-players, he thought, he might aptly enough exhort to bruise and 'break the head of that old red serpent' the Devil, as St. Austin calls him, and to guard themselves against every attack of their spiritual antagonists—and the like.

They proceeded therefore, in silent meditation for some time, till at length Tugwell took the liberty to expostulate a little with his master upon the subject. . Please your worship,' says he, ' I have been thinking about this same preachment of ours, which we are now going about-since we are almost got to the place, methinks my heart begins to fail me a little. To be sure, it does one's heart good to hear your worship preach-and talk about justification-and prestination and reperbation aud-and-generation, and sich like-in our chimney corner-in an evening; for then, as one may say, we have nothing else to do, and nobody to contradict us. But here, when folks are got together-to make merry; that is, to break heads-and to kick shins, and sich as that, methinks, they will hardly have time to hear us preach; and mayhap, they may only laugh at us, for talking about religion at sich a time as this-or belike may pelt us with dirt or horse-dung-and sich as that.

Ah! Jerry, says Wildgoose, have not I told thee, how Mr. Whitfield has preached to twenty thousand people at a time, upon Kennington Commonwhere, as he assures us himself, he was frequently attended by fourscore coaches, and numbers of horses; and yet all was hushed, the moment he began to speak—their hearts were melted; they would have plucked out their eyes, and have given them to him; they crowded about him, hugged, and were even eager to salute him! But be that as it may, Jerry, I am determined to discharge my duty, and should think myself happy to suffer in so glorious a

[•] Vide Journal. ! † Journal.

cause.—The true saints have often most ardently thirsted after contamelies, derisions, and other instances of persecution.'—'Well, well! master, God's will be done!' says Tugwell; 'I did but speak—not that I am afraid of any one, for my part, nor would not turn my back to the best man in Glo'stershire.' 'Well, do not be too confident, neither, Jerry; remember the violent professions of St. Peter; and yet he was found deficient in the time of danger.—We must trust in the Lord, and take the sword of the spirit; but if we confide to our own strength, and to carnal weapons, we may find ourselves deserted in the day of temptation.'

CHAP. X.

Wildgoose's first Harangue.

THEY now approached the place of rendezvous, where the revel was held, which was a large plain on the Cotswold hills. Their ears were saluted with a confused noise of drums, trumpets, and whistle-pipes; not those martial sounds, however, which are heard in the field of battle, but such as those harmless instruments emit, with which children amuse themselves in a country fair. There was a great number of swains in their holiday-clothes, with their belts and silk handkerchiefs; and nymples in straw hats and tawdry ribbands, flaunting, ogling, and coquetting, in their rustic way, with as much alscrity, as any of the gay flutterers in the Mail.

A ring was formed about the wrestlers and cudgelplayers, by the substantial farmers on their long-tailed steeds, and two or three forlorn coaches sauntering about with their vapourish possessors; who crept from their neighbouring seats—to contemplate the humours of these awkward rustics, and waste an hope of their tedious month in the country, where, as a great *

^{*} Life of C. Cibber.

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTS.

arm observes, " small majters serve for ammert."

lidgeous and his friend Jerry, making but a it figure in this humarous assembly, were at a new to draw the struction of the multitude. As had made a dry breakfast, and had drunk neg the whole day, Jerry asked his master, " Wheit were any sin, to call for a pint of sie, at sich me as this? So, with Wildgeous's consent, they the one of the bustles, and were refreshing themes with the formald potation, when the company into divide; and proclumation was made, that a next shift, which was aderned with rethands, and layed on a pole, was going to be run for, and range women began to exhibit themselves before whole assembly, in a draw hardly reconcileable he rules of deceases.

Fire propin have been observed to have the area ideas," and, perhaps, such charts men have ment suchasts conceptions of things. Be that t will, Wildgenet no occur perceived that mytoms vent of modesty, the belland smock, thus sig expend to public view, and these young we-prepared to engage in so loose a diversion, than secretved his wouted and revive; and mounting a an inverted humper, many the beath is the mob, crying out,

For Christ's sales, my Christian brothron, if you a any regard to the bealth of your souls, detist a three noti-christian, these more than pagnetsh notions, which are poisse, and inten to my do!"

he propie, seeing a man of a telerable appears
thes expliced above the growd, not preparing
arangue, begon to stary, and to inquire of each
is what he would be at I. As they brand imperly the word 'braith,' and more words of a modiit tendency, the prevailing opinion was, that a
tetchash was going to dispense his modicines, for
benout of mankind; and Tugwell's wallet was

supposed to contain the sovereign packet of the learned doctor. Mr. Wildgoose, however, soon undeceived them, by addressing the crowd in the apostolical style; though he had not yet acquired the true bon ton or Gospel lingo of Mr. Whitfield and his associates.

'Men, brethren, and fellow-christians! You are here assembled to keep holiday! that is, to sacrifice to the Devil; to perform the most agreeable service, which you could possibly devise, to that enemy of mankind.

'This festival is called Whitsuntide, and was appointed to commemorate the most solemn event recorded in the annals of our religion; namely, the effusion of the Holy Spirit upon the primitive apostles. But instead of being filled with the Holy Spirit, as the apostles were, you are filling your-selves with spirituous liquors and strong drink; with the spirits of geneva, with English spirits, and foreign spirits, and what not!

'Oh! my brethren, consider what you are about; is this renouncing the Devil and all his works? Is this despising the pomps and vanities of this wirked world? and resisting the sinful lusts of the flesh? The very purpose and intent of this ungodly meeting is directly opposite to your most solemn vow at your baptism. Instead of guarding yourselves against the attacks of your spiritual adversary, instead of bruising the head of that old serpent, the Devil; you are breaking one another's heads with cudgels and quarter-staffs; instead of wrestling against flesh and blood, you are wrestling with and supplanting one another. So far from renouncing the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, you are running for holland smocks, and making provision for the lusts of the flesh.

'Ah! my dear country-women, you that are so solicitous for these terrestrial garments, these garments spotted by the flesh! let me beseech you to labour after the celestial robes, the spiritual deeper-

THE SPIRITUAL QUIROTE.

no and selective organisate of picty, months of debasticy; and not to set your hearts upon such these troppings as pink ribbands and hollend orks.

Indeed, what use will you make of these tawdry fits, should you guin the prise! I blush to secure the question. They may make a poor shift, like a fig-leaves of Eve, to cover the unhodness of gr bodies, as our good works do the nahodness of r souls. But unless you are clothed with a borightnessons then your own, you will hereafter stripped here, and be expected to the darksion of a and anguis—

From the secret connection which this subject had th generation, Mr. Whidgense was inscatibly slidplate the nature of regeneration, and the newth; and was going to explain some of the must starious doctrines of Christianity to those warnly sipira, when a good orthodox publices, thinking a croft was in danger, eyind out, 'Odsounterkins' t up the smook! come, my maids! stand randy the sport!'

He was seconded by a shrowd young earter, with ilk handkurchief about his stok, who could not t lough at the familiarity of Wildgeone's carpgarius; and thinking ulse that this harangue would sil the diversion, which they were now intest on, he threw the ried of an erange at the grater's ed. Another levelled a piece of horse-dung, with unitably destority, exactly into Togwell's month he stood listening with a conceited attention to s master's riosproce. Their example was failused a great part of the company, who, as Jerry had ratald, because to bombard them so fornously with sin of dirt and horse-dung, that Mr. Wildgesse was on forced to discovere from the top of his hopper: d one of them, tilting up the form on which Tuptil was expited, haid him ages witing up the maintener costoned by the staling of horses, or spilling of e liquor; where he lay wallowing for some time,

being saiuted with several bumps and jostles in contrary directions, which prevented his emerging from the slippery soil.

In short, Wildgoose thought it advisable to preserve himself for a more favourable opportunity; wherefore, lifting up and disengaging his fellow-labourer, they drew off from the field of battle, amidst the loud scoffs and exulting shouts of the unthinking multitude; Wildgoose only expressing his compassion for them, by a significant shake of the head, and crying out, 'Poor souls! they know not what they do:' and Jerry, when he was got pretty well out of their reach, bawled out, 'Ay, ay! parsecute on—parsecute on—parsecute! You have the best of it in this world, but we shall be even with you in the next.'

Thus unsuccessfully ended Wildgoose's first effort towards reforming the world; which, however, so far from discouraging him, only excited his seal; and he thought himself extremely happy in being counted worthy even of so slight a persecution; and desired Jerry not to be disheartened, for that they should meet with better success, when God should think fit to incline the hearts of his people to listen to their admonitions.

Tugwell, who was a little disconcerted by the bad success of their first attempt, answered that he did not doubt but God would bring every thing about in his own good time; but, says he, 'perhaps the time is not yet come.' And having a great desire, though he did not care to speak out, to return to his own chimney-corner, said, 'Suppose, master, we were to go and try first what we can do with the men in the vale: and now, I don't think there was any body at Dover's-hill that knew us; for I did not see one soul of our town, and I know they are all busy in hay-harvest; so that we might slip home again at night, and nobody be ever the wiser.'

'Why, Jerry,' says Wildgoose, with some warmth, dost thou think me such an apostate? what! to turn

back, as soon as I have put my hand to the plough? No, Jerry, you may do as you please; but I will this night make the best of my way towards Gloucester, where Mr. Whitfield was born, and first preached the word, and I make no doubt but I shall there find a little flock at least ready to receive me.'

This gentle rebuke had its effect upon Jerry, and he found his spirit of travelling begin to revive. He told his master, therefore, he scorned to forsake him, and said, when he had washed his face, which was a little sullied by his fall, he should not value what had happened of a rush. 'But,' adds he, 'if it were to do again, I would have had one bout with the cowardly dog who tilted up the form.'

Wildgoese exhorted his friend to Christian patience, and to return good for evil and so they trudged on for some miles, without any other ad-

venture.

CHAP. XL

Armigerorum Laudes; or, a Panegyric on Esquires, both ancient and modern:

'WHOSE house is that,' said I, to some labourers on the London road, 'with a little cupols on the top, and an enormous length of Chinese rails before it?'—'Squire Shapely's, the Londoner's,' says one of the labourers.—'Yes,' says another, with an arch leer,' he was a London taylor; but has got a little money, and has built a fine house; and is now a justice o'peace, and a 'squire.'—Such is the style and title, taste and economy, of your London esquire.

A country 'squire is a gentleman in a remote province, who resides constantly at the mansion-house of his ancestors, which he keeps in tolerable repairmakes anew pair of gates, and builds a summer-house at the corner of his garden. Relying upon his silver

spurs and a tight boot, he makes one attempt towards gaining a rich heiress; but not aucceeding, he marries his maid, gets an heir to his estate, dies, and is forgotten.

He visits the metropolis once in his life-time; and takes up his quarters at the Ram in Smithfield-goes to visit his old aunt, from whom he has great expectations; who, for the credit of the family, makes him put on a sword, which gets between his legs, and almost oversets him. He, therefore, walks through Fleet-street in his boots; a sharper jostles him into the kennel-another snatches his whip from under his arm, under pretence of revenging the affront, and makes clear off with it-gives five and six-pence for a pair of buck-skin gloves, double-stitched: returns into the country, with a terrible idea of the extravagance and tricks of the town-and, though a constant dupe to the knavish cunning of his tenants. and the exorbitant gains of a country shop-keeper, detests every thing that bears the name of London, except 'the London Evening-post,' and the London carrier, that brings him down a barrel of ovaters at Christmas. Now this sort of man is your country Mquire .

From these instances, I infer, that esquires are of various kinds, and that an esquire, in the modern sense of the word, is a being, in his definition, his existence, and his acconomy, totally distinct from the squires of antiquity. The race of squires, whose utility to the world in general, and to us diminutive authors in particular, I wish to celebrate, were, in their original, 'armigeri,' or 'scutiferi;' that is, armour-bearers to some ancient heroes; and from thence transferred into modern tales and romances, in which every knight has his esquire. Such was Automedon to Achilles, the faithful Achates to Enems, Sancho Pansa to Don Quixete, and Ralpho to Hudibras.—Now, as the 'squires of the heroic ages performed those

A character now almost forgotten in England.

inferior offices of life, which were beneath the dignity of the hero himself; drove his chariot, bridled his horse, or ran on errands, and the like; so in mock heroics, or familiar romance, the 'squire is frequently the vehicle of low humour, or the subject of such practical jokes, as would too much degrade the solemnity of the knight-errant himself. Thus Sanche Panza is tossed in a blanket, whilst good epic sibroastings, and heroic knocks on the pate, are reserved for the noble don, his master.

And as poetry and romance is, or ought to be, as imitation of real life, the like subordination of character is frequently to be met with in company, and the conversation of the world. An esquire, in this view, is a gentleman of an easy submissive temper, of raoderated appetites, and patient of injuries; who sets an under-part in life; and serves as a kind of shield to protect, or a foil to set off, the principal character.

Every person of any distinction is accordingly surrounded by his proper satellites or attendants of this kind. My lord has his dangler, who secures him a proper deference amongst strangers, by setting the example himself. The bishop has his chaplain, who, at put or all-fours, lets his lordship name the trump. Nay, every 'squire, in the modern sense of the word, has a 'squire in the ancient sense, who attends him on all occasions, in the shape of a hunting parson, a nominal captain, or a pacific lawyer; who shields him from the vehemence of his brother justice's wit, or acts the dwarf in understanding, whenever his worship is disposed to shine or to be witty himself, or explains his jokes, or defends his paradoxes, as the occasion happens to require.

I might proceed to show the same convenient subordination of character, in every rank of life; but this would be too great a digression from my purpose, which was, only to show the utility of this race of men, in works of this kind; and to entreat the reader to consider the 'squire as a lawful repreto our spiritual quack; and that if Tugwell is not only 'witty in himself,' but 'the cause that wit is in other men' (as Falstaff says)—if he utters a facetious thing, or receives a kick on the breech, let it be placed to account, as so much wit and humour in the author, which he could with the same ease, though not with the same propriety, have transferred to Wildgoose himself, his principal character.

But to proceed in our history.

CHAP, XII.

Wildgoose's hospitable Reception at the House of an orthodox Clergyman, and the Event of a Dispute between them.

TTHE two pilgrims had now proceeded near seven inites from the place of their luckless achievement; Wildgoose rejoicing that he was counted worthy to suffer for religion (as he thought it), and Tugwell consoling himself with the hopes of better success for the future, when they arrived at an obscare village on the side of the hills, a little before sun-set. They were directed to a neat public-house, by a small sign-whose device it required some skill in hieroglyphics to decipher. The painter had probably intended it for the Red Lion; but some ambiguity, which arose from an injudicious mixture of the lights and shades, gave it rather the appearance of a shoulder of mutton.-When they entered the house, they found it pre-occupied by a very sober party; consisting of an exciseman, a grazier, the parson of the parish, and a mole-catcher.

Mr. Wildgoose inquired of the landlord, whether he could furnish them with a bed? Instead of answering his question, the landlord, according to custom, asked him, which way they were travelling? This not being to the present purpose, Wildgoose desired an answer to his first question. Mine host told him, theirs was but a by-place, and no great thoroughfare, and that they had seldom any body lay there; but, however, when his dame came home (which she certainly would do before midnight, as she was only gone to a merry-making in the next parish) he would see about it, and he did not doubt but they could contrive to lodge them; though, says he, 'we have but one room, where I and my wife he, but then we have two beds in it.—Well, but what will you please to drink, sir? continued my landlard.

Our travellers being a little disconcerted at this account of my host's accommodations. Wildroose inquired, How far it was to Gloucester?—'To Gloucester, sir? Why you are out of your way to Gloucester; but, howsomever, we call it twelve miles, and I believe it is pretty good measure; do not you think it is, master Pottle? This was the name of the honest clergyman, to whom mine host appealed, by way of commencing a conversation between him and the travellers; as talking together is generally an introduction to drinking together, which it was his interest to promote: but Mr. Pottle, being conscious of the impropriety of his present situation, and that he must appear in a low light to a stranger of a tolerable figure, as Wildgoose was, affected to have no connexion with the company, but to be employed in some useful meditation. Instead of regarding my landlord's appeal, therefore, he assumed all the dignity he was possessed of, inflated his cheeks, and paffed out whole volumes of smoke, which being reverberated by the low roof, he soon filled the house with the fumes of his tobacco.

As the doctor did not vouchsafe them an answer, Wildgoose had now given his attention to a common subject of dispute, which was carrying on between he grazier and the exciseman—the former of whom had asserted, 'That if a man happened to bey a horse which was touched in the wind, or had any

off again, without discovering his faults.'—As this dispute bore some relation to the precepts of religion, and seemed to concern Wildgoose, who had taken upon him the office of reforming pernicious principles and corrupt practices, he could not forbear interposing; and having been formerly a smart logician (as was observed in the beginning of this history), after expressing his concern, that such a practice should bear a dispute in a Christian country; he said, that most controversies were perplexed for want of settling precisely the question in debate, and keeping strictly to the terms. He begged leave, therefore, to reduce the dispute to the following argument, or syllogistical form, as it is called;

'All cheating is sinful;

'The putting off an unsound horse for a sound one is cheating; therefore,

'The putting off an unsound horse for a sound one is certainly sinful.'

Here the doctor, taking the pipe from his mouth, could not forbear putting in his verdict. 'Oh! ho! sir,' says he, 'I find you have been bred at the University. 'Negatur minor:' I deny your second proposition, 'That putting off an unsound horse, in a fair, is properly cheating, in the popular sense of the word.'—'Look you there now,' says Wildgoose, 'this is the common method of disputing; you beg the question, and have also changed the terms of the proposition upon us, and put words into the premises which have nothing to do with the conclusion. If we were to be governed by popular opinions and popular practices, we should soon have no more honesty amongst us than we have religion.'—'Religion!' says Pottle; 'why, to be sure, it is a

Though they despise human learning, those that have had a learned education are fond enough of displaying it.

very profligate age that we live in, and the world is over-run with infidelity, heresy, and enthusiasm; and the church never was in so much danger from atheists and sectaries as at this day.'

'Sir,' says Wildgoose, 'I apprehend the church's greatest danger is from the careless lives and degenerate principles of its own members.'—'Come, come,' replies Pottle, 'we will not dispute about religion in this place; and, as I am afraid my landlord cannot very commodiously lodge you, rather than you should be distressed, you shall be welcome to such a bed as I can give you at my house.'

Though Wildgoose recollected what had passed between him and the parson of his own parish, and was a little apprehensive of being involved in some controversy with a person whose profession would probably lead him to combat his present opinions, and discourage him from the undertaking in which he was now engaged, yet he could not refuse so kind an offer, especially as it was now too late for them to think of going farther that night. He, therefore, thanked the doctor for his great civility, and, attended by his trusty friend, accompanied him to the parsonage-house.

As they were going out of the house, my land-lord's curiosity prompted him to whisper Tugwell, and ask him, 'Whether he and his fellow-traveller did not deal in corks? Or, perhaps,' says he, in a low voice, 'you have some run goods in your wallet to dispose of.'—'No, no,' replied Tugwell, 'my master is no such person as you take him for; he is a gentleman that is heir to three or four hundred pounds a year, and scorns to sell any thing. But, no matter for that, I shall not tell our private matters to every fool that asks me. No, no, I understand travelling better than that comes to.'

CRAP. XIII.

What happened at the Purson's Habitation.

B. Pottle had now brought his two guests to his own house, and, sending Tugwell into the kitchen, took Wildgoose into a tolerably neat parlow. His elbow-chair stood ready for his reception, and his Tunbridge-ware tobacco-dish, with some scraps of paper folded up for the use of his pipe, were placed upon the table. There were several old newspapers lying in the window, and a single plature of Cardinal Fleury hung over the chimaespiece.

Mr. Pottle was a hale man, of about five and fifty; was a bachelor; and all his domestics were, as abdealy housekeeper and a man-servant about his own ago. His character will sufficiently appear from the evening's conversation.

Pottle had a cloth laid for himself and Mr. Wildgoose, who cat pretty heartily of a cold shoulder of matter and encumbers; and Tugwell was very happy in the hitchen, with a jug of good liquor, and the remains of what came out of the parlour.

After supper Pottle filled his pipe, and began to beat about and investigate what scheme Mr. Wildgoose was engaged in; what was his business as Gloucester, and how he came to travel on foot. As Wildgoose despaired of converting a man of his years and profession, whose principles were probably settled for life, he was at first a little upon the reserve, and evaded the hints Pottle had thrown out in regard to the intention of his journey.

Pottle then began to make some apology for being seen in an ale-house, and, that his guest might not suspect it was his usual custom, he said 'as the parsonage house was so far from the church, he had gone thither to wait for the funeral of a poor man,

that died three miles off, in a hamlet belonging to his parish. But,' says he, 'they know my method: that if they do not come by six o'clock, I would sooner leave the corpse in the church-yard all night than bury it; and so, I suppose, they have deferred it till to-morrow.'

'Why,' replies Wildgoose, 'I believe the poor country people are very troublesome upon these occasions; but their ignorance is rather to be pitied than blamed. They fancy it a mark of respect to their deceased friends, to keep them above ground as long as possible.'- 'Yes,' says Pottle, 'and don't care what inconvenience they put us to, for the sake of their ridiculous humour, which can be of no service to the dead.'- Why, to be sure,' says Wildgoose, 'it is of no great consequence what becomes of the bodies of the deceased; but yet, I think, one should condescend a little to the scruples, and even to the weaknesses of our brethren in indifferent things, especially if our doing otherwise may probably prejudice them against us, and prevent our being of service to them in their more important concerns. I own, if I were a clergyman, I should consider myself, in some measure, as the servant of the public; and think myself obliged to bear with their humours, in some degree, rather than forfeit the good opinion of my parishioners.'

'Sir,' replies Pottle, with some warmth, 'whatever opinion a parcel of ignorant country bumpkins may have of me, I'll never submit to their unreasonable prejudices and superstitions. A pack of rascals! the more you humour them, the more they will impose upon you. If they have any thing to complain of, let them complain to the bishop; but I'll do my duty, as to the cure of souls, and let them go and

be hange!

'Prey, sir,' says Wildgoose, '(if I may take the freedem) what do you mean by the cure of souls?-By the cure of souls? Why, I mean, burying the dead -- baptising children, and marrying-and-and-reading prayers, and preaching—and the like.'—' Why, as to burying and marrying,' replies Wildgoose,' those functions seem rather to belong to the care of the body than to the cure of souls: and as for preaching (though I don't doubt, sir, but your doctrine is an exception) yet, from what I have observed from the generality of preaching, whatever becomes of our souls, Christianity caunot long subsist amongst us, unless it should please God to send some better labourers into his vineyard.'

Upon this Pottle flew into a perilous passion; took the pipe from his mouth, started up from his chair, and advancing towards Wildgoose, 'Sir,' says he, 'what! do you affrout me in my own house? I am afraid you are a presbyterian, or what is worse, one of these Methodists, that rumble about the country, wasettling people's minds, and prejudicing them against their proper pastors—a pack of ruscals! who are a reproach to toleration. But s-s-s-sir,' says ho, -Though Pottle was eloquent enough in his pulpit, where nobody contradicted him, yet, having naturally some impediment in his speech, it showed itself upon the least opposition. Being, therefore, in great wrath with Wildgoose, his choler almost choked him, and he could hardly utter his indiguation intelligibly. But, cocking up his tobacco-stopper on his little finger-I'd have you to know, sir, says he, the ch-ch-ch-church has po-po-power-I say, the ch-church has po-power to pu-pu-pu-punish such F-regrescals-I say, the ch-ch-church has po-power---' Just as he was uttering these words, and was retreating backwards from Wildgoose, who was got up to pacify him, he happened to tread in a smokingbox, filled with leaves, and fell flat upon his backbawling out and reiterating, 'The church has power,' to loud, and in so angry a tone, that Pottle's man (who, together with his housekeeper and Tugwell, came to listen) threw open the parlour door, and, seeing Wildgoose standing over his master (whose wig was tumbled off in the fall), and endeavouring

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to assist him in getting up; the man mistook his intention, and imagined it was the posture of a triumphant combatant. He, therefore, runs up to him, and with great violence gave Wildgoose a blow under the left jaw. Tugwell, seeing his master thus rudely treated, attacks Pottle's man in his turn. The old housekeeper fell upon Tugwell, tooth and nail, crying out, in an exalted key, 'I thought they were a couple of casuistical, tyrannical rascals; and would not have had my master harbour such vagabonds. After filling his belly with the best in the house, to knock a gentleman down! a dis-gratitude, villantry fellow!'

The housekeeper's voice, being a sort of unison to the barking of a dog, alarmed an old spaniel that lay sleeping in the chimney-corner, who began yelping round the combatants with great fierceness, and completed the tumultuous uproar.

Pottle, however, had now raised himself, and with Wildgoose was endeavouring to part Tugwell and his man Jonathan, who were the only parties that continued the fray. Pottle also explained the affair to the old housekeeper; told her, the stranger was in no fault as to his fall; but, says he, 'I am afraid we have taken a couple of wolves in sheep's clothing into our house.'

Wildgoose, likewise, perceiving he had forfeited the good opinion of his host, could not bear the thoughts of remaining all night under his roof. He, therefore, bade Tugwell follow him, and making the best apology the circumstances would bear, to Mr. Pottle, for the trouble he had occasioned in his family, and thanking him for his kind entertainment, marched out of the house, without any interruption from his reverend host.

CHAP. XIV.

Night-thoughts: of Ghosts' and Goblins. They meet with an uncommon Adventure.

divine contributed not a little to convince Mr. Wildgoose of the necessity of some reformation in the church, and confirmed him in his resolution of prosecuting with all diligence his romantic undertaking.

The moon shining very bright, and there being but little night at that time of the year, the two pilgrims pursued their journey, taking the first road they could find which pointed towards Gloucester. They had travelled near a mile, and were now got into a very dark lane, by the side of a wood, that led down the hill on which the village stood. The gloominess of the scene, and the stillness of the night, in a strange place, raised in Tugwell some ideas of terror, which (notwithstanding his personal valour in rencounters and at fist-i-cuffs) he had in his youth been greatly subject to; and though he pretended now to be above these childish fears, yet he stuck very close to his master, and, with an affected bravery, began to fish out Wildgoose's opinion about ghosts and apparitions.

'Some folks now,' quoth Jerry, 'would be almost afraid to walk by themselves in such a dark lane, at this time of night; but I don't suppose there is any sich thing as spirits now-a-days—do you think there are, Master Wildgoose?'—'Any such thing as spirits, Jerry? Why, I believe there are no more walk by night than there are by day; and I am partly of the same opinion with a great man*, who says, "That goblins and spirits have really no more to do

with darkness than with light;" and accounts for our terror on these occasions from what he calls "the association of ideas." '— 'Yes, yes,' says Tugwell, 'I remember the sociation in the time of the rebellion; our 'squire would not sociate.'—'No, no, Jerry, what I mean, is the joining things together in our fancy; so that when a child is told by his nurse, of ghosts appearing by night, he shall never be able to separate the notion of spirits from that of darkness, as long as he lives.

But though this may account for that particular kind of terror, yet certainly the sense of our being off our guard, when alone in the dark, and ignorant what enemies we may be exposed to, must necessarily make us apprehensive of danger upon those occasions. So that, let a man have never so clear a head to separate ideas, yet I think it almost impossible to be equally calm and easy in darkness and solitude, as we are in the open day-light.'

Tugwell was as still as a mouse during this discourse of Wildgoose, though he did not understand a word that was said.

As for there being any such thing as spirits in one sense,' continued Wildgoose, 'no one that is not an atheist can deny this; but though, perhaps, before the times of Christianity, Providence might think it necessary more frequently to interpose, by permitting the visible appearance of superior beings, upon important occasions; and though I am convinced the Devil has still as real an influence over the souls of men as he had then, yet you may take it for granted, Jerry, that every story which you ever heard of their visible appearance, is an imposture, and, if more nearly inquired into, may be accounted for from natural means; taking its rise either from the interested designs or terrified imaginations of wicked or weak people.—I myself remember, when I first went to the University, I lived in a large chamber, hung with green baize; the bed was placed in a sort of recess, separated from the dining-room

by two large folding doors, which were thrown open when I went to bed, to make it more airy. I happened once to wake about midnight, and it being star-light, saw, on the farther side of the room, a tall figure in white, near six feet high. It seemed to have a square cap on its shoulders, but was without a head. -- Lord have mercy upon us!' says Tugwell, laying hold of Wildgoose's skirt; 'yes, without a head! So my grandmother used to say, that ghosts commonly do appear without a head.'-Well," continues Wildgoose, 'though I used to laugh at things of this kind. I could not account for this dreadful phenomenon. The more I stared at it, the more I was convinced it was something real. After lying some time, and mustering up my courage, I leaped out of bed, determined to unravel the mysterywhen lo! I embraced in my arms a white surplice, which a scholar of the house, having left in my room after evening prayers, had hung upon a brass peg. over which I had suspended my square cap, such as they wear in the University.'- Yes, yes, your trenchard caps, I have heard of them,' says Tugwell.

'Thus I am convinced would every story of apparitions have ended,' says Wildgoose, 'if the scared spectator had had resolution enough to examine it to the bottom.'—

"Why, to be sure,' says Tugwell, 'apparitions are not so common now-a-days as they were in former times; but I remember when I was a boy, father had been to fetch the midwife upon your grandfather's mare, old Whitefoot. She was as good a servant as ever went upon four legs. Your grandfather bought her of old Simon Perkins.'—'Well,' says Wildgoose, 'proceed with your tale.'—'It was a very dark night,' continues Jerry, 'and father was riding by a lone uninhabited house, at the end of a close lane, as this may be, when he saw strange lights in every window; and when he came into the middle of the lane, vast balls of fire rolled along under his horse's

feet; and then the 'squire's lady, who died in childbed, drove along in her coach and six, with her child in her arms; and—and—the coachman (it is sartain true) the coachman was without a head-and'-As Jerry was going on with his terrible story, bounce came his foot against something, and down he tumbled a-se over head, bawling out, 'Lord have mercy upon me! I have tumbled over a coffin!'-Blockhead!' cries Wildgoose, 'why thou wilt talk so long about ghosts, till thou art frightened at thy own shadow.' Jerry, however (strange as it was), happened to be in the right; and the reader will easily guess at the cause of such a shocking indecency: it was the very corpse which Parson Pottle had been waiting for, of a poor man who died at the extremity of his parish, and his surviving friends, willing to take a decent leave of the deceased, had continued drinking till after six o'clock, when, bringing him to the bottom of this hill, and recollecting that Mr. Pottle would certainly not perform the last office that night, they had left the coffin there, to the terror of poor Tugwell, and the astonishment of his friend.

They were now come into the open plain again, and travelled a good pace till towards break of day, and Tugwell pretended to know, by the course of the stars, that it was near three o'clock; and, as his seal was not quite so active as his master's, he began to complain of fatigue and want of sleep. They, therefore, made towards a barn a little out of the road, which being locked they were forced to repose themselves upon some straw under a shed, where, however, they slept soundly for some hours; and, rising greatly refreshed about eight o'clock, proceeded on their journey; Jerry, according to custom, reminding his master to lay in a good breakfast at the first public-house upon the road.

• N. B. A real fact.

CHAP. XV.

The Event of Wildgoose's second Harangue.

IN the afternoon, when they were got within a few miles of Gloucester, at a genteel house near the end of a village, they saw almost the whole parish assembled in the court, to see a set of morrisdancers, who, this holiday-time, dressed up in bells and ribbands, were performing for the entertainment of the family, and some company that had dined there. Wildgoose thought this a proper opportunity of displaying his eloquence, and communicated his intention to his fellow-traveller; but he, having not so soon forgot the ill success of their yesterday's adventure, would have dissuaded Wildgoose from making a second attempt at so unseasonable a juncture; and said, moreover, that for his part he loved to see people merry at sich a time as this;' but Wildgoose soon silenced his scruples, and he being by this time sufficiently convinced of his master's obstinacy, immediately got amongst the morrisdancers, and acquainted them of his intention. As they were no strangers to itinerant orators in that country, they suspended their diversion for a while, and got round the preacher, who by this time was mounted upon some steps, and began to hold forth with great vehemence, against all festival amusements, as contrary to the serious spirit of the Gos. pel; and particularly against those irregularities which were practised at revels and Whitsun-ales. This doctrine, being rather ill-timed, was not much relished by a great part of the audience, who soon began to be impatient of the interruption which was given to their entertainment.

Those who are acquainted with this sort of mor-

ris-dance (which is still practised in several parts of England) must know, that they are usually attended with one character called the 'tom fool,' who, like the clown in the pantomime, seems to be a burlesque upon all the rest. His fool's cap has a for's tail depending like a ramiflie wig; and instead of the small bells which the others wear on their legs, he has a great sheep-bell hung to his back-side.

Whilst the company, therefore, were all attentive to the preacher, this buffoon contrived to slip the fool's cap upon Tugwell's head, and to fix the sheep-bell to his rump: which Jerry no sooner perceived, than his choler arose, and spitting in his hands and clenching his fists, he gave the tom-fool a swinging blow in the face. The fool, having more wit than courage, endeavoured to escape amongst the crowd. Tugwell pursued him in great rage, with the sheep-bell at his tail, the ridiculous sound of which forming a sort of contrast to the wrath in Jerry's countenance, caused a great deal of loud mirth amongst the company.

Wildgonse, now finding it to no purpose to continue his harangue, assisted in extricating Tugwell from the throng, who had now formed a ring round him and the jack-pudding; and reprimanding him for his want of Christian meekness, he bade him follow him, and 'shake off the dust from his feet,' according to the language of our modern apostles, when they would decently extricate themselves from any uncommon difficulty. They now, therefore, pursued their journey without any farther molestation.

Wildgoose told Jerry, 'they had hitherto, indeed, met with but unchristian-like usage; but comforted him with the assurance of meeting with a more friendly reception when they should arrive at the Bell at Gloucester (where Mr. Whitfield was born);

A corruption of Morisco dancesprobably introduced from Spain, by John of Gaunt.

'for,' says he, 'where a true Gospel-spirit prevails, the genuine fruits of it are, peace, joy, brotherly love, and Christian charity.' Jerry replied, that a cup of good ale would be the greatest joy to him at present, for that he was very dry. Wildgoose, however, would not take the hint, nor stop till they arrived (early in the evening) at the ancient city of Gloucester.

BOOK III.

CHAP, I.

Mr. Wildgoose's Reception at the Bell at Gloucester, the Birth-place of Mr. Whitfield.

It had been the custom of Mr. Wildgoose, in any little excursions which he had formerly made, whenever he came into any city or considerable town, to inquire (like other travellers) into the trade and manufactures of the place, or what curiosities of art or nature were worthy of a stranger's notice. But, in the present situation of his mind, he had lost all relish for things of that kind: instead, therefore, of making any observation upon the situation, buildings, or antiquities of Gloucester, or being in the least struck with the beauty of its cathedral, and the remarkable lightness of its Gothic tower, Mr. Wildgoose considered it in no other light than as the birth-place of Mr. Whitfield; and immediately inquired for the Bell Inn.

When they arrived under the gate-way, the travellers addressed themselves to a waiter (who was carrying a dish of Scotch-collops into a parlour across the court), and asked, whether they could have any lodgings there. He, surveying them with a contemptuous air, did not vouchsafe them an answer,

They then applied to a sort of scullion, who was

doing some drudgery near the kitchen. She, seeing two people about her own level, as she thought, spoke to the cook, who, after some muttering expostulations, went to her mistress behind the bar, and asked her, whether she would lodge two footpassengers. Mrs. Whitfield, being engaged with company, rose up with some rejuctance, and came to the window of the bar, where spying two such dusty figures, her usual politeness to strangers forsook her—'fley-day,' quoth she, 'lodgings indeedlyes, to be sure; because 'Squire Fielding, forsooth, in that romancing book of his, pretends that Tom Jones was harboured here, we shall be pestered with all the trampers that pass the road!'

Wildgoose was thunderstruck at this unchristianlike reception; but Tugwell, who, on the first appearance of so fine a lady, had stood with his hat off. now replaced it on his head, and, repeating her words, 'trampers, indeed!'---' I would have you to know,' says he, 'his worship could have rode upon as good a gelding as any one in the county, and could have mounted me too, for that matter, if it were not more like good Christians to travel on foot: but I thought folks that keep an ale-house were obliged to take in all comers.'- Keep an ale-house! you saucy jackanapes!' says Mrs. Whitfield, who had not much Christian meekness-'you have mistaken the house; you should have gone to the Bird in Hand, in Tripe-lane. There, perhaps, you would find gest for travellers, such as you.'- Well, well, dame,' says Tugwell, ' there is no harm done; if you won't lodge us, I suppose there are others that will, and be glad of our custom. Trampers, indeed! I think Mr. Whitfield might have preached you into better manners.

CHAP. II.

Procure a Lodging.

THE two pilgrims were a little disconcerted at this mortifying reception, and at a loss how to proceed: and though Wildgoose had of late affected to despise all worldly distinctions, and to make light of external respect, the consequence of them; yet he was a little shocked at this unforeseen effect of his voluntary humiliation, and almost began to wish that he had travelled in a manner more suitable to his station in life.

As they were deliberating what course to take, Wildgoose espied a barber's pole; and reflecting, that perhaps Mrs. Whitfield, being ignorant of his enlightened heart, might be scandalized at the frouzy appearance of the outward man, resolved to get rid of his beard, have his hair refreshed, and his cravat a little decently adjusted. He, therefore, entered the shop, where the case was quite reversed. The honest barber, whose less affluent circumstances inapired more gentle manners, and made him civil to the meanest customer, received them with great affability, and apparent benevolence; and, with a voluble tongue, as he was preparing his razor, ran over the heat of the weather, dustiness of the roads, and other general topics, which those artists have ready at hand, for the entertainment of their customers, and to divert their attention from the pain which often attends the operation under the most skilful performer.

Whilst Wildgoose was doing penance under the instrument of this ingenious tonsor, he took the opportunity of consulting him about a lodging for himself and fellow-traveller; and informed him what treatment he had met with at the Bell. This Tugwell confirmed, with some expressions of resent-

ment, assuring the barber, that his master could afford to pay for whatever he called for, and did not want to spunge upon any one. 'We know the custom at such houses,' continues he: ''tis touch pot, touch penny—we only want money's-worth for our money.'

The barber, encouraged by these overtures of familiarity, took the liberty in his turn to inquire which way they came, whither they were travelling, what stay they should make at Gloucester, and, if he might be so bold, what branch of business Mr. Wildgoose was engaged in. Wildgoose, from the fulness of his heart, soon let the barber into the nature of his calling, and that he intended to employ the talent of preaching, which had been intrusted to him, for the good of the poor inhabitants of that city. The barber replied, that Mr. Whitfield, to be sure, had preached there frequently with good success, and had left a few scattered disciples amongst them; but, says he, 'the shoe-maker's wife often goes in ragged shoes.'- That is an old saying, and a true one, to my knowledge,' cries Tugwell.—' Well,' says the barber. 'I was going to observe, that although there had been a society begun here by Mr. Whitfield, yet since he went to Georgia, and has been in so great request in London, Bristol, and other parts of England, the people of Gloucester are not much the better for having had so great a prophet born amongst them.

'As for lodgings,' continued the barber, 'ous house is large enough for that matter, though it is a little out of repair—and, as I have a wife and a family of children, we are a little straightened for beds: however, perhaps my wife will endeavour to accommodate you.'—Wildgoose replied, that he was very easily accommodated in that respect, for he had determined not to pamper the flesh, and would submit to any hardships for the good of his brethren. But, says he, 'what must we do for a foom to assemble in?'—'Why, as for that,' returned

the barber, 'we have a sort of old dining-room, which will exactly suit your purpose, though there is no furniture in it, but a few broken chairs and as old eider-cask or two, which will not be much in the way.' In short, the barber informed his wife of the affair, who having peeped at them through the kitchen door, and formed an opinion of them no ways injurious to their honesty, they soon came to an agreement; and the two pilgrims took up their residence at this friendly barber's.

CHAP. III.

At Gloucester.

THE barber's shop in a country town has been, time out of mind, the grand office of intelligence; partly from the leisure and loquacity of that race of men, and partly (as was hinted before) from the peculiar nature of the connexion which is formed between the agent and the patient, during the act of shaving, in which nothing but news or other general topics can prudently be the subject of their conversation. The arrival of a stranger, therefore, of so extraordinary a character as that of Mr. Wildgoose, could not long be a secret amongst the lower class of plebeians, especially as the barber, in order to bring more custom to his shop, took care to let every one know, that a stranger of good fortune was to hold forth there that very evening, for so Wildgoose had determined, if he could raise any thing of an audience, being impatient to impart some spiritual advice to his poor countrymen; whom, notwithstanding the residence of their good bishop, dean, and a whole college of learned prebends amongst them, he considered 'as sheep not having a shepherd.'

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He was attended the first night only by a few mean persons, who either came accidentally to the

-shop, or who had been invited by the barber's wife from amongst her nearest neighbours. But the fame of this extraordinary preacher being spread abroad. by each of these, in their several circles of acquaintance, before the next evening it had reached the remotest parts of the city, and had brought together not only the straggling disciples of Mr. Whitfield. but also the idle and the carious of every denumination. most of whom bestowed no small encomiums upon the wouthful orator. This success encouraged Wildgoose to make a longer stay in Gloucester, than he had at first intended: so that in a week's time it became a sort of fashion to hear him; and he-was attended by people of all ranks and degrees-from the sauntering old bachelor and antiquated virgin. who lived upon their annuities and their card money, to the penniless parter who ran on errands. and the second-hand sempstress, who got her bread by reconciling old tags and making pin-cushions.

'Let a man preach like an angel in his own church, as Mr. Wesley justly observes, 'no one regards him; but as soon as one comes unto them, and says, "Lo! yender is a man preaching upon a mountain!" the multitude flocks out to hear him. It is the uncommonness of the thing,' says he, 'that especially recommends field-preaching.'

The same may be said with regard to Mr. Wildgeose's success in his conventicle at Gloucester. If
the sexton had given out on a Saturday night, that
a stranger was to preach the next day at the cathedral, it might perhaps have brought those to church
who happened not to have upon their hands any
more agreeable flunday's amusements; but when it
was proclaimed, that a traveller was to preach at
the barber's, upon a cider-cask, leaning over the
top of an old cheese-press (which was all the pulpit
which the barber's lumber-room could supply), immediately the house was crowded with attendants
from every quarter of the city.

But it must be remembered, likewise, that Mr.

Wildgoose, notwithstanding the present uncouth up pearance of his short hair, had something naturally agreeable in his countenance, and also a very unusical tone of voice; and though, in the vehemence of his harangues, he had a wildness in his looks, proceeding from the enthusiastic zeal which possessed his imagination, yet that very circumstance gave a more pathetic force to his eloquence: and he himself appearing so much in earnest and affected with the subject, it had a proportionable effect upon his andience.

He usually began his discourse with lamenting the universal corruption of mankind, and with a lively representation of the dreadful consequences to be apprehended from the justice of God; and instead of speaking of hell and damnation in the refined terms and elegant circumlocutions of modern divines (as a place not proper to be mentioned to a polite audience), he ran, perhaps, into the contrary extreme, by too gross and minute a detail of particulars: which, however, though it might render his descriptions more ridiculous than terrible to sensible people, yet it had its effect upon the bulk of his audience, and engaged their most earnest attention.

When he had sufficiently terrified them by the denunciation of eternal torments, he shifted the scene, and melted them into tears by the tenderest descriptions of the mercy and compassion of God, and the fondest expressions of love from the great Shepherd of their souls.

And having been so deeply read in the puritanical writings of the last century, and their lineal descendants, the Methodists of these times, he had thoroughly imbibed their manner and style of eloquence, which consists chiefly in a figurative application of the most luscious expressions and sensual ideas to spiritual subjects, and which have been observed frequently to captivate the hearts of the most profligate, and lull them into a strong persuasion, at least, that they have received lively foretastes of

the joys of heaven, when they have really been soothing their fancies with the luxurious recollection of their former sensual indulgences.

Thus did Mr. Wildgoose adapt his metaphors to the various characters and failings of his different flearers. For the lewd and lascivious, Mr abounded with amorous expressions, and talked much in the amptial style.—'Their souls were expoused to Christ: he shall carry the dear lambs in his bosom, and entertain them with sweet kisses from his lify lips—more sweet than the sweet-smelling myrrh*: he shall embrace them, and fill them with ravishing delights.' This sort of language particularly charmed the female devotees.

For the thirsty soul and luxurious epicure, he had streams of joy, and rivers of pleasure; feasts of fatthings—milk, honey, marrow, and fatness; and all the most savoury ideas, to express the comforts of a epiritual life.

To the covetous and ambitious, he talked of acthing but 'of hidden treasures; gold, silver, jewels, and precious stones; kingdoms, crowns, and sceptres;' and every thing that could captivate a worldly imagination t.

In short, by this soothing eloquence, and the earnestness of his manner, Wildgoose softened these hearts, which for some years had resisted the admonitions of friends, and the suggestions of conscience; and made many converts to religion; at least he made them so as long as the brightness of these similies continued to glow in their imaginations. But, their affections only being moved, and their understandings not enlightened, nor their reason con-

• Whitfield's Sermons.

†Though these kinds of expression are used in Scripture, in compliance with the carnal notions of the Jews, and have affected their common language—yet on moral subjects, I think, they have but an uncouth affect.

vinced, too many of them soon relapsed into their former dissolute courses.

There was a buxom widow, however, amongst his disciples, who, enjoying a handsome house only for her widowhood, and being, therefore, cut off from iteration of nuptials, had allowed herself some variety in her amours; but she was now touched to the quick, and determined for the future to keep constant to a half-pay officer, who lodged in her first floor.

And a drunken pettifogger, who had been engaged in several dirty litigations, resolved hereafter to be more sober in his conduct; and also, never to undertake any litigious suit, unless he were sure of being well paid for his trouble.

Nay, an inveterate miser felt such a lively compulsion, that he formed, upon the spot, a solemn resolution to distribute amongst the poor all his old clothes, which had been hoarded in his wardrobe from the very days of his courtship; and so far persevered in his charitable design, as to give away, the very next morning, an old waistcoat, that was too little for him, and two pair of shoes, that pinched his corns; and even added a codicil to his will, by which he ordered a suspicious moidore, which had been refused by his banker, to be given in charity on the day of his funeral.

CHAP. IV.

His Popularity increases.

THE fame of Mr. Wildgoose's eloquence being thus spread through the city, Mrs. Whitfield was amongst the first whose curiosity led them to make part of his audience. She soon discovered him and his fellow-labourer to be the individual trampers whom she had treated with so little ceremony at the Bell; and finding they were bound on a pilgrim-

age to her brother-in-law and the society at Bristol, ahe took an opportunity of making some apology for her incivility, and told Wildgoose, that as he could have but indifferent accommodations at his present lodgings, he was very welcome to a bed at the Bell, whilst he stayed in Gloucester. But though Mr. Wildgoose was ready enough to overlook the personal slight which had been put upon him, he thought there was something meritorious in his present state of humiliation. He, therefore, thanked Mrs. Whitfield for her kindness, but chose to continue where he was.

One evening, when Wildgoose was deeply engaged in haranguing to a full house, an ordinary fellow, in a silver-laced hat, came into the room; and, squeezing through the crowd, gave a letter to one of the company, who handed it to Tugwell, who was sitting on the head of a cask under his master, and officiated as a sort of clerk. He watched his opportunity till Wildgoose made a pause, and then presented the letter. As soon as he began to look on the direction, the man who brought it (who was no other than the Gloucester Journal-man) calls out, 'Read it, master, read it; it brings you some news of your poor mother.' Wildgoose, renouncing all family connexions, and disregarding whatever concerned himself, stretched out his hand, and cried. out, ' Behold my mother, my sister, and my brother!' And immediately went on with his discourse.

The case was, that, although there were none of their towns-men at his first: preachment on Dover's hill; yet there were many that knew him by sight, notwithstanding he was disguised in his own hair, and the story had soon spread to Mrs. Wildgoose's ears. The odd turn which her son's melancholy had taken, we may be sure, must greatly affect a fond parent; and it had really thrown Mrs. Wildgoose into a fit of sickness. Mr. Powell, therefore, the vicar of the parish, having been informed by the

Journal-man, that an itinerant preacher of some fortune, as was given out, had been showing off at Gloucester, soon guessed, from the description of him and his attendant, that it was his good neighbour, Mr. Wildgoose; and so dispatched a letter by him, on his return, to acquaint Wildgoose with the effect his extravagant whim had had upon his worthy mother: but enthusiasm is deaf to the calls of nature; nay, esteems it meritorious to trample upon all the relative duties of life. Men of this cast think nothing of any importance, but what corresponds with the chimerical notions which have possessed their fancies.

Wildgoose, therefore, paid no other regard to the doctor's intelligence, than writing a short letter to his mother, in which he expressed his concern for her illness; but said, he was not at his own disposal, and could not in conscience live in carnal case and security, when the spiritual harvest was so great, and the true labourers so few. In short, says he, in conclusion, 'woe be unto me if I preach not the Gospel.'

CHAP. V.

Wildgoose's Success with the Ladies.

If chance some blooming nymph, with locks of gold, The brilliant lustre sparkling in her eye, Shading her lovely cheeks with hat of straw, Or silken bonnet green of glossy hue, Enters the shop of learned bibliopole, That vends his ware at Tunbridge or at Bath, Retailing modern trash to saunt'ring beaux—'

SHOULD any of my amiable country-women, I say, smit with the love of novelty, carry home this trifling volume from some circulating library, and throwing herself negligently upon her settee or

pois, or even on the feet of her truckle-bed—have patience to attend two such odd fellows thus far, she will probably be disgusted that she has not been untertained with a single love-tale, which are generally looked upon as essential to works of this kind, and not only make a principal part of every episode, but are usually interwoven with the body of the fable. But I would have them consider the peculiar character of our hero, which is not, at first might, at all friendly to the softer passions. If they can prevail on themselves, however, to attend him a few pages farther, they may, perhaps, discover some slight symptoms of an affection, not entirely of the seraphic or platonic kind.

There was amongst Mr. Wildgoose's female votaries, one Mrs. Sarsenet, a milliner, who, notwithstanding she supported an infirm mother and a lame sister by her industry, yet from the severity of Mr. Wildgoose's doctrine, had conceived some scruples shout the innocence, or even the lawfulness, of her profession. She, therefore, desired Mr. Wildgoose to drink a dish of tea with her, and took that opportunity of consulting him as a casuist upon the subject. Upon considering the affair with some dehiberation, Wildgoose told her, that although some branches of the trade, as it was often practised. might accidentally promote vice, yet as some part of the female dress was not only decent, but even necessary in this cold climate; and as the trade had not directly any bad tendency, he could not look upon it as absolutely sinful. 'However,' says he, 'it greatly concerns you not to countenance the ladies that deal with you in any vain ornaments or wanton attire; but to discourage any thing of that kind, even against your own interest, as much as you decently can.' The reader will find in the sequel, that Mrs. Sarsenet carried this doctrine rather to an extreme, and to the prejudice of her temporal interest, and that of her family.

. We must not imagine, however, that this grave

matron was a proper object of desire to a religious enthusiast. There was with this milliner a young lady, who seemed not to be in the capacity of an apprentice, but rather as some friend upon a visit to Mrs. Sarsenet, and who had something in her manner and appearance above her present situation. nice critic might, perhaps, dispute her title to the character of a perfect beauty; but she had a sprightliness in her air, and a piercing brilliancy in her eyes, which, joined to the gloss of youth, could not fail to attract the particular regard of Mr. Wildgoose, and made him very assiduous in directing his pious precepts to so fair a disciple. Whenever he said any thing to which he expected a particular attention, he applied himself to Miss Townsend, by a kind of instinct, for her approbation. But though this young nymph seemed well enough pleased when Mr. Wildgoose talked to her upon indifferent subjects, she was inclined rather to disapprove of, and even to rally, the severity of many of his opinions. in one of his visits, which he repeated pretty often, she took upon her to ask Wildgoose, how he could be so cruel, as not to visit his poor mother, who, she found, was ill and desired to see him: ' for,' says she, with a sigh and down-cast look, 'Heaven will never prosper disrespect to a parent!' Miss Townsend's earnestness upon this subject excited Wildgoose's curiosity; and, with a more gallant air than usual, he desired to know why she looked so very dismal upon the occasion. After a little pause and a few blushes, she replied, 'that the greatest misfortune of her life, and her present unhappy situation, was owing to her disrespect to a worthy, and, in general, a very kind father.'- 'Pray, what misfortunes can so young a lady as you are have experienced?' says Wildgoose, 'for you don't seem yet to be above sixteen!'-Miss Townsend seemed in confusion at having discovered so much of her own affairs; but Mrs. Sarsenet told her, she need not be afraid of talking freely to so good a man as Mr.

Wildgoose, who would never make any wrong use of her confidence, and might probably give her some spiritual consolation, which would make her more easy under this little calamity, which her own indiscretion, or 'rather my folly,' says she, 'has brought upon you.'

Mr. Wildgoose wishing it might be in his power to give her any assistance, and intreating her to gratify his impatience to be acquainted with her story, Miss Townsend dropped a tear, then, pulling up her spirits, gave the following account of herself.

CHAP. VI.

The History of Miss Townsend.

Y father (as Mrs. Sarsénet knows) has a small estate on the borders of ——shire, where he now lives.'-- 'No,' says Mrs. Sarsenet, 'I know that Mr. Townsend has a very considerable estate, which has been in the family for many generations.' - Well,' says Miss Townsend, 'I don't know what it is, but ----shire is my native place. My poor mother has been dead about a twelvemonth, to my inexpressible misfortune, and that of the whole family. She left behind her me and two sisters, one a few years older, the other considerably younger than myself. Whilst my mother lived we saw a great deal of genteel company; and she took care to have us instructed at home in all the usual accomplishments of our sex. But soon after her death my father sent us all three (though two of us were almost grown up, and my eldest sister capable of managing his house), to a country boarding-school, to the astonishment of the whole neighbourhood. We soon found, however, that my father's intention was, to make way for another housekeeper, to whom he had taken an unaccountable fancy. This was an Irish-woman, whom I shall call the widow Townsend; as she came into the neighbourhood about half a year before my mother's death; in the character of an efficer's wife, one Captain Townsend, who had made a small fortune in America, and called himself a relation of ours; but he dying soon after, this woman took lodgings in a small market-town, at a little distance from my father's; and, as she did not appear to be left in very affluent circumstances, she made no scruple, I believe, of undertaking the management of my father's family, in the capacity of a housekeeper.

The widow Townsend, as I said, is an Irish-weman, and about forty; not handsome, but has something in her manner which attracts the regard of the
gentlemen, as much as it disgusts the generality of
our sex. My poor mother (as Mrs. Sarsenet well
knows) could never bear her. She is a woman of
no sort of conversation, and yet my father now
makes a constant companion of her; and we have
no reason to doubt, that, after a decent time, he
will make her our step-mother; in which case, though
I should think it my duty to show her all the respect
which is due to my father's wife, yet at present I
own I could not bring my stubborn heart to submit
with tolerable decency to the many mortifications I
daily met with from a woman in her situation.

'For you must know, at Christmas last, my father thought it proper to permit my eldest sister and me to leave school, and return home again; as it must appear to every one, that we were banished for no other reason than to make way for a woman in her ambiguous situation. Though I believe she had another view in having my sister at home, which I will explain to you hereafter.

'The widow Townsend affected at first to treat us with great civility, and even apparent affection; and used great art to make us rest satisfied under the authority which she had acquired. She indulged us in several little instances and articles of finery, in which I believe my own mother would have

thought it improper to have gratified us. These things won my sister's heart, and it would be affectation in me to say that I was not pleased with my gold watch and other trinkets, which she had persuaded my father to procure us. But still I could not bear to be obliged to a woman whom I considered as having an improper influence over my father, for what I imagined I might reasonably have expected, from the great affection he had formerly shown me in particular; in whose favour I flattered myself he had always discovered some little partiality.

'For my father, you must know, was always a very bookish, and is, I believe, a very learned man; and is reckoned a great antiquary and virtuoso. I flattered myself, therefore, that he was particularly pleased with the taste I discovered for reading, preferably to every other amnsement; to humour which taste he himself had contributed, by turning me loose into one corner of his library, which contained a collection of books made by an old maiden aunt of ours, and consisted of Dryden's Plays, and all the dramatical works of the last age; novels, and romances of every kind.'

'I am afraid, then,' says Wildgoose, 'you had not many religious books put into your hands by your good father?'

'No,' says Miss Townsend, 'but I had a few by my good mother, which I made a point of reading every Sunday; such as Tillotson's Sermons, the Whole Duty of Man, and the like.'

'Why,'replies Wildgoose, 'you might as well have read the Seven Champions, or Jack the Giant-killer, as either the Whole Duty of Man, or Tillotson, who knew no more of Christianity than Mahomet*.'

'Well,' says Miss Townsend, 'I am not a judge of those things, but will go on with my story.'

Whitfield's Journals.

CHAP. VII.

Miss Townsend's Story continued.

'MY taste for reading,' continued Miss Townsend, 'not only rendered me the object of my sister's jealousy (who never looked in a book), but made me less agreeable to the widow Townsend; and has been, I am afraid, the principal cause of my

present unhappy situation.

'For this woman, you must know, though she affects to be a great economist, yet, like most of the Irish ladies, is never completely happy, but at the card-table; and as I was unpolite, or rather impolitic enough constantly to declare my aversion to cards, this gave her frequent occasions to represent the tomy father, as one that regarded nothing but my own gratification, which, she said, was a very bad symptom in a young person: and what is surprising, she had brought my father, who was formerly never easy out of his study, to make one at quadrille or piquet, every evening; and my sister, who had rather do any thing than read, or work at her needle, was always happy in being of the party.

'The widow Townsend having so far succeeded, as to make my father less pleased with my favourite amusements, as it was her interest to have no rival in his affection, she began, by degrees, farther to insinuate, that it would be much more to my credit, if I would apply more carefully to my needle, in which article she represented me as very defective, and even hinted, that another year's schooling would be greatly to my advantage; though Mrs. Servenet, I believe, is far from making any complaint of that kind. In short, my father began by degrees not only to reprimand me, whenever he found me with a book in my hand, but daily discovered, on every occasion, less fondness for me

than he had formerly shown. This encouraged Mrs. Townsend to treat me with less ceremony; and as for my sister, she not only became reserved to me, in order to recommend herself more effectually to our gouvernante, but began to consider me as a troublesome rival in another affair, which I will now explain to you.

" My sister, you must know, had a very considerable fortune (near seven thousand pounds) left her by a great-aunt, independently of my father; and this she will have in her own power the day she is eighteen; which will be within these six weeks. This. I am inclined to think, was Mrs. Townsend's chief motive for bringing her brother (one Captain Mahony, as she calls him) into the neighbourhood, and introducing him into our family, where he comes almost every day, and frequently stays there for a week together: he is a lieutenant. I believe, in a marching regiment, though upon half-pay. He is about thirty, a tolerably good person, and dresses very genteelly, but conceited and ignorant. Yet, as we had seldom any other gentleman came to the house (nor indeed much company of any kind since this woman has been there), this coxcomb contrived to make some impression, I believe, upon my sister's heart: and because he would sometimes condescend to direct his nonsense to me (either to concert his designs upon my sister, or to raise her jealousy), she by degrees began to consider me as her rival, and of course as an obstacle to her wishes, and to treat me accordingly.

'In short, this behaviour of my sister, the insults I daily met with from the widow Townsend, and the coldness with which my dear father began to treat me, made my situation at home extremely disagreeable.

But completely to ruin me in the widow Townsend's good opinion, and of course in my father's favour, was a friendly letter which I happened to receive from my good Mrs. Sarsenet here, who, having a particular

regard for my late mother (they having been schoolfellows at Chelsea), and hearing that this woman,
to whom she knew my poor mother had a particular
dislike, was come to keep my father's house, she had
written to me upon the subject, and, with more honesty than prudence, perhaps, had declared her real
sentiments of the matter; which letter the widow
Townsend, I believe, by my sister's means, unluckily
got a sight of, and from that time grew so inveterate
against me, that, presuming upon the influence
she had over my father, she insisted upon my being
sent to school again with my little sister Quintilla,
or somewhere out of the house, otherwise she herself
was determined to leave him.

CHAP. VIII.

The Story continued.

BEING now continually exposed to the widow Townsend's forbidding looks and reproaches, as also to the neglect of my dear father, and the ill-natured treatment of my sister, who would not suffer me quietly to enjoy the only relief which I sought, that of reading alone in my closet; but above all, the expectation of being sent to school again, at my age—all these things put together provoked me beyond all patience.

My romances furnished me with innumerable instances of this kind of domestic persecution, which generally terminated in the elopement of the intocent sufferer, her unexpected success in life, and her

triumphant return.

'In short, I had a high idea of the grandeur and politeness of London, and saw several instances even of the lower sort of people, who, having been sent for by rich relations or taken into good services, came down more polite and entirely different sort of

creatures from those which I generally conversed with.

'I last month, therefore, formed a most romantic scheme, for seeing the world, and going to London by myself. In order to this, I determined to get to Oxford, and out from thence in the stage-coach, and endeavour to find out a particular friend and distant relation of my mamma's, who I knew lodged somewhere in Westminster; and who had spent a good part of the last summer before my mother's death with us in the country, and used frequently to invite me to London; or if I should not find her out, having twenty guineas given me at different times by a godmother, in my own possession, I thought with œconomy. I could subsist for some time, and had some vague ideas of introducing myself into good company, or, perhaps, even of making my fortune, as other distressed or persecuted damsels had done.

"As I had no confidente in my own family, I communicated my intentions to a woman in the neighbourhood, who had been my mother's maid, and was now married to a man, who in my mother's time had been our coachman; both of them were favourites of my mother's, and of course not so with the widow Townsend. The poor woman at first dissuaded me from pursuing so strange a resolution, but when she found me bent upon it, and knew how disagreeably I lived at home, the man consented to carry me behind him (on a horse which he kept to let) the next night to Oxford, as I had desired, without considering the probable consequences of so imprudent a step.

'As my sister was engaged almost every evening at cards with my father and the widow Townsend, I took those opportunities at least of sitting up in my closet to-read, and my sister frequently went to bed without making any inquiries after me; so that I easily eluded any immediate search, and escaped to the house appointed.

Not to trouble you with too many particulars;

having packed up a handsome brocaded sait of clothes, two silk night-gowns, with some pretty good linen and my money, I got safe with my luggage to Oxford, and met with a place in the coach, which set out the next morning for London.

CHAP. IX.

The Story continued.

THERE was amongst the passengers, a well-looking elderly gentleman, of good fortune (as I had reason to think), by his generous behaviour to me, and by a genteel footman behind the coach. He was a little surprised, I believe, at the first sight of so young a person, tolerably well dressed, and of going a journey quite alone. He, by degrees, began to sift out my situation in life, and what expedition I was now engaged in. His humanity, and a desire to serve me, rather than mere curiosity, seemed to be the motives for his inquiries. When we came to dinner, and I happened to be left alone with him, I soon communicated my whimsical project to this gentleman. He was vastly surprised, and expressed great concern both for me and for my father, whom he found to be almost the only person that I was sorry to have left behind me.

"He asked me, how I could think of supporting myself for a time in so expensive a place as London was. I told him the state of my finances, and that, if I could not find out my mother's friend in Westminster, I proposed lodging in some cheap part of the suburbs. He smiled at my simplicity, and began to describe to me the extreme danger such a young person, as I was, exposed myself to in so romantic an enterprise; the wickedness of the world in general, and of the town in particular; and, in short, ventured to foretel my inevitable ruin; which he painted in such strong colours, that I burst into

mars, and begged him to advise what method to purine. "What," says he, "Madam? why as soon as we arrive in town, give me leave to take another place for you, the next day, in this same coach, and return to your friends in the country."

"I was a little staggered at this proposal, and could not bear the thoughts of exposing myself to the resentment of my father, the insults of Mrs. Townsend, and the ridicule of my sister.—But when we came to London, and saw the vast hurry and extent of that metropolis, my heart began to fail me, and, is the evening especially, when we reached the inn in Holborn, and the gentleman had bid them send the chamber-maid to show me to my bed-chamber, in came a bold ill-looking fellow, who called himself the chamberlain. "There, Madam," says the old gentleman, "you see who is to wait on you to bed to-night, and to lace your stays in the morning: this is the attendance which a young lady must generally expect at the inns in London."

I was now struck with all the horrors of my situation, and, therefore, told the gentleman, I-should gladly accept of his kind offer, and would beg him to take a place for me against the next morning; which he very politely did, and insisted upon treating me with the earnest which he had paid for the coach. I was ashamed to accept of such a favour from a stranger, but he desired me to say no more about it. I took my leave of him that evening, without being able to discover his name; though I found, by several circumstances, that he lived in Herefordshire.

CHAP. X.

The Story continued.

BING thoroughly fatigued with my journey, I shept soundly till the morning, when I was called, I suppose, by the chamberlain; but was see

drowsy, that I knew not what answer I gave him when he told me the passengers were all in the coach, and just setting out. However, he insisted upon it afterwards, that I said, I could not get up, if they went without me. In short, about nine o'clock I was waked by the mistress of the house, who having heard I was a very young woman, without any attendants, came to satisfy her curiosity, and to inquire into my intentions. The woman was civil enough; and when I expressed my surprise at the coach's being gone without me, and my distress what course to take, she said, as I was come to London merely out of curiosity, and was now obliged to stay till the next coaches went out, she would show me something of the town, if I would give her leave.

'I told her I had a relation in Westminster whom I would now try to find out. She asked me what street her house was in?—She has no house, says I; but I know she lodges somewhere in Westminster; and, as she is a lady of a large acquaintance, though small fortune, I dare say I shall easily find her out. The woman laughed at my ignorance of the town, and said I might as well look for a needle in a bundle of hay.

'She then took me down to breakfast with her behind the bar, where I spent most part of that day, she not being at leisure to attend me abroad. In the afternoon a neighbour of hers, who had a small house in one of the adjacent courts, came to drink tea with her. The woman of the house being frequently called away into the bar, I was left alone with Mrs. Skelton (which was the name of the other woman). After inquiring into my motives for coming to London, and finding I had no friends or acquaint-ance there, she offered to take me to her house, as a boarder, and to bring me acquainted with every thing that was worth seeing in London. To reconcile me to her proposal, she soon discovered, that she was my country-woman, and said she had rela-

tions in that part of England. In short, I was so well pleased with the apparent friendship of this woman; and, for the reasons abovementioned, found to little inclination to return to my friends in the country, that I began to be very well pleased with the coach's going without me, and leaving me in London.

I then acquainted the woman at the inn with Mrs. Skelton's offer. She said I could not lodge with a better sort of woman; that she had known her for some years, and she was a elever, sensible person, and kept the best of company, ranking herself, I suppose, in that number. I, therefore, paid my bill at the inn, took my leave of the mistress of the house, and accompanied Mrs. Skelton to her house.

'I am now astonished at my simplicity, but was quite ignorant of the world; and, indeed, after my first imprudent step, what other scheme could I pursue? I soon found, however, that the world in reality was very different from what it appeared in poetry and romance.

CHAP. XI.

The Story continued.

"MRS. Skelton affected to have taken a great liking to me, and the next morning performed her promise of showing me the town. That she might do this in the most compendious manner, the first place she took me to was the top of St. Paul's, where, indeed, I was struck with astonishment at the appearance of that wast metropolis.

'After dragging me on to the Tower, she made me take a coach to bring us back to Holborn. By the way, however, she stopped at a milliner's near St. Paul's, and equipped me with what she thought a more fashionable cap, and other things which she thought necessary, but without putting me to any

great expense. When we came homeshe helped mete adjust my dress according to her own taste, and told me, the gentleman who lodged in her first floor would dine with us. " He is a gentleman of very large fortune, I assure you," says she, " and perhaps may fall in love with you. He is rather too old for you," continued she, " but I know several youar ladies who would be very happy in such an opportanity of setting their caps at him, I can tell you."

Well, at dinner this fine gentleman appeared, dressed in blue and gold. He seemed to be about fifty, and was agreeable enough in his person: but what gave me a sort of liking to him was, that he put me much in mind of my own father. Nav. anding how entirely unacquainted I was with the tows. he very kindly cautioned me against the artifices of the people I should probably meet with; and told me if I made any stay in London he would introduce me to some of the female part of his own family.

'The next morning Mr. Blackman (which was the gentleman's name) breakfasted with us, and, though he was engaged to dine with some gentlemen of Lincoln's-inn, he said, he hoped to be at home again with us in the evening. At the same time he told Mrs. Skelton, that there was a very good play to be acted that night, and asked her if she did not intend to go? She pretended to make a scruple of leaving me alone; on purpose, I suppose, to give him an opportunity of offering each of us tickets for the play, which he immediately did.

Accordingly to the play we went, and sat in one of the side galleries. There happened to sit next to us, a young lady most splendidly dressed, who, I found, was an acquaintance of Mrs. Skelton's. She talked a great deal, and even in the most interesting parts of the play, and seemed to ridicule every thing that was grave or decent. She was particularly merry upon a country gentleman and his wife, as we judged them to be, who sat together in

one of the side boxes, and said, it was astonishing to her how any woman could think of burying herself with a husband in the country, to sit nodding at each other whole winter evenings, on each side the parlour fire, with nothing to amuse them but a formal visit once a week from some unfashionable creatures like themselves. " In short," says she, "I'd rather be a mistress to a tradesman in town. than the wife of any country'squire in England." I was greatly shocked, instead of being diverted, with this lady's conversation, and began to wish myself in some other place; but I was highly offended at hearing Mrs. Skelton ask her, when she should have the honour of seeing her in Holborn? To which she answered, she would do herself that honour very 500 D.

When we returned from the play, we found an elegant supper ordered from the tavern, by the old gentleman, who was waiting for us with great patieuce in the parlour. After supper Mr. Blackman and Mrs. Skelton drank several glasses together, and the latter would have forced me to pledge them; but Mr. Blackman desired I would drink no more than was quite agreeable to me, as probably I had never been used to any thing strong. In short, as there was something of a paternal fondness in the behaviour of Mr. Blackman, so it inspired me with sentiments of quite a filial love and respect: and I lived near a fortnight in the house quite agreeably: Mr. Blackman and Mrs. Skelton treating me like a daughter for whom they had a great affection, always contriving something to amuse and entertain me.

me, and explained; from the grand dome of St. Paul's to the venerable Gothic piles of Westminster Abbey and the palace of Lambeth, with the rural objects which present themselves gradually till we reached the neble hespital of Chelsea, whither we were bound.

'When we arrived at the end of our voyage, Mr. Blackman went immediately out of the boat, and said, he would bespeak a room for us at a little sort of tavern close to the water: for I soon found that this visit of Mrs. Skelton's was only a pretence; and that we were to dine at this house, at these gentlemen's expense.

'There was something in this which did not quite please me: but my inexperience, or rather my entire ignorance of the arts of mankind, prevented me from suspecting any ill design. After dinner Mrs. Skelton said, she would just step a door or two farther, to call upon her friend, with whom she had some particular business; and charged Mr. Blackman to take care of her daughter, as she affected to call me.

'Soon after Mrs. Skelton was gone, the other gentleman and lady said, they would take a walk in the garden, and return to us immediately. I stared a little; but as they were strangers to me, and I had no inclination to cultivate an intimacy with 'the lady, I made no overtures to accompany her; especially as I supposed them to be man and wife: and as I had never seen any thing in Mr. Blackman's behaviour at all exceptionable, I was not uneasy at being left alone with him.

'After they had been genea few minutes, I went up to the window, which had a fine prospect of the Thames; and Mr. Blackman following me, opened a door near the window, and told me, I might have a better prospect in the next room——.'

Here Miss Townsend blushed, and made a pause—then turned pale, and seemed unwilling to proseed in her story. Mrs. Sarsenet, who had heard it-

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man a debauched rake, could be guilty of any rudeness or indecent behaviour.

' I cried out with all my force, and said, I would sooner die than remain with-him alone. I struggled and at last got to the sash, but found it was screwed. down. I continued calling out with great violence. and made all the noise I could, but to no purpose. This vile man continued his detestable importunity, and I despaired of any assistance—when I was providentially relieved by a pretty loud rapping at the outer door. Upon his opening it, the waiter introduced a very genteel modest-looking woman, and a pretty girl about ten years old. On seeing me and Mr. Blackman, who were both strangers to her, she drew back, and made an apology for her mistake. The waiter told us, the lady had inquired for one Mr. Andrews; and insisted upon it that he came with the company in our boat.

'Mr. Blackman reprimanded him for his impertinent intrusion; but I begged of him to inform mewhere the other gentleman and ladies were; and upon my going out upon the staircase, I met Mrs. Skelton coming up. I complained of her leaving me alone with Mr. Blackman, and told her how brutishly he had behaved. She affected great surprise and indignation; and, upon coming into the room, "Lord!" says she, "Mr. Blackman, I didnot think you could be guilty of any thing so rude to this young lady! Why, sure your love for her, which you mentioned, has turned your head; but I will never suffer her to be injured whilst she is under my protection."

Thus this vile woman endeavoured to persuade me that she was unconcerned in his villany; but Liberan to have a very bad opinion of her, and to wish miself out of her hands.

Though the fright I had been in raised my courage, yet I now found my spirits flag to such a detree, that I was hardly kept from fainting; but a

THE SPERITUAL QUIXOTE.

with cheerfulness the next day, the better oal my intended excape.

a the afternoon the indy who sat next us at it, and had been of our party to Cheisea, can link ten with us. On her affecting an astonat at our returning without them, Mrs. Skelte upparalleled assurance, told her, that the partial lady which she had taken under har pon (meaning me) was terribly frightened yest by a gentleman that offered some rudeness.

She began to rally me most numercifully, a it was a sign that I came lately out of try; for that those things must be expected on to such a fine girl as I was (so she chose eas herself), if I went much into the pold, "But, child," says she, "I would me nost-of my charms, and get a good settleme have done, and then you would never wish he country again."

is she ran on in this style, she took occasion at a diamond solitaire which she wore, and did to the best advantage three or four handso. But I was not so ignorant as to be dand ach splendid trifles, or not to despise the er who, I had reason to believe, had purchast by the sacrifice of her virtue and innocence

CHAP, XV.

The Story continued.

TELL, continued Miss Townsend, at leng night came, and the maid informed me, a secured all my things, except one silk night, which her mistress had not bong up with the and she did not care to search after, for foing discovered. I told her I should be gladethat, as some recompense for near a fortnight, for, however wicked Mrs. Skelton's intention.

that the fine lady, whom we had met at the planes as unhappy creature who had been drawn to prostitute her youth and beauty to Mr. Blaman, for Mrs. Skelton's advantage; though she man, for Mrs. Skelton's advantage; though she mentioned) had almost ruined himself to suppher extravagence; that the gentleman who lodgeth her was really a man of good family, and esiderable fortune, but who spent it all in the gracetion of his own humour and vicious appetit dividing his whole life between his tavern committee and his mistrasses, with a variety of which vile woman was well paid for supplying his othat I found I had great reason to bless my for this escape."

Wildgeose said, that Providence, for wise experience such monsters to fulfil the measure their inequities; but that they ought to be punish he thought, by human laws; that a double thowever, would be the least return such usel wretches could make to the public, for the pection they enjoyed.

CHAP, XVI,

The Story continued.

"YNTELL," continues Miss Townsend, " we lay next night at the same house; but the peop I suppose, entertaining no very favourable opiniof our characters, took care to lodge us over a lit room distinct from the rest of the family.

"As we had no sleep the preceding night, we we early to bed, and I never waked till seven o'cle the next morning, when, to my surprise, I miss my bed-follow; and also, upon looking round t room, I found she had eased me of a good part my luggage, particularly my little trunk, which of tained my money, and the silk night-gown in whi

THE SPIRITUAL QUIROTES

CHAP. XVII.

The Story concluded.

is. Sursenet wee kind enough to write to beher, and acquaint him with the whole post my rach adventure; and to amore here thoroughly sensible of my folly; and thesirous to throw myself at his foot, and giveness.

rote at the same time to the poor woman a sisted me in my flight, to know what eloperaent had had on my poor father,me word, that he was almost distracted it news of it; that it made a great disturbs family, as was naturally to be expected; e widow Townsend feeed means to pacify by some false suggestion or other; and and persuaded them that I was certainly go lation of ours near Warwick (as I had res about them to mysister); and that my fath surney in quest of me was thither; but : any intelligence of me there, somebody to int I had been seen two or three times of l conchana's house above-mentioned. Up he went, and threatened to send them be , unless they discovered where they had o me. Having extorted the secret from the it immediately to Oxford (where I had tal , and traced me to the iso to London ; I man there being afraid, I suppose, to disease sat hands she had recommended me, my fath Mrs.Calvert's (the lady in Westminster who ed to find out), and not hearing suy this was returned into the country, where

was returned into the country, where the melancholy, till he received Mrs. Saretter.—What effect that had upon him, we searn; but as it is now above a fortnight sin

THE SPIRITUAL QUIROTE.

or sice distinctions in divinity: but, as his pawes very agreeable, and they had learned : Tugwell that he was brir to a protty good fort she had conceived no contemptible eminion of h

248

the had conceived no contrasptible opinion of a and listened with great attention whenever has ad upon common subjects.

I would not insignate that Miss Townsend we

a mercenary tempor, for the really was not: though fortune alone, where the person is disaable, has saldon my considerable influence, the affections of a young girl, yet, I believe, in junction with other circumstances, it operate sensibly upon their fancies, and contributes to a the person possessed of it more agreeable the would otherwise appear; as the west of fortune

quently prevents their social these perfections

State which he is really passessed of.

Miss Townsead, however, instead of angus

Whideone in a serious way, turned the diam and began reliying him upon his external uptues. 'Lord! Mr. Whideone,' says she, 'makes you go shout in that frightful hair of yo I wonder you do not wear a wig, as other go won do,'—'Modam,' replies Wildgoose, 'I als be sarry if any part of my dress wire to proje any one against me, much less would I will; raise a diagnat in so protty a lady against my

hair ?— Oh! frightful! says she, "his on an test; so multhe other people! — Why, so for o people," replies Wildgoods, "I should choose t make a great part of the world, in their vain firsh and idle customs: but as to its bring ungents are norry any thing should be thought to that is

terni, convenient, and, I think, becoming. If do not think on, young lady, I am afraid it is or to more projudice, and the force of enstead.'—' t tom!' says Miss Townsond, 'wby, custom or fast

is every thing, in regard to dress.'- I own it too great a force,' replies Wildgesse; ' and I o

THE SPIRITUAL QUINCTE.

ct as the gentlemen, and I believe I sellwigs, or têtre, as any barber in town." all occasions, proceeded upon this imports of in the following manner.

CHAP, XIX,

A Dissertation on Perioigs.

HE use of false hair, madem, by particular p ple, for particular reasons, is, I believe, we at in the world. Vain persons of both sex r to conceal some natural defect, or to improsey imagined) their patural charms, have, in

hed recourse to these artificial decoration phon, a Greek writer, mentions the use amongst the Medes; and some commentat f opinion, that the hair of her head, with whi Magdalene wiped our Saviour's feat, v ra tete, or a set of false curls, which she mig oy in that manner, to express her detestati s wanton and dissolute life which she had f ; led. It is certain, however, that these un organisments were extended infamous in the early times, by all good and sensible peop s Caster, though he is said to have been par ly pleased with the laurels decreed him by t e, because they concealed the baldness of I les ; yet that great man, I believe, would be highly offended, if his barber had proposed false carls for that purpose.—Though it is co i, that the emperor Otho, many years alt a periwig; as he also is reproached with co a looking-glass amongst his baggage in i

he first mention which I remember to be mariwigs, in our Reglish history, is in the access

ury expeditions.

THE SPIRITUAL CUINOTE.

but as Miss Townsend objected to the g of my own locks; and so the chief intent

possidered as ornamental, seems to be to g
mess to the features, by rising in an easy w
rous the feathead, and falling loosely do
the parts which it was designed to core
I had rather see the worst head of nets
than the most accurate wig that ever adors
her's block; and as a good taste in other a
f dress seems to prevail in the world, I show
ne surprised to see periwigs again banish

ong or bushy head of hair. at,' continued Wildgouse, 'I have a particu sore important objection to those supplemen , from the bad influence they certainly be

the genteel part of mankind, to our poer are and mechanics, to whom it may be see convenient to be freed from the encumbral

the moral and religious conduct of too mi age.'

n how? for goodness sake!" cirles Mins Tow

'hy, madam,' says Wildgeose, ' perhaps the 'was a period that furnished so many justas

seasonable gaiety, or so great a number of selects, as the age we live in. You your met with one instance, in the short course remble. Now, I have often conceived, by the sever you may think it, that this was ow reat measure to the use of periwigs, that is, rest case with which the gentlemen of the ation may conceal the effects of old age, a mga their grey locks for those which are expressly until and vigour. It was cortainly the kittion of Providence, to remind us of the approximated for the additionally, by the several symptoms ited for the add, decaying teeth, and grey has

when a man of a debanched and dissolu

is almost worn out in the service of his is senseal appetites, he puts on a fine for

THE SPIRITUAL QUIROTE,

a fashion, or to make use of such meratricis ations? 'Lord!' says Miss Townsend, 'you may call one namight I know, and we not understand you. But, we have had more than enough upon the subject.'

idence, therefore, made an apology for ringnee, and took his leave for the presentations been now near a fortnight at Gloud he next night he made a farewel-harangue sual audience; appointed Mrs. Sursenet as aconess, and Mr. Kean, the barber, a ruler, ittle synagogue, with instructions to assemble exthren occasionally, and exhort them to planes; and left Gloucester the next day, at ising to visit them again in his return freely.

CHAP. XX.

Farewel-Harangue is attended with a castrous Circumstance.

HEN Wildgoose came to take his leave of M Surrenet, the happened to be gone out, and d nobody in the shop but Miss Townsond. short conversation with her on the subject ion (on which head she never seemed to rel octrine), Wildgoose said, he hoped to have jure of hearing of her sometimes by the hal rs, Samenet. Miss Townsend answered, sot know how long she might stay at Glone but, fetching an involuntary sigh, which w adiately succeeded by a blush, she owned: id he always glad to hear of Mr. Wildgee rially when he was returned to his discossol ier. Wildgoose replied, that he had written nother, and given her the reasons for his c ; but must leave it to Heaven to dispuse as it should think fit. Then, taking Mi send's hand, and pressing it to his lips, ? his leave, with a deep sigh and a very express leace.

Wildgoose's farewel-harangue, there was of fou played off, which, as it was attende erious consequences to the poor barber, ough be here omitted.

der the same roof with the said artist, and is f the same rotuous munsion, there dwelt as poblican, to whose craft the gious conventicle . Keen's was by no means favourable. no, therefore, gladly consided at, or rathe and assisted, an unlucky project of his son ome apprentices, to disturb at least, if not pu to, this dangerous assembly. The ancies stroom, in which they met, had a communica rith each part of the house; but the common had been stopped up, by agreement, for some This, however, the lads contrived to open rom thence, early in the morning, had care laid a train of ganpowder by the side of the to far as the tub upon which Tugwell usually d bimself near his master, and at proper in had bestowed squibs and crackers, with of wild fire; and into the tub they had cona considerable quantity of that infernal com on.

ving thus laid their plot, they waited with a impatience for their time of meeting, as Guites and his associates did for the meeting of arliament on the fifth of November. At length resing came, and whilst Wildgoose was in the pathetic part of his discourse, dealing about his ment of wrath and indignation, fire and bring, with great seal and vehement gesticulation; set fire to their train, which, corresponding with eated imaginations of the audience, had its proffect, and threw them into the utmost courter. The saints and signers field promisenously

THE SPIRITUAL QUIROTS.

out waiting for the benediction. The to h Tugwell was perched, burst into a thou es, with so loud a report, and such violent : if Jerry's prudence had not prevailed over tude, and prompted him to make his e aget the foremost of the company, he would y have been sent to heaven, before his tim ariot of fire. A poor decrepit old woman, , in her crowned hat, who, on account of ness, was seated bear the preacher, was ter trud and burnt by the bursting of the be h of itself was a sufficient reason for Mr. Ke ing a warrant, and carrying the publican b mayor, who, unless he had found sufficient given security to indemnify the old weens burns and bruises, would have committed is Castle. The publican, however, took as unity of revenging himself sufficiently upo a neighbour; which will be related in its pr ŧ.

SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

madam, and let her know as a thome again very speedily. We with some degree of pecwishs attento his mother; but as to the again, that was according as

itten to his mother; but as to to again, that was according as id dispose of him, and according is labours in the Gospel. 'In shoo forgot our great Mester's denoted for some labour stronged on without farther supproceeded for several miles, with

trudged on without farther repl receded for several miles, with my adventure; and Wildgeose wought of preaching the Gospel is abla, as on the Cotswold-hills, in like the preacher, whose discounced such a collected in his characteristic preacher, whose discounced such a collected in his characteristic preacher, whose discounced such a collected in his characteristic preacher, whose discounced such a collected in his characteristic preacher.

t had drawn every man, woman, piles round, that could either bo lk on foot, into its vortex; so neet a living creature, unless a light be called so, upon the high; acon, however, they saw a post a numerous attendance, come a road, amidst a cloud of dust. It

ilderness, or desart, "Voz clame

fame of Circucrater races operate

a numerous attendance, come wood, amidst a cloud of dust. It was coach, with six horses, and for in most flaming liveries. They suddenly, that Wildgoose had he tof the road; and one of the four a hearty cut with his whip to qui lear the way.

I figure in this gay party was a pron a sudden glance, Wildgoose

directed to have been an intimat he University. He had unexpecmental fortune; was just man

THE SPIRITUAL QUINOTE.

this happy couple, and refresh themselve t Mrs. Whitfield had furnished him at Giwhere, busides a solutantial also or tw ad of beef, he had laid in an old Franch d with some good ale or strong beer. wfore, with a proper apology, sook their n the bank; Wildgoose next the tinker (well by his troil. bey were hardly seated when Wildgoose asked the tinker why he chose to lead at - vagabond life, as those of his profession y did ?-- 'Yos,' says Tugweil, ' it is like a ! cobbler, that goes about, and takes the me he mouth of an honest workman, that is a his trade.'- Hey! what the devil!' say er. "the pot calls the kettle black a-se; pose then art a pediar, as well so myself irades must live."- 'Yes,' says Wildgoose, s; but I wonder any one should choose (such an unsettled way, if it is in his poid it."- Ay,' says the tinker, 'but thos not live at home must seek their fortune a s better to suck a hope under a hedge, the in a gaol, as, perhaps, I might have don d at home.'- How so i says Tugwell ; . ippose you owed money, and had none to Yes,' raplies the tinker, 'I was rained by a reed fortane, or rather by trusting there les of fortune than to my own industry.".... o mecommun case," says Wildgoose; "ba

that come to seas? To which the tinker r

a the following chapter,

TRITUAL QUINCTE.

ed to settle an account we added, any schoolboy, m

eve told you before, the

for the death of my his of my friends to a taven the legacy which he had annecessary to make my y business; and the resp

self treated by the wait blic-houses which I from speating my visits at the

nw the absurdity of my o to home clated with lique

an to be disagreeable to ut of a public-house; so ness, and spending case, by the time our law-self mute in debt than the law had left me as me thousand pounds appearing five hundred. Here the death of my poor will y head a year or two longests.

ed upon my stock for recoad, and leave my three h, and to fly my cometry ly, and the iniquity of a sping tradesmon I am bea

your service."

and been crumming in his

her's narration, yet he main of it, and said the pit, as the excisemen a

nd, that those forms in a so-oppressive to indivitrity in general, of justice

IAL QUIXOTE.

Р. Щ.

ception at Park-couthwrst's Woods.

s that first invented w lid gentleman with wi

uning to a comfortable and 'blessed be that out chimney-corners, n apylog the distant had been directed. le," continued Jerry, " mney-corner, after wa t and in a strange cou I can but meet with tish, to close the orif secon used to say), I t Mogul," himself with these say o'clock, they approx astead of this sung a I in his lengination, ed with company from y were formed to sit d sing a warm evening); full, that there were ound the sign-post.

Ir distress; but Wildg much as the conversion train of exultation, " unexpected opportun

t-passengers to expect tch an occasion; and i t they got any nort of tan to complain of gree

the devil's strong hold bake, I'll warrant you.

THE SPIRITUAL QU

ieg said this, in the warmthy more ceremony, he moontiguous to the sign-post, with such vehemence, thus of the company about the hocked, yet others were very of them came at no gre-

oched, yet others were very of them came at mo gre ster, they had beard of The glad of an opportunity of the seasy a rate.

after a little time, some one leaving their pipes and the were provoked at being in if their songs and catches

renewing their melody at one's discourse; which he we, addressed them in the a is merry, let him sing peak I to give out the boodredth of the house, thinking the and that preaching and a pted more profitable business

with these proceedings,

le, at a proposal of the hose
the sign-post, which was a
discharged a bucket of wate
two pilgrims, which raised
il into confusion, and effects
a.

were now certainly in verset to the skin, and there extends any country and the state of the sta

The Park-corner; and the park-corner; and the park-corner; and the park-corner; which was six or sever of this distress, however, a series a green coat and biscluples by his side, having obtained a watch in his pocket, but the hour of the night,

G \$

BITUAL QUIXOTE.

terrace of a gentleman, the ite him and his companion to me part of an old Gotine be thin Lord Batherst's fine we r five or six unles to the we re cut into glades and aver

terminated by towers or ap ing objects, agreeably to the I it worthy nobleman. r's offering them such accom s would afford, the travellers g no choice, were glad to acinvitation. They accompan therefore, who was then go her with a groom of my los beyond his time, and interin the wood till the morning mess and solema sifence of ich they were conducted by a well with terrible approbensi aggravated upon their appro se soud barkings of some w nouthern hounds, and the h a the reinous walls, revived ton his danger from the ade sters, but when they came a of some Spanish goese, the p d the moise of other uncome pt there, threw poor Jerry i

istion, the was soon freed for, on being conducted to a shere the keeper's wife was of her husband by a good for her husband by a good for he distress from which his he be travallers, she received the travallers, she received to

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

ter's messing, 'Yes, yes,' sayshe, 'his way talks in the way of Christian discount that is, as a body may say, his wors good awinging map, and had a comforturest.' Wildgoose did not reflect upon the tity of his audience's not comprehending tal meaning, but thought the least he contain for their kindness, was to impart so I advice to his host and family.

'a few observations, therefore, upon a nature of hospitality, and patting them had in the primitive times, some had entained any thing of the proceeded to assure them, that in a south of Rahab the harlot for instance

a few observations, therefore, upon a nature of hospitality, and patting then hat in the primitive thous, some had entagels, without suspecting any thing of he proceeded to assure them, that in a that of Ruhab the harlot for instance r faith, and not her kindness to the Jesust was so acceptable to God. 'In short was so acceptable to God. 'In short must be very commendable thin in strangers in distress, as you have done must be very cautious not to place the labels, or in any other good work which sibly perform; for we must be saved by f without works.'

I to religious speculations) 'I never those nevit, or any such thing. I did as I we so. Our ale is but poor, indeed, but a you are as welcome to it as a king; as eairs a farthing for my trouble, wever, master, I don't know what you my saved without work; but I am sure all the world, without work, would not a

th and troth, master,' replies the keeper

g saved without work; but I am sure all the world, without work, would not a n starving. It is true,' continues be, 'I ord's house here, rent free; but never an country works harder to support his that do: and if you choose to take a turn i roods, I will show you some screenting w

do: and if you choose to take a turn is soods, I will show you some scrpentine will advised my lord to let me out out this in which, indeed, the honest man probose pride than my lord himself did.

THE SPIRITUAL QUIKOTE.

roose, therefore, having given his host rown for her trouble (which she did not ct from such guests), took his leave, and ied the keeper into the woods.

CHAP. V.

ranger of a peculiar Character arrives.

e keeper and his goests were in the same

atre before the Gothic house, there arriv lderly gentleman, with his servant, who y had brought him to see the place, * Wel to a country fellow, who had been his guit are these turpentine walks which you to Then, elighting from his horse, and se the atractore, which represents the rain o vergrown with ivy; 'Ay,' says be, 'a ve place! Probably one of the castra matie er camps, of the Romans; some appenda acester, I suppose, which was one of t lyberns, or winter stations, of the Rom: . The castie stack was probably built duris ons' wars, in the reign of Henry the This ing John.'---' Aha! look ye there now,' aa per, amiling, 'so several gentlemen ha t; but, sir, I assure you, it was built by a lord, but a few years ugo; and his fordsh my, he could have built at as old again had a mind.'- Built by my present lore is gentleman, with a frown, and were the is of a castle here before !--! Not that I er of,' replies the keeper.- Well, for my par t stranger, 'I don't at all approve of the ions, which must necessarily misland futt ries, and introduce great confusion into I h history. I don't wonder,' continues i tr, tarning towards Wildgoose, 'shat any g should wish to have his woods or gard-

RITUAL QUIROTE,

venerable Gothic structure givation with vast pleasure the object, and also by given of their past grandour and a man to build a ruin, use in the style of our Gothic the the same absurdity, and he same inconvenience to a many people have of later pictures drawn in the hater Lely; or that of our morrowaling our English her

ter Lely; or that of our merenting our English her id the dresses of antiquity inve a great veneration feet this facility practice, I derable use of pictures anying to posterity the habit

we live is.'
Wildgoose, 'you are a co
s, and I suppose have a tee
replies the gentleman, 'I
at way, and took Ciremess
ster, not to see the races

ster, not to see the races saire after some of those R and there in great abundant was talking, he pulled out handkerchief, to wipe his silver and copper module, without out silver and copper module, without up, and began explanations.

and the company, upon to, that the study of medals at he could never be comved to the utility of it.' replie a vivacity, ' why as to the

Mr. Addison's Dialogues hich I think nothing ca

run themselves into difficul lay themselves open to the s, by resting their cause upon a wrong pleaing must be proved useful, forsooth! where nk it sufficient if some things are proved to and entertaining. Why has not the imaion fancy a right to be gratified, as well as tions or appetites, in a subordinate degree, let the directions of reason?

were to dispute with a Methodist about luxood, and about the necessity of fasting and ation. I should not think myself obliged to that every thing we usually out was absosecessary to support lux."

says Wildgoose, interrupting him, 'I never at the Methodists laid any stress upon these servances of fasting or distinction of ments, and drank just as other people do.'—' Probatinary,' replies the virtuoso, 'notwithstands' mortified pretensions. At least, from what of their self-denial, they are the last people som I would trust a wife or a daughter.

however, suppose I were disputing, I say,

in eating and drinking, I should say, that in cating and drinking, I should say, that ind cheese, for instance, was a hearty, wholesed; and the staff of life, so the eaying is, should think it a sufficient defence of the less of eating cheesecake or custard, by saying a tit was agreeable. Thus we may say of sorts and sciences; of law, physic, and divinity, ty are necessary for the subsistance of societion poetry, painting, sculpture, and the like, it enough if they are allowed to be ornament-to contribute to the recreation of mankind. Short, air, af history, chremology, and several

short, sir, of history, chremology, and several branches of polite interature, are silowed to my use to the world, the knowledge of meust also be allowed to have its share of meinstrumental in illustrating and confirming particulars in those accordes.

ly, sit, suplies Wildgoose, I sent confess

THE SPINITUAL QUINOTE:

to be one of those who think only one be

riedge at all necessary, or worth our purit is, the knowledge of our fallen state, redemption, as revealed in the Bible.' antiquary starrd at first with some asto t Wildgoose's declaration. But, soon goin religious turn, 'Well,' says he, 'to deter still farther then, we could not us he Bible, at least several expressions! the assistance of this study.

history of the Jews, from the time of bees to the birth of Christ, was all observed.

nfusion, till Monsieur Vaillant, from a of Greek medals, had given the world a eries of the Syro-Macedonian kings, d the title of EVERGETES, or benefats found on the coins of the Antiochus's plotty's very well explains what is mean

intile kings being called benefactors; warmentators, I think, made but bungling re.

e tribute-money, with Capar's image and ption, was a Roman penny or denarios; o-pence, which the good Samaritan is to have given the landlord for his care of draveller, were two of those denaril, or a pence of our money. These things, periods

have been known, from a slight acquaint to collateral histories of those times; but extisfaction to see the very coins which wrrent, and which are preserved in the the curious."

l' says Wildgoose, 'I want no commente y assistance, to understand the Scripts God has once revealed himself to a man, e sion speaks comfort to his soul; and he se truth of it, without any teaching of

on. Neither do I doubt that although helps should be lost, Providence would he knowledge of the Scriptures in his ch

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE,

said, and calls it a piece of Roman creater as they used to put the ashes of the ad he says, they came ten miles out o to see this old castle and other curiosited you ask where he came from?" says

1. 'Yes,' replies Jerry, ''tis one 'Squire' and he comes out of ----- thire.' Wild, ; immediately rose to his mouth, and his ged; for he was now convinced it was asond's father with whom he had been to he wondered at his own stupidity in not or thus before. instantly occurred to him, that Mr. Tow going to Gloucester in quest of his day he functed he might have said many thi in her favour, if he had known who be gh it is ten to one he could have said n the occasion but what would have be er, and have done more harm than good lough Tugwell, as was observed, had tering of history himself, yet, as the ant not touch upon any of those irgendary at which Jerry had been chiefly conversan in Travels of Joseph of Arimathea-the I lastonbury Thorn-or any rementic accor-Holy Land, and the like, he had though a dry discourse, and beginning to spit six; is saying was, he gave hints to Mr. Wilup at the first public-house they should But there was none till they came to To re they went into a second-rate inn, for ting with the same insults which they l

ad at the Bell at Glouceater.

CHAP, VII.

A Hurley-burley in the modern Taste.

LDGGGSE having been theroughly fatigues the preceding day, and not slept very sound; the floor at night; having also breakfastes tosst and ale, which he was not much use found himself drowny, and somewhat indicate the desired, therefore, to go into a back parand getting an arm-chair, took a comfortable whilst Tagwell was smoking his pipe in the coy corner.

Wh Wildgoose waked, he desired to have some matter got ready for his dinner. My landlad; daughter-in-law, a pretty girl about eighteen officiated as wester, and went into the pariou the cloth. As our preacher always found rular propensity to exercise his talent on th g and handsome, he could not forbear cats og this fair maid, as she came backwards ani irds into the room, about the state of her soul our gurl, conscious of her ignorance in the prin of religion, blushed, and seemed distresses answer to make; and having placed the spool proper-box on one side of the table, and the and fork in parallel lines on the other, wonk made her escape from so disagresable a perse e. But Wildgoose finding his rhotoric had no enough to detain her, laid hold on her aprodesired her to bear what he had to say, whic sured her was for her good : may, that nothin d be more so; that it was better than all th ty in the world, and of more value than thet of gold and silver: that he himself was th ent of God, and that he should be very happ could prevail upon her to love him above a и,

strewed ever it, gives one no bud idea of of the sun, spotted about according to d n hypothesis.

ish of this wholesome food, smoking hot, mis is had brought in one hand, and a plate of had eggs in the other: and upon Wildgoose aptuously interposing between her and hater (as has been related), Mrs. Tantrum's fur numitely augmented: and, sustaining up the discharged the husty pudding full in Wilds face; which, with the oiled furter and makes, ran down to the skirts of his plant wais and made no very clearly appearance.

well, hearing the oproar, was now come into one; and seeing Mrs. Fantrum in the condition igress robbed of her whelps, attempted to lay of her name, and prevent any further efforts o ary: but she, anothing up the dish of been ggs, gave Jerry as warm a solute as she has his master, and one of the poschod eggs burst his face, and mixing with the greasy content of fryingpan, poor Jerry was in a worse plight than his fellow-traveller.

Tantrum, having now satisted her fury, cath

to hereelf agers: when, reflecting upon the gente had probably done herself, if her guest it refuse to pay for the dinner, which, thought ad smelt, they had not tested, and beholding had smelt, they had not tested, and beholding its the visible effects of her unbridled pussion reading her floor, and making managersary was read and her acreant; she was going to repeating upon her innocent daughter-in-law; had had wisely withdrawn till the storm was fall and storing to rights again; and the trace, and not things to rights again; and the trace, having craved the maid's assistance is they cadearoused to console themselves for they endearoused to console themselves for

THE SPIRITUAL QUIROTE.

in parlour.—'Ay! ay!' added Tugwell, 'thousel of wrath, doomed to parydition.'—'I a we broth! you put-gutted rascal! no more to stell! Marry come up! what does the fool me e! know my own business best,' says Mrs. I'm; then concluded, in her own way, that 'es must stand upon its own bottom.'

CHAP. IX.

Pursue their Journey.

OOR Wildgoose was a little chagrined at be suspected of earned intentions; but comfortself with recollecting several of thuchosen said that been thus buffeted by Satan, and lain the same groundless suspecious. But he workship, have been more shocked, if he had know the was judged capable of stealing a sile on. These were consequences of his extracte, which he could not foresee, and of which distinct the consequences of his extracte, which he could not foresee, and of which distinct the consequences of his extracte, which he could not foresee, and of which distinct the surface of the surface were, it is happy for us, that we do not he half which is thought or said of us behind the half which is thought or said of us behind the surface on our arrival or at our depart to at into upon the road.

Our sturdy polyrims, having sufficiently refrestimelies, proceeded on their journey with go tenty; and, as it was not yet past mid-day, polon to reach Bath that night. They travelied hole afternoon without any incident worthy kice of a grave historian. But reaching Laws, within a few miles of Bath, toward san ey speed a poor horse, which, being over low we fallen down, and struggling under his burth at very near him two men, instead of assisting retched animal, were scutting and pummer sch other without mercy. One of them we

TAL QUIXOUS.

man, and the other at , or something in the low traveller having enbatants, the butche his entagement, ' D-z the devil are you? !' The gentleman, w ered him for a mome contempt: then, refi

ion, and beat his own 'd to you?" baked him for his las id his hand to the s some further efforts, mounted bim, rode o ildgoose for his assi all together, for a p

> your alterestion? To ing manner.

> of shuff, 'There,' or ture of English libe ose, ' if I may make :

> > C

AP. X. peculiar Kind.

sub Creatures. the gentleman, I have

rouded. Now that he ing the horse before i d by his master to de s he was, for near ght, when the poorer

me down with his ride that stick about the , if I had not interpor

Hed him upon the s ver, only made the the the same weapon, which, however, I wrest on his hands, and bunged him with to some se, till, he running in to me, we come to that engagement from which you parted us." igoose staring at the gentleman with marks of sa,—' My compassion for dumb animals,' contained he, ' is so excessive, that it often makes me miserable. Our sympathy and assistance is my due, in the first place, to our fellow ereast due, in the first place, to our fellow ereast the human species, as they stand in a nearer in to us, as they hold a superior rank in the of the areation; but I own the incapacity of brute creature to utter his distress, and his of feason to find out the means of relieving it,

r the object of his wrath; for he fell wasn

plead more powerfully with me, than all the cof a beggar practised in the art of moving sciou."

a,' replies Wildgoose, ' and I think, sir, you aggested the reason of this; because in the case there is often a suspicion of insincerity patitioner; whereas, in the former instances, used nature, though void of speech, expresses

f in the most emphatical manner. For the ceason, the atlent rhetoric of tears, or of bashi, is often more pathetic than all the oratoriorishes in the world: and I dare say, sir, the is condition of an infant in distress must af-

on still more sensibly than that of any of those erestures for which you express so much condon't know,' replies the gentleman . 'it cer-

ought to do so: but I cannot reason myself
this strange effeminacy; nor do I recollect
stance of human distress, that has given me
pain, then the sight of a poor hare, for instance,
t run down, as they call it; to see her equalthind a hedge, panting and listening, with her
rect, to the sries of her pursuers, from where
staral scent, segmented by the perspiration

SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

nto, makes it almost impossible:

ree with Mr. Addison, in appleud of the sultan, who chose rather to a fine robe, than awake his favour asleep upon it; and I myself, to ten gone a furlang out of my waterb a poor unwieldy ox, that

o gone so far, as to creet an arr a testimony of my compassion b, with the inscription from Ov

m sad chewing the cad; or than

istis, oves, placidum pecus—&c. re boves, animal fine fraude delist

: Calogas

) ye done, ye flocks, a penceful rae harmless ox, so void of guile, eath?

for those animals which are far sithout torture, for the support of rs Wildgoose, 'I can easily reconstrate; as the pain of death constraint that apprehension; and whereas (as in those cases it is, or oughly themselves, and feel nothing tills; and the moment it does so, the ther deprives them of life, or at left pain. Mr. Pope has finely describe constitute:'

thy riot dooms to bleed to-day, y reason, would be skip and play the last he crops the flow'ry food, the band just rais'd to shed his bleed.

ness to the future! kindly given, might fill the circle mark'd by Het

q

'hy, doubliers,' returns the gentleman, 'one the most for those animals that are tortured bused; but I think none are more so then corrality of horses and beasts of burden, from at of sensibility in the reasoning brutes to care they are usually intrusted. You saw little compassion that butcher's lad has shown s loaded steed; and to see a noble creature and tremble at the passionate exclamation of re Yahoo of a stable-boy, who, if he knew his strength, could drive a dozen men before him. equally excites my pity and my indignation. er ment a string of pack-horses, bending under loads, but my heart bleeds for the mute suf-; and I make it a point of conscience to give the road Nay, I have, in my own mind, d one more to the curses denounced by Moses at the unmerciful; " Cursed be he that maketh sack-horse to go out of his way."

ere Tugwell could not forbear putting in his let. 'Well,' says Jerry, 'the tailor of our town to best men for that. He keeps a horse to let; hen be'll never let him to any one, till he has him promise faithfully that the poor horse stand still to do his needs.'—The gentleman led at Tugwell's instance of compassion. But, goose alleneing him with a significant look, obtain the good man, to be sure, was merciful, to his beaut: 'and it is pity,' continued he,' that the to those animals cannot be provided against in laws, as it was in a great measure by the laws over.'

ery true, sir,' replies the gentleman, 'and as cannot well be done in this land of liberty, I every gentleman would endeavour to supply defect by discouraging all cruelty of that kind, it as his power or influence extends; and cardy every parent should be particularly exceful still principles of mercy and tenderness, to birds, it, and insects, into the tender minds of their

THE SPIRITUAL QUINGTEL

449

he unhappy victim from the power which he

ough I am not in Parliament, nor am fond of m, I could not forbear giving the public my t, in a pamphlet, upon the Militia Act, Trienbeliaments, and the Noctsuity of Sampusary

have by me also a manuscript, which I call a Holtentetiem, or Letters from a beautiful glictentot to her Friends at the Cape. giving recent of the many barbarous sustams and atterous spinlons which she had observed in metropolis, during her three years' abode get ut.

get us.

it, sir, you will perdon my freedom when I are, that of all the opinions which have been abject of my contemplation, none appears more of to me, than that all religion should be made outst in thinking rightly upon a few abstrace its, which have been controverted ever since the mation, and about which hardly any two perthink exactly alike. I really believe, when Methodists first set out (as Providence often is about salutary ands by irregular means) hid some good, and contributed to rouse the igent clergy, and to revive practical Christiani-mongst us. But I'm afraid they have since

t so small prejudice to religion, by reviving the reb disputes of the last century; and by calling be minds of men from practice to more specula-

For, by all the accounts i have heard of late, man does but frequent their mactings regularly, rem himself properly upon justification, and a more of their favourite topics, he is immedity ranked amongst the elect, and may live an leastly as he pleases in other respects; may, may milty of drunkenness, formication, luxury, and it not. In short, if a man does but talk and look a seint, he may, without any reproach, lies a singer.

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

mys Wildgoose, 'whatever the case is windwidnals, who call themselve you extract say that any of those is the necessary consequence of their

ir, replies the gentleman; but they
consequences of their practices;
us distinguished from their brothre
look upon themselves as a sort o
ersons; and finding so much stre
inking rightly, they begin to be mor
ut acting properly; and the original
their nature returning upon them t)
l, they are but too property relapse is
enormities; which reflection, I am
a confirmed by too frequent experience

ion the tendency which their particul
of assurance and inward feelings h
sen presumptuous, and to delude to
you destruction."
goose was not inclined to continue to
the a person who appeared so much

gainst his doctrines, and who, indesof reflections, made in his solitude, hardly give him leave to put in a worseir road, however, lay near a mile they talked upon various subjects; and ound, in the course of their convert. Graham was quite a polite philose

supetent knowledge of almost every a relied over most parts of Europe, an elicate and curlous remarks upon the d customs of the several people with conversed.

what gave a peculiar beauty to his co as the delicacy of his taste, which a at agreeable or the most striking o , on every subject; so that his descrirations agree became languid by too;

of uninteresting particulars.

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXQUE.

le flow lived a very retired life; want sometilath, as a mere spectator; but, having soqd himself from the world on a particular of and having bud sufficient experience of, shoess, malignity, and insincerity of the voof mankind, he confined himself to a few seids, and by exercise and temperance contrilate through the autumn of life, with heariciness, and tranquility.

ir. Graham was a man of that natural here is, that he rather affected the minanthrope to really such. He invited Wildgeose and ad, therefore, with great cordiality, to refuselves at his hermitage (as he called it), who maked out to them amidst a tuft of lofty or little distance, on the descent of the hill. I decembe the sum of the secreption at Bath, would have waved the secreption at Bath, would have waved the secreption at this time of the year, said he should ged to the gentleman for a draught of small he cup of cider.

They, therefore, accompanied him to his hat

CHAP. XII.

A singular Mansion.

R. Graham's house was almost concealed f the road by trees, and was literally foun on a cock, some craggy parts of which appeaing open each side of the house: a clear epach rose from the hottom of one of them, alptered with mose, hart's tongue, and other fain plants, determined the situation. They antered, by a strong door, into a ser-

the showed them a neat bed-room, about se

bimself fetching a sympathetic sigh, on haviidea of Miss Townsend revived by the sight t picture, Mr. Graham said his story coulding rery interesting to a stranger. 'But, sir, says I I take a sort of melancholy pleasure in recting the occurrences of my youth, if you hat ience to hear me, I will relate the particular le, therefore, began, without more ceremony, following manner,

CHAP. XIII.

Mr. Graham's Story.

AM a younger brother, of a younger branch, a noble family; but, partly by my own bad ou my in the former part of my life, and partly t of my father, I have at present but a slend ome, yet aufficient to live very comfortably in a sent situation. I was bred at the University, as rt that was sent to the Temple; and when a you b there, went to make a visit to my auter, wi s married to a baronet in the northern part county.' Here Wildgoose listened with a mo nest attention. 'During my stay here we we ited to a supper and a bull, at a neighbouris tleman's, where was a great deal of genteel cor ly. Amongst the rest there was a clergyman oghter, whom I will call Ophelia, who had the eracter of a learned lady, and a great wit. Si stolerably handsome, but had a very melancho ; which, upon inquiry, I found to be the effe a disappointment in her first love, by the sudd ath of a man of fortune, to whom she was up t verge of being united in marriage. As a ought it a kind of indecorum to mix in the gaid the company, though she had been invited wi tood-natured intention to divert her melancho Phelis 383 by in a bow-window in the room, as

CHAP. XIV.

Mr. Grahan's Story cost

OU will wander, no doubt,' sa "what prevented my marrying tly. Why, nothing but my absol ny mother for my future suppl iderable jointure; and, as I v promised to increase my young by what she could save out of I had a considerable legacy. in; but as I had lived very exp red to make free with the princi trun through it; so that I has mother's recentment, who, yes not at all pleased with this inc rt; as it not only disappointed b by thereging advantageously in p exvolved me to a life of indoles ent with my study of the law, s re in my profession. She, then very pradent strategem to break it to this young creature; in whi th spectoded.

While I was in London for a more example of the property who had a histed an appropriate, his daughts, but the whole family. As I was a them were without foundation, son to believe the principal aspead lady hereaft was entirely a tabe had get a hear of drinks in, for her private amusement. I was grantly shocked at the contract that the contract is an affair of such imprivate and to be thought it enjust and to be the contract of the contract is an affair of such imprivate the contract is a such in the contract in the contract is a such in the contract in the co

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOFE.

at kind, which was evidently written with latent.

mediately, therefore, went down to my
th a design to come to an eclaircissen
or Ophelia, or at least to inspect her
ore narrowly in the particular alleg
I confess I was shocked at the want of
in such a proceeding with regard to a
h whom I had had so long an intim
the least reason for such a suspicion.
d, indeed, that she would drink two

ses three glasses of wine after dinner, which some ladices after ever always thought it a good role in the sat a woman, who, upon proper occasions glass in public, will drink two or the

in I came to Lady ——'s, my sister, I for young lady of the neighbourhood, up risit to my sister. She was a young wo I fortune, and a smart aprightly girl; t I might probably have liked well eno fections had not been pre-rugaged, owed my sister the letter which I had

at which she affected a great surprise; that she was afraid most of the fact ad too good a foundation; and, with reprincipal accusation with which the year charged, she used so many plausible at convince me of the reality of it, with reful insignations, that I began to wave sion of the matter; and, in short, instead on Ophelia, as I ought to have done,

Brat intended, I was prevailed upon onler a letter; In which, after some exceimpradence of such an engagement, as tependence on my mother would probus both in indigence and distress. I des

ir might proceed no farther. s bare-faced declaration produced such as

THE SPIRITUAL QUIROTE

as I had reason to expect from a girl of epirit; whom I had quite teased into a r ction, and now very unhandsomely, not (y, deserted; so that her resentment, thou founded, contributed to abute my food now thought myself at liberty to atte equetry of Miss ----, whom I shall cal upon whom my sister had prevailed to and to play off her artillery, on purpo me off from my former engagement. proceeded so far as frequently to ride

beralone, attended only by a servant; and maliciously, made me accompany her one se at a gentleman's hoose in the village a Ophelia lived, and by whose very dos necessarily pass.

his behaviour, though it probably extingu ove, yet it so far wrought upon the honest phelin, that, in a few days, it brought on istraction, which, in a few months, terms r death,

his shocking event of my perfidy awakene ness, and siarmed my councience; and ately quitted my sister's house, where the avinta was still detained, and returned to

I had been there but a few days, when ed, enclosed in a frank, a large packet, wh d scaled with Ophalia's scal, and the dire chand-writing. My mother and a youngt ere in the room; the moment I saw the superscription, the letter dropped out o and I almost fainted sway in my chair. her and sister ran to my assistance, rest me upon my folly, and, by my permission ropened and perused the letter.

The case was this. The cause of my desi colchrated Ophelia was not long a secret; ing to her care, though she disclained to t herself to a man who could treat her so ouly, yet she had written a long defeace:

Ms. Graham changed colour, and said, that was his real name; and that he was the guilty person.—
"Well,' says Wildgoese, 'the poor old gentleman (Ophelia's father) is now very infirm, and, by various unducky accidents, in great distress.'—Good God!' cries Mr. Graham, 'is he still alive? Why, before I went abroad I had begged leave to erect an urn to poer Ophelia's memory; and, by the person whom I employed for that purpose, was then informed that her unhappy father was at the point of death, of a broken heart.

But my meeting with you, sir, is very providential; and it will be the greatest pleasure to me, to make some atonement for my wickedness, and even the expense I put the family to, by relieving his distress, which I will take the first apportunity of putting in execution.'

Wildgoseobserved, that Mr. Graham's expression of making an atonement for his wickedness, was somewhat exceptionable, as our Saviour had made a sufficient atonement and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world; and that we should be cautious in ascribing any merit to our own good works.

"Zounds, sir!" says Mr. Graham (who had no patience with such nice distinctions), 'you don't think there is any six in relieving the distressed, upon whatever motive it is done? As for placing any merit in such an action, I should think myself a rogue if I did not do it in the present case; but if so much caution is necessary upon such occasions, a man that happens to tumble into a river or a ditch, may be drowned or sufficiency, whilst we are deliberating about the proper motive or state of mind with which we are to pull him out again."

Mr. Wildgoose did not think proper to reply to a man of so warm a temper; but observed, by way of changing the discourse, that Mr. Graham seemedander a necessity almost of living the life of a her-

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOUS.

207

mid, if he was impatient to get to Bath, he show him a shorter road over the hill; which cordingly did: and having pointed out the road to them again, he left the two pilgrims read their journey.

of it, you mean,' says Wildgoose.—'Well, well,' master, that's as our clerk sings it. But I suppose your worship likes the new diversion better.'—'No,' says Wildgoose, 'I like neither of the poetical versions so well as the plain prose.

But,' continues Wildgoose, Bath seems huddled so close together, that I should compare it to Jerusalem in another respect, "Jerusalem is built as a city that is at unity in itself:" and yet, perhaps, this little place may be divided into as many parties, and abound as much in scandal, envy, and malice, as Loudon itself.'

Wildgoose, however, being vastly struck with the richness of the valley, and the elegance of the buildings, especially of the villas dispersed on the surrounding hills, remarkable for the beauty of their verdure, observed, that, however fruitful the Land of Canaan might be formerly, when inhabited by a populous nation and properly cultivated, yet, by all accounts of modern travellers, the present face of the country about Jerusalem was not to be compared to the environs of Bath 'Though I cannot but wonder,' continued he, 'that any one should doubt the veracity of the sacred writers in their encomiums upon the ancient fertility of that country, which is confirmed by the concurrent testimony of several Pagan authors, yet I am inclined to think, it was called "a land flowing with milk and honey," partly in opposition to the arable lands of Egypt, and partly in preference to the sandy deserts through which they were to pass in their retreat from thence, neither of which were to be compared to the rich pastures or vine-clad hills of Palestine."

Wildgoose and his friend Tugwell, who were now come into the town, cut but a dusty figure, in comparison with the spruce inhabitants of Bath, which made them desirous of getting under cover as soon as possible; nd Tugwell, espying a sign whose device struck his fancy, exhorted his master to satup his staff there, especially as the house seamed suitable to Mr. Wildgoose's appearance in his present voluntary humiliation.

Tugwell was no sooner entered, than he almost mechanically called for a cup of the best. 'Ah! my lad,' says mine host, who was a facetious sort of fellow, 'thou shalt have it in the turning of a perk griskin. Butlet's see, what hast thou got in thy wallet? some run tea, or some Welch stockings? What dost thou deal in? Cry thy trade.'—'No, no,' says Jarry, 'we don't deal in stockings nor shoes neither; though, for that matter, as good shoes as ever trod the ground have gone through my hands. But no matter for that. I hope God has called me and my master here to a better occupation.'

My landlord, not being willing to throw away any longer conversation on such guests, without asy farther reply, stepped to the tap, drew some ale, and, having blown off the froth, which occupied a third part of the cup, and drunk the traveller's health in another third, he presented the remainder to Tupwell, who had called for it: whilst Jerry was dristing, my landlord surveyed Wildgoose with morest tention; and observing in him an air rather above a common pedlar, asked if the gentleman would not please to walk into another moon. Tugwell replied, that, to be sure, his Worship had not been used to sit in a kitchen; but howsomever, my master,' says the, 'scerns to despise a poor parson; and is not above keeping company with any good Christian.'- Heyday! good Christian,' quoth my landlord; 'why, we are all good Christians, I hope; but I famer thou has left off mending of shoes, and art set up for a mender of souls. I suppose thou art one of these Methodites, or Mithridates, or what the devil do you call 'em? Why, sure a gentleman may be a good Christian, without keeping company with all the tag-rags and scrubs in the country.'

Then, turning to Wildgoose, having heard Tugwell call him his worship, my landlord went a step for-

ther; and, to make amends for his first neglect, 'Won't your hanour walk into the periour?' says he. 'What shall I get your honour to eat?' This was language which mine host had learned from the footmen, who greatly frequented his house; and who, I have observed, rather than not discover that they have been used to wait upon people of fashion, will bestow those honourable appellations on the lowest of their acquaintance, and even on persons whom they despise.

And here, by the way, I cannot but lament the ridiculous prostitution of titles of distinction amongst the inferior part of mankind in this age. In the glolious days of Queen Elizabeth, 'master' was esteemed a very respectful address to any one beneath the dignity of a peer: and even in James the First's reign 'your worship' was the highest degree of adulation or respect with which a servant or vassal approached his lord and master whom he served. From the French, I believe, in the last century, we learned to apply the monecyllable sir' to any one, whom we considered as greatly our superior. But now, 'your honour' is the title universally given, to every one that appears in a clean shirt and powdered wig, by the drawer, the chairman, or the shoe-black; who are unwilling to hazard the loss of a customer, by addressing him in a style beneath his real or fancied importance.

In higher life, indeed, where particular titles are appropriated to particular ranks or offices, this confusion has been hitherto avoided. Our sovereign, the fountain of honour, is at present content with that of 'sacred majesty,' one of the lowest attributes of divinity; as our religion does not admit of downight defication. Neither has any one, as yet, been guilty of so presumptuous a piece of flattery, as to bestew the title of 'majesty' on any subject whatsoever.

And, as the several orders of our nobility are created by patent, and their titles purchased either by

money or merit; it is not usual, amongst that right honourable fraternity, to invade each other's property in that respect, or to give the superior titles to those of inferior quality. But amongst the aforesaid lower race of mortals, as the love of false honours increuses in proportion to the decrease of real worth; and as the base multitude pay that respect to money which is properly due to merit, it is not easy to say to what a ridiculous extreme this humour may at length be extended: and I should not be surprised, in process of time, to hear a haberdusher saluted, with, 'A coach, your grace!' or to see a shoe-black importune a walking tailor with, 'Black your shees, your majesty!' But to return to our pilgrims,

CHAP. II.

Popular Reports sometimes a little erroneous.

MR. Wildgoose did not choose to accept of my landlord's invitation of going into a room at present; but asked him, whether there were any of those Methodists, as he meant to call them, in Bath. 'Are there?' says mine host. 'Yes, I believe there are; enough to turn the heads of all the 'prentices and journeymen in the nation. I am sure, I cannot keep a chambermaid, or a tapster; but the toads must be singing psalms, or preaching to my customers, and be pox'd to 'em. from morning to night.' 'Well, but you should not blame the poor creatures for being too good,' says Wildgoose,-- 'Too good!' replies my landlord: 'I don't knowthat they are any better than other folks. I loves a psalm at church, as well as a merry catch over a glass of liquor; but to be singing sol fas all da long, in such a house as ours is, I does not approve of it it's perphane; it's quite perphane.

. Besides! continues my landlord, without giving Wildgoose room to reply, they are some of the orst people that is; there is nothing but whoring nd sogueing amongst them. There was one of m, at Gloucester, as a gentleman's servant told mo nut very morning, caught in bed with a milliner's prentice but last week; nay, and one of them is in floucester gaol at this time, for setting fire to the 'athedral.'- Not to the Cathedral, says a footman, vho was drinking in the house, 'but some other burch, as this gentleman here told me.' . D-n hee,' says another footman, 'I did not say, set fire o a church; but to the little church, as they call he Methodists' meeting.' Wildgoose and Jerry stared it this intelligence; and, after his astonishment would give him leave, Wildgoose assured him, that te came from Gloucester but yesterday morning; and that there was not a word of truth in what he and heard. He told him, however, the probable foundation of the latter report, and the story of the gun-powder plot: but concluded with reprimanding him for his credulity; and made some reflections upon the malignity of the world, and the absurdity of those popular stories, which are so freely propagated by the vulgar part of mankind.

CHAP. III.

Landlord alters his Tone. A Female Saint.

If and lord now began to smell a rat; and as it was his business to adapt himself to the taste and principles of his customers, he suddenly changed his tone, and said, that, to be sure, some of the Methodists were good sort of people, for that matter, and did a great deal of good in the world; and were very charitable to the poor; and they preaches main well, as they do say; but for my part,' continues he, 'I never was at their meeting.'

'What part of the town do they meet in, then?'
says Wildgoose.—'Why; I don't know; but, here!

Deborah,' says he to a woman that had been water ing in the back kitchen, give the gentleman as = count of your little Tabernacle in Avon-street, " where the deuce is it?- 'Good lack-a-day!' quoth Deborab, wiping her hands upon her apron. 'What! has the gentleman a mind to go and hear our preaching then? Why, to be sure, we have some fine men come amongst us. I am a 'scriber; I can introduce the gentleman any night; I 'scribes three-peace a week. Ah! sir, we have such soul-searching teachers! such ravishing * ministers! They come so close to the point *; and does so grapple * with the sinner! They probe his sores to the very quick; and pour in such comfortable balsame! and as Mr. Twangdillo told us last night, though it may pain, yet, like physic in the bowels, it pains us to some purpose *; -- and, to be sure, as he said, cosversion follows conviction, as naturally as three does the needle.'-Whilst the good woman was the retailing her panegyric, she leaned over the chairs a journeyman tailor, who was drinking a penny-pot. and breathed in his face such blasts, so strongly tisttured with gin and Scotch snuff, that the tailor crist out, 'Why, dame, thou savourest strongly of the sprit truly. I fancy thou art a little intoxicated to night.' 'Tosticated! tosticated! I scorn your words,' cries Deborah. 'I defy the best man in Bath, to say, black is my eye; or that I was ever conserned in lquor, since my name was Deborah. Tosticated! No: God help me! I have drunk nothing to-day, but a little tea for breakfast, and half a pint of ale at my dinner, except a little still'd water, that my mistress gave me in the morning to keep out the wind! and I am sure there is no harm in that: is there now, Mr. Alcock?

Mr. Alcock, which was my landlord's name, put a stop to the torrest of her eloquence, by inquiring again the place of their meeting. Which when he

^{*}All the expressions is one sermon, on redeeming time.

I learned, he sent his tapster to show Wildgoose house, where he was directed to some of the st considerable of the frateraity.

CHAP. IV.

Wildgoose attends a Bath Meeting.

THEN Mr. Wildgoose had made himself known. he was surprised to find that his fame had iched Bath before him: for during his residence Gloucester, several passengers, who had come it road, hearing that a young man of some fortune s commenced Methodist Preacher, had brought e news to Bath, not without enlarging his fortune m four to seven or eight hundred pounds a year. that Wildgoose came with the prepossession in his your. 'that he was the famous preacher, who made much noise at Gloucester.' The brethren, therere, were not a little pleased with a convert of so uch supposed consequence; and accordingly reived him with great cordiality and distinction. At their next meeting, Wildgoose attended as one the audience; and both he and Tugwell were eatly delighted with their spiritual hymns, which eborah had assured them were very melodious. But hen the preacher, who, that night, was neither betr nor worse than a journeyman stay-maker, began display his eloquence, Mr. Wildgoose, who had had mething of an academical education, could hardly gest the homeliness of his language, or the mean-155 of his comparisons; and was a little mortified ith the apprehension that he himself probably 10 uld make no better figure in the rostrum. But . eing encouraged by some of his friends, who remindd him of the salubrious effects of his preaching at loucester, and also of the heinous sin of ' wraping up his talent in a napkin; he was prevailed upon a promise, that he would exhibit himself the next

evening: which accordingly he did; and displayed his oratory before a crowded audience, with no small approbation and applause.

CHAP. V.

He harangues on the Parade.

WILDGOOSE'S fame began now to be trumpeted forth amongst all ranks of people: and, as be had naturally a good elocution, an harmonious voice, and an agreeable person, he was considered by the society at Bath as a proper instrument to represent their doctrines to advantage, in an harangue to the company that resorted thither.

Accordingly it was given out, 'that a young theman from Oxford, who had renounced the east and affluence of a good fortune for the sake of refr gion, was to preach on the grand Parade the nest

morning.

The greatest charity we can bestow on people of fashion, at a public place, is the furnishing thes something new to talk of. A new singer, a per philosopher, a new rope-dancer, or a new preacher, are objects equally amusing to the idle and indolest that frequent Bath. The company, therefore, at journed, from the Pump-room to the Parade, in the ger expectation of seeing and hearing this youthfel adventurer.

But Mr. Nash, though he himself had greatly to formed and regulated the manners and behavior of his subjects in the public room; yet, being ortho dox in his tenets, and very well content with the present state of religion amongst them, he did and desire any reformation in that article. Having 100 tice, therefore, of this intended preachment, he for ready his band of music, with the addition of two or three French-horns and kettle-drums: and a soon as the orator had exhibited his person on the 'arade, stretched forth his hand, and, like Paul in he Cartnon, was in act to speak, Nash gave the signal for the grand chorus of 'God save the hing.' he music struck up; and playing so loyal a piece f music, no one had the hardiness to interrupt hem. Nay, a majority of the company were proably pleased with Nash's humour; and it being ow breakfast-time, the mob was easily dispersed.

Mr. Wildgoose's friends, however, would not amely give up a point of this importance; but took n opportunity that very evening, when the comany were going to the rooms, to produce their hampion on a sudden, and met with better success. As Mr. Nash had given out that Wildgoose was and, he made use of St. Paul's words for his text: I am not mad, most noble Festus, but do speak forth te words of soberness and truth.' Wildgoose did ot confine himself, however, to the words of the ext; but, as he had been instructed by the brehren, inveighed with great severity against luxury a dress, cards, dancing, and all the fashionable diersions of the place; and even against frequenting be rooms with the most innocent intentions of ercation and amusement.

As soon as Wildgoose had finished his harangue, hich was almost of an hour's duration, a jolly footan, about the size of one of the gentlemen in the presented, bustling through the crowd, stretched at a gigantic fist, and presented the orator a single and. Wildgoose, who had not, of late, been much genteel life, could not guess at the meaning of this ceremony; but imagined it was some ske upon his invective against gaming. The foutan, however, with a surly air, cried out, 'Read it, iend! read it; my lady desires to see you at her adgings here on the Parade.' Wildgoose, then, pensing his billet, read as follows:

^{*} Message-cards had been lately introduced.

A lady, who is disgusted with the world, desires half an hour's conversation with Mr. Wildgoose, as soon as he is at leisure.'

Wildgoose, after a short pause, told the footman, he would wait on the lady immediately. So, as soon as he had given a short answer to two people, one a fan-painter, the other a butterfly-catcher, who had consulted him about the lawfulness of their several professions, he followed the footman to his lady's place of abode.

CHAP. VI.

A Digression on Message-Cards.

THERE are few customs generally prevailing in the world, how absurd soever they may appear, which had not some real propriety or convenience for their original; but when the fashion is once established amongst the polite, it descends of course amongst the vulgar; who blindly imitate it, as such, without any regard to its primitive institution. Thus, for instance, the conveying mersages by a card, was introduced into the fashionable world, as the readiest expedient against the blunders and stupidity of ignorant servants: and it must be confessed, that, in some characters and on some occasions, this practice has not only no impropriety. but carries with it a genteel air of ease and negligence; and really saves a great deal of unnecessary trouble, both to the person that sends, and him that receives the message.

The man of pleasure, who transacts his most important concerns in a coffee-house or a tavern; or the modern lady, the whole sphere of whose existence is at a drawing-room, can never be supposed without a card in readiness on every emergency; and, therefore, parties at whist can no way be more

iptly formed, nor messages of compliment more elegantly conveyed, than by these diminutive tablets which are generally suited to the subject, to the genius, and laconic style of the parties concerned.

But, on the other hand, what can be more abourd than this practice in more serious characters, and on occasions of more solemnity? How remote from probability is it, that a grave divine, who is continually inveighing against the vices and follies of the age, should have a pack of soiled cards in his pocket, ready for his engagements of business or pleasure? or that a venerable counsellor, who is continually surrounded with briefs, leases, or acts of parliament, should prefer a trifling card in transacting business with his client, before a shred of parchment, or even a scrap of common paper; and I should have kicked my tailor the other day. for minuting down the dimensions of my sleeves and pocket-holes upon a card-if I had not luckily recollected that his last bill was unpuid.

Neither are message-cards proper on all occasions, any more than in persons of all characters or professions. It is a known impropriety in a French marquis, who, coming to pay his devotions at the shrine of a saint, whilst his image was gone to the silver-smith to be repaired, left a card for his god-ship, to acquaint him with his intended visit; and though a certain lady, near St. James's, very innocently invited a woman of quality to her rout, by a whisper at the communion table; yet, in my humble opinion, she could not so decently have slipped a card into her ladyship's hand at so sacred a place as the altar.

Granting, however, the general and unlimited use of this paste-board correspondence, there is yet a propriety to be observed, and many absurdities to be avoided, in the choice of the cards, according to the persons addressed, or the occasions on which we address them.

It is too obvious a hint, and I suppose too trite

a piece of adulation to a fine woman, to convey our compliments to her on the queen of hearts: as, on the contrary, it would have been an affront to also East India governor*, though he laboured under so groundless a slander, to have inquired after his health by sending him the knave of diamonds. The deuce, or two, of clubs, I think, should be appropriated to challenges and duels: and the black accesshould be entirely discarded in our correspondence with ladies of character; as the nines and tens are at ombre or quadrillet. But these hints are left to be improved by the facetious Mr.

My intention was chiefly to observe, that the disgusted lady, mentioned in the last chapter, should have made use of paper with black edges, in a message to Mr. Wildgoose, rather than a profane card, which he could not but consider as a diabolical invention, and consequently as intended for an affront to so pious a man. However, he obeyed the summons, as has been related, and attended the lady in her own apartment.

CHAP. VII.

Tête à Tête.

MR. Wildgoose was introduced by the footman into a handsome dining-room, elegantly furnished. The lady received him in a genteel dishabitle, sitting, or rather leaning, on a rich sofa, in such a posture as necessarily displayed a handsome foot, somewhat above the instep. She was an agreeable woman, about six and twenty; and though her face was not so exquisitely beautiful as it seemed

This seems to allude to some piece of modern history now forgotten.

[†] A set of blank cards have since been invented, by which the above absurdities may be avoided.

o have been in her earlier days, yet, being shaded by a chip hat, and receiving a gloss from a white atin night-gown in which she was dressed, she hade upon the whole no unpalatable figure.

I would not insinuate, that she had any intention to captivate our hero: yet thus much I believe is tertain, that a woman who has once been handsome, and experienced the power of her charms, seldom lays aside the hopes of making conquests, but contracts an habitual fondness for admiration, and would be disappointed in not receiving that incense, even from a man whom she despised.

Mr. Wildgoose, however, was at present no despicable object. He was now in his twenty fifth year. He was well made, and had an agreeable countenance, which his late abstemious way of life had improved, by giving quite a delicacy to his complexion. His hair was of a dark brown; and though it had not received the fashionable frizure, it was grown thick enough to shade his face, and long enough to curl; and his dress, though plain, was tolerably neat and becoming.

In short, though Mrs. Booby (which was the name of this lady) really fancied she had occasion for some ghostly advice; yet probably she might not have thought of this ceremony, if she had not liked the person of her casuist; whom she viewed, as he was declaiming, from the window of her apartment.

After bowing to Mr. Wildgoose, and desiring him to sit down, she pulled out her fan, and having played it a little in a negligent manner, said, she should make no apology for giving this trouble, as she was convinced, from his character, he would not refuse his advice to any one in affliction.

Wildgoose bowed, and made a proper speech upon the occasion, and she proceeded.

'In short, sir,' says she, 'I am sick of the world, Bat, that you may be a better judge of my situation, I will beg leave to trouble you with a short history

of my past life, which will let you into the nature of my present uneasiness.'

Wildgoose expressed his earnest desire to give her some spiritual consolation; and Mrs. Booby thus began.

CHAP. VIII.

Mrs. Booby's Story.

[]HEN I was about nineteen, I came with my mother for the first time to Bath; and whether there was a scarcity of beauty there that season, or whether in my bloom I might not be reckoned tolerably handsome, I don't know.' Here Wildgoose bowed again; and, muttering a complaisant speech, Mrs. Booby blushed, and went on. 'Well, sir, as I was going to say, I found myself in great vogae; much caressed by the gentlemen, and in possession of a great number of admirers. Amongst the rest there was a very sober youth, of a good person and a genteel fortune, that was particular in his attachment to me; and, as my mother seemed to have so objection. I encouraged his addresses; and I own he had made some progress towards gaining my affections. But, after about a month's intimate conespondence with Mr. Clayton (which was this young man's name), application was made to my old lady by another gentleman, of a much larger fortune, but much older than myself; who offered me a set tlement of six hundred pounds a year, and if required, two hundred pounds a year for what is called pin-money.

'My mother was charmed with this proposal, and hoped I would not hesitate a moment in preferring so advantageous an offer to that of the young fellow who had been dangling after me for some time.

'I was startled at this speech, and told her I should certainly pay a proper deference to her opi-

ion in an affair of that importance; "but, madam," ays I, "you know I have encouraged Mr. Clayton's ddresses, and cannot, in honour, listen to any ther proposals."—"Inhonour!" cries she, "a fiddletick! well," continues she, "you may do as you lease, I shall not force your inclinations; but wheher you accept of Mr. Booby's offer or not, I shall nsist upon your not admitting that fellow's visits meaning Mr. Clayton's) any more."

'This stern prohibition, though it obliged me to ster my external behaviour, could make no alteration in my affection for Mr. Clayton. I was denied to him, indeed, the next time he came; but we contrived two or three short interviews at the coms; and I told him, that although I could not hink of disobeying my mother's express commands, I would vow eternal constancy to him; and promise withfully never to give my hand, much less my heart, to any other.

CHAP. IX.

Continuation of Mrs. Booby's Story.

MR. Clayton was now obliged, by some business of consequence, to leave Bath for some time, and was detained near two months in the country. We contrived, however, to carry on a correspondence by letters, in which he lamented how much he suffered by this separation, and how impossible it was for him ever to be happy in my absence. I answered his letters at first with more fondness, perhaps, than it was prudent, or even decent, for any young woman to express, whatever her real sentiments may be; and made the most romantic declarations of preferring retirement and a competence with the person I loved, to the most splendid circumstances with one whom I detested.

The most ardent love, however, may grow cod, by a long separation from its object; for though a short absence increases, too long a one frequently extinguishes a passion. In short, I am convinced that time and a variety of amusements must weaken

the force even of the sincerest affection.

As my mamma, without mentioning a word of Mr. Booby's proposals, was continually representing to my fancy the dazaling images of a spleaded equipage, a numerous attendance, and the deference and respect which are usually paid to wealth and affluence; and the like topics which those parents who prefer the grandeur of alliances to the happiness of their children are fond of inculcating; I must own my weakness, and confess, that I began to feel my excessive tenderness for the absent Clayton gradually to wear off; and, in short, I determined; at length, to find out some pretence for breaking off all correspondence with him.

The engagements of lovers are like treaties between princes. The party that is desirous of coming to a rupture is never at a loss for a pretence. In one of his letters, poor Clayton, out of his great fondness, perhaps, had expressed his concern, as naturally he might, lest the constant solicitations to which every woman, who is not absolutely ugly, is exposed in this place, might prove prejudicial to his love, and had even hinted how happy it would make him, if I would not appear in public, more than was necessary to oblige my mamma; who, he knew, was more fond of the rooms, at that time,

than I myself was.

This modest request, the consequence probably of the most tender regard, furnished me with the opportunity, which I wanted, of breaking with Clayton. I told him, in my answer, that a woman could never be happy with a man of his suspicious temper; and, if I was to be abridged of the most innocent amusements by a person who could claim not the least right to that power, what must I ex-

disposition? In short, I added, as this engagement was entirely inconsistent with the obedience due to parent, and the correspondence carried on in defiance of my mother's express prohibition, I desired the affair neight proceed no further.

Instead of answering this letter, which greatly alarmed him, Mr. Clayton came post to Bath; the news of which, I must confess, staggered my resolution: and meeting him the next day by accident, at the house where, by agreement, our letters had been left, I found all my fondness revive at the sight of him; and, instead of exchanging our letters (which, after the receipt of so unaccountable a one from me, he said was the utmost of his expectation), we seemed to have established our correspondence upon a more lasting foundation than ever.

After two or three clandestine interviews, Mr. Clayton was again obliged to leave Bath, and wa again renewed our literary correspondence. But oh! how little do we know our own hearts! Whether the continual incense of flattery, which I received from a number of admirers, revived my ambition, or whether mere absence weaned my affections from their object, I began, a second time, to feel a great indifference in regard to Mr. Clayton. In short, sir, not to trouble you with too tedious a detail of particulars, I again found a pretence for dropping all farther intercourse with him: and Clayton himself, instead of coming again in person (oz, perhaps, thinking me now beneath his regard), only wrote me a defence of his conduct. Such, at least, I guessed to be the contents of his letter; for, with unparalleled insoleuce, I sent it back unopened. And thus ended our connexion.

CHAP. X.

Mrs. Booby's Story concluded. Wildgoose's Opinion of the Marriage Contract. Description of a Bath Life.

MY mother, perceiving the gloom which appeared in my countenance on Mr. Clayton's departure begin now to wear off, and my usual cheerfulness return, gave Mr. Booby a hint to renew his addresses. These, at first, I again rejected with great indignation. But, when I perceived, that although my mamma declared against forcing my inclinations, yet that her constant frowns, and perhaps her lasting displeasure, and all the negative discouragements in her power, would be the consequence of my refusal, I began to listen to Mr. Booby's proposals: and, after stipulating for a decent time to consider of it, and insisting upon his first offer of two hundred pounds a year, pin-meney, I condescended to accept his terms: and in short, our persons were joined together in wedlock, though two such hearts could never be united.

'Mr. Booby, indeed, was not disagreeable in his appearance: and though he was near twenty years older than me; yet, by his manner of dress, in a public place, he concealed what little depredation time had made on his person. But when we had been married near three years, without the consequence which he expected from our union (for he was very desirous of an heir to his estate), he began to lay aside the very desire of pleasing me. And, as he became a sloven, I began to neglect my dress; so that, from being merely indifferent, we soon became thoroughly disagreeable to each other. Every trifle was now made matter of dispute; and we frequently quarrelled one day, about what had been the subject of our dispute the day before.

But what rendered Mr. Booby completely odious to me, was the high opinion he had conceived of the superiority of his sex; and the arbitrary notions he entertained of the authority of the husband over us poor domestic animals, called wives. In short, Mr. Wildgoose, this was a constant subject of debate, and, in fine, the real cause of our separation.

'Is Mr. Booby then alive? and do you live separate from him?—'Why, sir, you shall hear. It was a thing utterly unavoidable; and nothing but an absolute necessity should have forced me to take so imprudent a step. I was driven to it by the

most brutal behaviour, as you shall hear.

'Mr. Booby's family-seat is in the north of England; but, being so remote from Bath (which waters were thought necessary for his health), and a bad sporting country, which is his whole delight, he had taken a hunting seat near the Wiltshire Downs; whither I was banished soon after our marriage: or rather where I was imprisoned, and confined to the conversation of dogs and horses; or, what is worse, mere country 'squires, parsons, and fox-hunters: for there was not above one conversible neighbour within ten miles of us; and that family we rarely saw above once in a quarter.

One day, when Mr. Booby returned from hunting, he brought home with him, according to custom, the parson of the parish, and a neighbouring attorney; though he knew that I had invited the only genteel family, which (as I told you) we had in the neighbourhood, to spend the evening with me. As those politer meetings were but rarely indulged me, I usually made a handsome supper; and as our house was a mere box, though I had a dining-room to receive my company in on those occasions, yet we were always obliged to sup in the common parlour. As soon, therefore, as we had dined, I desired Mr. Booby and his rustic companions to adjourn into a little smoking room, to take their pipes and their bottles; which he abso-

lutely refused. Upon my pleading a right to the parlour, to entertain my company in, he insists upon his prerogative of being master in his on house. In short, after many aggravations, I preceded so far as to tell him, I would rather live in a cottage, than with such a brute as he was; to which he replied, that he would sooner live in a wind-mill, than with such a vixen as I was; and, that he never desired to see my face again. Upon which I threw my hoop-ring in his face; and, hasing dispatched a card to put off my company, and dered the chariot, and drove immediately to Bath: where I have lived ever since last October.

Now, sir, I should be glad of your opinion; whether I have done any thing inconsistent with my duty, or contrary to my marriage-vow, upon this occasion. For you must observe, Mr. Wildgoose, nothing but the most brutal usage could have forced me to take this step; and you see I was under an absolute necessity of acting as I have done. You must mind that, Mr. Wildgoose: and then, I am sure, you must pass sentence in my favour, and acquit me of any thing wrong in this affair.'

Wildgoose was at first struck dumb with astonishment, and could not tell what answer to make; but, after recovering a little from his confusion, Madam,' says he, 'as you ask my opinion, I ampersuaded you expect me to give it you with the utmost aincerity; and my conscience will not permit me to speak what I do not really think: and a good Christian should rather run the risque of appearing unpolite than insincere.

entirely upon you; for I think there was no probability that such an alliance as you have described could be productive of any lasting felicity, as it was not founded on a mutual affection; nor, Lam affaid, entered into on a religious principle, or in the few of God. Your affections, you own, were pre-co-

aged, or at least, having been disappointed in their rat object, could not exert their natural force on a econd.

'Then I am afraid, madam, you have not sufficiently considered your obligation to obey the person o whom you have, by the marriage contract, given up, in some measure, your natural freedom.'—'Given up my freedom!' cries Mrs. Booby; 'I'd sooner resign my life!'—'Give me leave, madam, to explain nyself,' says Wildgoose. 'I do not speak of this obligation as founded on the mere words of the marriage ceremony (for all human ordinances are vain and frivolous); but as evidently enjoined by the holy Scripture, and to be deduced from that superiority which nature seems to have given the man over the more delicate sex.'

'Ay, that's so like my husband now!' cries Mrs. Booby, turning red, and playing her fan with some vivacity; 'but you must excuse me, sir, if I cannot allow the superiority you plead for.'- Well, madam,' replies Mr. Wildgoose, 'I will not enter into the dispute about the natural equality of the sexes, which has of late been brought frequently upon the carpet, though the novelty of the ladies' claim is, I. think, a strong presumption in our favour. But be that as it will, I am clearly of opinion, that in domestic as well as civil government, to prevent continual dissensions and struggles for superiority, there must somewhere be lodged a dernier resort, an arbitrary, or, to use a softer name, a sovereign power: and I am certain, that religion, as well as reason, has placed this power in the husband.'-'Very well,' says Mrs. Booby, with a contemptuous Sheer, -- For a proper use of this power, however, continues Wildgoose, 'the husband is accountable both to the laws of God and of man: and I am convinced, madam, if you could have acknowledged this superior authority in Mr. Booby, and had thought it your duty to submit in such trifles as that which was the immediate cause of your separation, you

would have been much happier than by your over account you now are. For I believe, as depraced as our nature is, there is no man so brutish, that could bear to tyrannise over a poor helpless are ture, who, instead of displaying that mesculine is rocity which is too common in the sex, acknowledged her entire dependence upon him for support

and protection.'-

Support and protection, indeed!' exclaims Mrs. Booby, 'my pin-money will support me, and I scorn his protection!'-- Give me leave, madam, to conclude my argument,' says Wildgoose. 'The very circumstance which you mention has, I am afraid, contributed not a little to bring on that separation which you seem now to repent of: I mean that monstrous article of modern refinement called pinmoney: which, I perceive, is always uppermost in your thoughts. The allowing a woman a maintenance, independent of her husband, is not only destroying that mutual affection which arises from a sense of their interest being inseparably united, but - is also a continual temptation to a woman to fly out on the slightest dispute; and to despise the authority of a husband, without whose assistance or sep port she has it in her power to live in affinence and splendour. Separate purses between man and wife are as unnatural as separate beds; which, indeed, one often hears of amongst people of fashion, where there is no more difficulty in making up two beds than one. But the surest way of preventing such & separation is to have but one bed to go to; which is most commonly the case with the happier couples , in lower life.

In short, madam, I am inclined to think, the great facility which you found in exchanging the solitude you complain of, for the gaieties and pleasures of Bath, was a principal motive of your deserting Mr. Booby, and precipitating yourself into this misfortune; which rash conduct, I find, now sits so heavy upon your conscience.

'Indeed, sir,' replied Mrs. Booby, starting from . kind of reverie, 'you are vastly mistaken. I am nore sick of a public place, if possible, than of my wn home; whither, indeed, I have lately had ome thoughts of returning, as I have received seeral overtures from Mr. Booby to that purpose. The pleasures of Bath, indeed! No; I detest the place, and could wish to be banished from it for ver! It is a tedious circle of unmeaning hurry, mxiety, and fatigue; of fancied enjoyments, and val chagrins:—to-day one is in vogne, the Lord :nows why; to-morrow described, and equally without reason. In the former case one is pestered and listracted with variety of engagements; in the later, left a prey to melancholy, and the disagreeable effections on the slights we meet with. Such, inleed, is the spirit of public places. Every one is uspiring after the company of his superiors, while 10 despises his equals, and sacrifices the real ensyment of friendly conversation to the foolish ampition of being seeu in what is called good company. In short, nothing can be more trifling than the life of a lady, nor more insipid than that of a gentleman, at Bath: the one is a constant series of flirting and gadding about; the other of sauntering from slare to place, without any scheme or pursuit. Scanlal or fashions engross the conversation of the forner; the news of the day, the price of fish, the his ory of the preceding night at the tavern, or savoury inticipations of their next debauch, furnish out the morning entertainment of the latter.'

'Well, madam, I am glad to hear you speak with so much disgnat of this scene of dissipation, which, by all accounts, it highly deserves; and I hope it is a good symptom of the new birth. If you are once properly sensible of your own misery, you will soon be glad to take refuge where only true joys are to be found.'

'Oh, sir, you do not know half the follies and impertinences of this place. There are some, in-

who pore whole mornings over a game at what, with the attention and solemnity of mathematicians or privy-counsellors. But one might as well affect tranquillity in a storm or a whirlwind, as eajoyment at a gaming-table. It is exposing oneself continually to the caprice and sport of fortune, and to every boisterous, unsociable, and selfish passion. For my part, though I confess I have been food of cards, yet they are now my utter aversion; I remounce them for ever; and, if I know my own mind, am determined never to touch a card again as long as I live.'

Whilst Mrs. Booby was making this declaration, and Wildgoose highly applauding her resolution, the footman opened the door, and announced the arrival of Lady Fanny Flurry, who rushed in, tossing her hoop three yards before her. But, seeing 50 unfashionable a figure as Wildgoose, she started back, and taking him for a shoe-maker or something in that style, she cried out, 'Oh! Booby, you are engaged, I see.' But Mrs. Booby winking upon her, and assuring her she was not; 'Well, my dem Booby,' says Lady Fanny, 'I only came to bespeak you for a party at quadrille to-night, and shall depend upon your company at the rooms.'-'Oh! Lady Fanny! name it not,' cries Mrs. Booby; ' have just made a firm resolution never to touch another card—after the bad run I had last night. But—your la'ship is so obliging there's no resisting you—yet, I hate the rooms; and positively I can not be of your party there.'-- 'Oh, ho! my dear,' re plies her ladyship, 'have you betrayed yourself? What! you are piqued then, at not being invited to poor Clayton's public breakfast this morning! Come, come! you had the refusal of him; and how can you blame the creature for seeking consolation elsewhere? and really, thirty thousand pounds with a pretty woman, is no unpromising prospect of cos solation.'

And now the secret was out. The true cause of Mrs. Booby's disgust with the world, and of her desiring this conference with a quack preacher, was the arrival of her former lover, Mr. Clayton, who, a few years after she had sacrificed him, either to her mother's importunity or to her own ambition, had married a very agreeable heiress, with thirty thousand pounds, whom he had now, for the first time, brought to Bath, where she made a very brilliant appearance: and Mrs. Booby, not having been particularly invited to a public breaktast which Mr. Clayton gave that morning; this slight, together with a bad run at cards, had made her sick of the world; and, to amuse herself chiefly,s he had had recourse to this spiritual knight-errant. However, she was so well pleased with our hero's company (for, where the peculiarities of his religious system were not concerned, Wildgoose was really very agreeable), that, notwithstanding his offer to take his leave, Mrs. Booby insisted upon his company to ten and coffee, which now made its appearance.

CHAP. XI.

A Scene in genteel Life. Enter Mrs. Bardolph, Miss Trufle, and Mr. Rouvill. Their Characters.

good company and bad is, hearing the same things said before a dozen wax lights at the court end of the town, or before a couple of mould candles in the city.' This, or something to the same purpose, was remarked by a celebrated genius of the last age. But I am inclined to think, that the honest citizens of our times would suffer by such a comparison; for in that serious part of the metropolis, there are still some remains of the British planness of speech and manliness of conversation. There

my all have read that, and Jack the Clant-killer o, in the moreery.'—' Well, sir, you may heigh; I am only mention that original author upon a ladicism occasion, as I think his account of " Vanity nir," seems to be no bad description of the insipid tercourse (to my no worse of it) that usually above between the thoughtiess creatures, at most I those public assemblies.'

"Well," says Runful, "granting it to be as implification you please, yet wherever people of distinction gree to amemble, those that would not be out of se world must follow them. Even those that set p for references of manhind must frequent those sensities, if they would do any good amongst them, will answer for it, St. Poul himself, who 'became I things to all 'men,' if he had come to Bath, unld have gone to the rooms, and St. Luke, like they physicians, would have frequented the coffee-onse.'—' Very fine" says blue Truffe, ' and I supture you think the four evangelists would have side a party at quadrille! You will make a fine truth, indeed."

Wildgoose was struck with horser at this profuse elery, but Mrs. Bordalph, by way of changing or subject, saked Mrs. Booby, if she had heard rw old Lady Shockingphia was mortified at the di last night, or rather at the pump-room this erming !- 'No,' says Mrs. Bubby, ' I have not had toul come mear me to-day, except the present empany and Lady Fanny.'- Why, says Mrs. Barolph, a you know her ladyship's family pride."bee, says Mrs. Bonby, as she has no merit of trown to plend, her ladgelop in forced to subset you the family fund, and that is pretty well exsasted. She has only one daughter, I think, to erp up the honour of it. Well, it was for that sughter,' eags Mrs. Bardolph, t that the desired can to get a partner; who recommended a very rattel going man, and very well dressed; and tim jigged it down, the whole evening, with great



ition and mitigated resentment, yet, upon such as consider, horst forth into a most vehement rage cause his sudignation in a measuring tone, and in to following manner:

"My lord! as sore as you are now alive, if ever catch you in my bed-chamber again, with my wife -depend upon it, as sure as I have a bend upon ty body, I will—I will—certainly—throw your seed hat out of the window!"

'His lordship, though not greatly dismayed at sis tarethir demunciation, yet determined, for the stare, to prosecute his intrigue with greater pression,'

CHAP. XIII.

Story of Colomel and Lady Riot.

MRS Booby new observed, that Lady Panuy had looked very grave to-day: " one would think," ays she, " her ladyship had met with some mortication." Rueful remarked, that people of rank cere always so in mixed company; I though, for ny part,' continues he, ' I have always found perons of quality the most affable creatures in the rould. I remember the first time I spent a week t Lord Grandison's, there was Sir Peter Pierpoint. ack North, and half a dozen more of us; and I rerember I was as free with the young pear the first our, as I am at this day.'- Who suspects you f any maupaise Aonte, or bashfulgess,' says Miss 'ruffe,- I shall never forget a droll accident that appened there,' continues Rueful, undanated by fish Truffe's hint - Ilis lordship had a Bwiss serant, who pretended to have discovered a new Jaan, or liquid blacking; and the fellow must needs rake the experiment upon our shoes. But, would on believe it? the composition, whatever it was, ad contracted the pores of the leather to such a stgree, that the next morning we all came hobbling

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE

Mages in the world; and I do not see, he have had no other education, appear empany, as people who have been plodd mences in a college for seven years toget Here Wildgoose could not forbear int and observed. That although religion was

Here Wildgoose could not forbear int ud observed, that although religion wa eved, at as low an ebb in the universither parts of the kingdom, notwithstar reclience of its institution for that purpoould not but think them still the chief for redition.

'There is, indeed,' says he, 'a slight tirarning, a superficial knowledge, diffused of ranks in this generation. But if there ome repositories for the sciences, and ouragements, such as those for our profearch more deeply into them, than the g if the world seem disposed to do, I am o be very principles of them would, in time and we should again relapse into Gothic and barbarism.

'There may be men of courage that do red cost, and a gentleman may know he seword, without going into the army, or ire, though not educated in the navy. here is a' kind of military spirit, peculia lemen of those professions: a set of tra maxime of honour and courage."-Just a that Wildgoose started up with the utmos ind trepidation, and alarmed the whole Rucful burst out into a horse-laugh-M. ried out, ' Lord! Miss Truffe, what are ye -The case was, Miss Truffe, who for some Mt in allent contemplation of her own im and playing with her lap-dog, while Wilds in the midst of his barangue, had put he upon his shoulder : the little animal bega about, and, fixing his claws in Wildgoo gave him so smart a pluch, that if he ha micasibility of a Stole, or even a Spartan i

by the pathetic force, and promoted a plentiful consumption of candles by the tedious prolizity of his discourse.

During Mr. Wildgoose's visits to Mrs. Booby, poor Tugwell had been lest to amuse himself at the inn; he met his master, however, at the Tabernacle, from whence they adjourned to their quarters.

As they were going along, Jerry informed his master what a reprobate place they were in—that there was nothing but card-playing, gaming, and swearing, from morning to night, amongst the servants and apprentices that resorted thither. Thathe heard a footman bragging how cleverly a friend of his had imposed upon his mistress—That, having had the misfortune to break his leg, he had been confined to the house for three months: at last his mistress told him it would do him good to lay up his leg upon a stool, and ride behind her coach, as she went out for an airing; which accordingly he did. The next morning he went to his lady's maid, with a sorrowful countenance, and told her that he had had a sad misfortune by going behind the coach; that, as he was forced to lay up his leg, the motion of the coach had shaken six guineas, all the money he had saved in service, out of his pocket. Upon the maid's telling the case to her mistress, she very good-naturedly gave him the money again out of her own pocket. But it happened a little unluckily, that a few days after, as the maid was in the butcher's shambles, she heard another servant tell the butcher, that such a footman, which was her fellowservant, had lost six guineas such a night, at the gaming-table; which coming to the mistress's ears, the fellow lost his place by his trick, and was forced to march off to London.

Wildgoose was shocked at this instance of baseness and villany, and at the idle character of the house they were in, but said, they should lie only that night at Bath; for that he had observed the two brethren, which had preached there those two

some disgust, or from a fondness for retirement, having early in life withdrawn from the court, Lady Sherwood had entirely conformed to his humour: and, to amuse herself in her solitary situation, she had formerly indulged the suggestions of her fancy, and turned my lord's park into a poetical Arcadia; where her ladyship and a female companion or two lived almost the whole summer a mere pastoral life, and ranged about, with their crooks in their hands, like so many Grecian shepherdesses. Garlands of flowers, or baskets of fruit, were seen suspended on every beautiful oak, with rustic pipes, rakes, pitchforks, and other rural implements, disposed in a picturesque manner, in different parts of the park. Nay, the poor chaplain was forced to leave his bottle and his pipe, and backgammon table, with my lord, and even neglect his pastoral function, assigned him by the bishop, to attend her ladyship and her bleating lambkins; and to sit whole afternoons under a spreading tree, to entertain them with his flute. For the steward had actually bought her ladyship 'a score of sheep at Banbury fair' (according to Justice Shallow's expression) for this romantic purpose.

The inclemency of the weather, however, in this northern climate, was by no means favourable to these lovely Bœotians. Neither did many of the Pastoral functions suit with the delicacy of a modern woman of quality. For her ladyship frequently caught the tooth-ache, and was forced to have recourse to a neighbouring apothecary (a character seldom introduced in the ancient bucolicks); and one of her companions met with a terrible accident in the discharge of her office: for having seized the leg of a lurge bell-wether with her crook, which was fastened to her wrist by a blue ribband, the rude unclassical brute struggled with such force to disengage himself, that he pulled down the poor Pastora, dragged her some yards, and disfigured her face to such a degree, that she could not appear

THE SPECTUAL QUINOTE.

ers departed from the most essential of those d trium, as particularly that of justification by fe alone; and depend more upon their own wer than on the merits of Christ, for their salvation.

"I do not know," says Mrs. Bardelph. "I he often heard that said of late. I own I am a we had judge of those things, but all the clargy, who I have happened to bear treat of that subject, he taught me, not to rely on my best perfermant but to confrue myself still on unprobtable curva In short," continued she, "I cannot but think, the if we practised what we heard at church, we show have a tolerable chance for going to heaven."

Lody Sherwood observed, that she had attend the public worship very regularly for some time, a with a sincere endeavour to know the will of Ge but found herself little edified by such formal votions,

Wildgeoos replied, he could not but own, there were several noble strains of true devet in our Lituryy, and though people, who went thurch with an intention to criticise, might, perbased out some triling imperfections, yet that, up the whole, it was an admirable performance. * Be continues he, * I am afraid the fault is not in the svice, but in those who perform it. The most ple sentiments will affect as but little, when delives by the lips of those who appear to have no relig in their hearts; and fall on their elbows, and at about for objects of amesement, no if their de lions were a fatigue and confinement to them, a they were impatient to return to the pleasures vanities of the world.

In abort, my lady, so things are at present, must look elsewhere than at church for the me of salvation. For my own part, I must confess self as yet only in search of the right way, and lend this very day to pay a visit to Mr. Whithel-Bristel; to whom, with your ladyship's permiss.

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

rhich made my landlord desirous of obliging e, therefore, gave him a bearty invitation to a fiveal, which was reasting at the fire; and logwell seemed unwilling to travel upon an at tomach, they made a hearty dinner, paid echaning, and set out for Bristol.

Jerry then asked what my landlerd had charged a his supper at Bath. 'Why, only eight perce a ght,' says Wildgoov,...' Bight perce a night!' says vry, 'an unconscionable distorting rased! Why, will be hanged if I have not three pennyworth of end and cheese for supper the three nights that a have been there. I have a good mind to go and ake the regur give me back your worship's money.' 'No, no, Jerry, these things are customary, and it best to pay it without making a disturbance. At see houses one pays for longing, and house-room, of attendance, as well as merely for what one ests ad drinks; and I think, upon the whole, we came I very reasonably.'

Thus they went on talking near two miles; and, wing reached the summit of the hills when it draw wards aroning, they came to a place where the test divided. Mr. Wild; coose was inclined to turn a ten right, and Tugwell to the left hand; which rested a little debate upon the probability of each platen, but Tugwell, having learned to decide dusons points by lot, threw up a helfpenny, crying at, that beads absold determine him to the right, ad talls to the left-hand road. Fortune declared at the former, which Jerry, then changing his note, and must be the read to Bristol, by the course of he country.

While they were yet debating the affair, Tugwell, sping a men in a plain drab cost, walking seberly to small distance from the good, calls out, ' Holesse' master! which is the road to Bristol? Further the gentleman was immersed to thought, or thether be distined the familiarity of Jerry's convictation, he made no answer. Wildgoose, therefore, advancing a little towards him, repeated the mestion in a more civilized manner, and maked which of those two was the road to Bristol. ' Why, tester of them,' replied the gentleman; ' the road you are in would lead you to Wells.' Wildgoose was going to crave his assistance, to put him in the

CHAP. II.

Description of Mr. Rivers's House, and some Account of his present Situation.

R. Rivers had now brought his friend Wildgood, with Tugwell, to the brow of the hill,
which overlooked one of those rich valleys in which
that part of the country abounds. A gate opened
into a wood, through which they descended by a
rough, unfrequented road,

"Where the gilt chariot never mark'd the way,"

almost to the bottom of the hill. There an old Gothic mansion presented itself, surrounded towards the road by a lofty stone wall, covered with moss, maiden hair, and other wild plants, enough to pusale the whole Royal Society, and the indefatigable Dr. Hill into the bargain. The house seemed to have been built during the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; but had been modernized in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and new glusced and painted for the reception of Mr. Rivers.

Rivers knocked at the gate, which being opened by a servant in a russet coat, they now came into an elegant court, where they were regaled with the sight and fragrance of all the flowers of the season. From thence they entered a gloomy did-fashioned hall, but neatly fitted up; the wall covered with maps and chronological tables, above which were a number of cheap prints, representing the customs and habits of the various nations of the world.

Mr. Rivers then, showing Tugwell with his wallet the way towards the kitchen, took his friend Wildgoose into a large wainscoted parlour, adorned with some fine prints, a few good paintings, and a bust or two over the chimney: but all his attention was immediately fixed upon Mrs. Rivers, to whom his friend introduced him. She was sitting, like the divinity of the place, at the upper end of the room, at her needle, attended by a boy, and a fine girl, about five or six years old. Mrs. Rivers received Wildgoose, as her husband's friend, with a sweet smile; which, like the sunshine so much admired in the landscapes of Claude Lorraine, diffused an additional cheerfulness over every other object.

Mrs. Rivers was about five and twenty, tail, and well-shaped; and though the pleasing cares of a young family had taken off a little of her first bloom, yet had it given such a languishing air to her eyes, and such a delicacy to her complexion, as rather

improved than duniuished her charme.

Mr. Rivers informed her who Mr Wildgoose was, and how accidentally they had met. She made some obliging speech upon the occasion, and there rang the bell for tea; which being over, Mr. and Mrs. Rivers attended Mr Wildgoose into a garden, which commanded a beautiful, though confined prospect. It was laid out in a romantic taste, with a proper mixture of the allegro and the penseroe, the cheerful and the gloomy: tufts of roses, jumines, and the most fragrant flowering shrubs, with a serpentine walk of cypresses and laurels, here and there an urn, with suitable inscriptions, and terminated by a rough arch of rock-work that covered a dripping fountain, were its principal beauties.

After a few turns, Mrs. Rivers being summoned by her maid to a consultation about supper, Wildgoose, notwithstanding his religious severity, made some encomiums upon her person and behavious and said he was less surprised at his friend's marrying so early in life, than at his good tortune is meeting with so agreeable a woman. He expresses some desire, therefore, to be informed of the particular incidents of Mr. Rivers's life since he left the university. 'Why,' says he, 'though my story has nothing very uncommon in it, yet, as I flatter my-self that I have escaped into one of the fortunits

THE SPIRITUAL QUINOTE.

slands, from that rock on which the happines many a young follow is totally shipwrecked, I thus an experienced voyager. I ought to estinfy concern my power, and give him all the intended in my power, that he may steer the like co with equal success.' Then, taking Wildgoose in alcove, shaded with honeysuckles and an minrs, Rivers thus began his narration.

CHAP. III.

The History of Mr. Revers and Charlette W. ville.

SOOM after you left the university,' says Mr. vers, ' I was elected fellow of a very wer reciety, where I pursued my studies with some guiarity, and spent near two years greatly to satisfaction: but whether the way of life was edentary, or too sequable (for I usually spent day in reading, and the evening in company) w ever was the cause, I found myself, after some t us a very indifferent state of health. I determine therefore, during the long vacation, to retire the country : but as I had neither father nor moliving, and my fellowship obliged me to an a stonal residence, I did not care to travel into shire, which you know is my native county, where I had an elder brother, and some near I tions, residuog: but was recommended by an quaintance to a pleasant village in --- shire, ab twenty makes from Oxford; who also prevailed a a gentleman farmer, of whom he had some kr ledge, to take me as a boarder.

'Mr. Woodville, which was the farmer's name, a very worthy, honest man, and had a spirit of nerosity far above his situation. He was, ind quite a gentleman in his appearance, behaviour, way of thinking. He was about fifty, and had a

ried for his first wife a young lady of a genter for mily, by whom he had one son and two daughters; but, being afterwards almost a cripple, with arbeamatic gout, he had been persuaded to marry a good motherly sort of woman, beneath his own dressestances, who was glad of the match, though sare to be a nurse, for the sake of providing better for ber children by a former husband.

'I had here a tolerable apartment, entirely distinct from the rest of the family, which suited with my scheme of prosecuting my studies, and of giving a particular attention to my health, which was the principal end of my retiring from college; having, as you know, little taste for the more robust diversions of the country. But, in this retreat, remote as I was from the intrusion of my former jovial sociates, I did not long enjoy an absolute tranqui-

lity.

'There are few persons of so phlegmatic a coustitution as to content themselves with merely rational pursuits. The passions, the appetites, and the imgination, all lay claim to their respective gratifics tions. Love particularly is a plant which springs up so naturally in the breasts of young people, that, when I hear one in the heat of youth affect to talk with a stoical indifference of that tender passion. I generally suspect him of indulging it privately. either for an unworthy, or at least for an improper object. The latter only was my case; for though an engagement of that kind was highly improper in my circumstances, yet the object itself was worth! the love, I might say the ambition, of a prince.

' Mr. Woodville, as I have said, had two dasg-The elder was about nineteen; and though she had nothing remarkably defective in her feetures, yet the sour and selfish passions had take such absolute possession of her countenance, as p render her almost ugly. The younger daughter wa bardly tifteen, and as different from the elder as t

grace from a fury.

- Descriptions of a beloved object are generally heightened, and usually embellished with all the charms which the enraptured imagination is able to give them. Charlotte Woodville, however, was, I think, so near perfection in that respect, that although a severe critic might possibly spy out some trifling defect, yet upon the whole she had so striking an appearance, that few people could behold her without admiration.
- 'She was rather tall than of a middling stature, but every way finely proportioned, and of a natural, easy shape. Her features were neither too large, nor too small: the extremes, in either respect, being, I think, iess agreeable. Her eyes had always such a brilliant lustre, that I never knew their real colour. But her hair, which she had in great abundance, was of a bright brown, and gave an inimitably fine shade to her complexion. Her complexion had, at that time, rather the glossy bloom of high health, than that transparent delicacy which is generally the concomitant of too tender a constitution.
- But what gave the greatest spirit and force to her external charms, was the beauty of her mind, which was every thing that can be conceived of sweet and amiable. Good nature and good sense, sprightliness, and an artless treedom, the emanations of her charming soul, distinguished themselves in her eyes, and in every feature of her face.
 - Such was this young creature in her native simplicity, without the least assistance of art, or, indeed, of any other education, than what was to be met with in a country place; and which the loss of a genteel mother, when she was very young, had not suffered to be applied to the utmost advantage.'
 - Sir,' says Wildgoose, smiling, 'you might have spaced yourself the trouble, or rather denied yourself the pleasure, of this description; for, in the picture you have drawn, I can easily discover the features of Mrs. Rivers, though a few years may

have abated, or rather softened the glaring laste of the colouring. But proceed, my friend, in your narration.'

- Well, says Rivers, you may suppose a young follow, though of more philosophy than ever I pretended to, could not be long in the same family without taking particular notice of so lovely an object. But, as any sort of love-engagement would have been highly improper in my circumstances, a discreet person would certainly have checked any tender sentiments, and not have thought of triling with so young a creature, who, considering my education and future prospects in life, was, in a prudential view, beneath my consideration. For, according to the maxims of the world,
 - 'Love's but the frailty of the mind, When 'tis not with ambition join'd.'
- Ah! says Wildgoose, 'nothing but the love of God can satisfy the reasonable ambition of an immortal soul.'—'Well,' replies Rivers, 'every man to his taste. But to proceed in my story.

CHAP. IV.

Mr. Rivers's and Charlette Woodville's Surgentinued.

As I was at that time quite a valetudinarian, and willing also to lose as little time as possible from my studies, I desired to eat at my own hours, and avoided all intercourse with the family as much as I decently could, without the appearance of pride or moroseness. Mrs. Woodville kept one maid to do the work within doors, and whose business it was to wait upon me; but as she was often otherwise engaged, the daughters would frequently by turns supply, her place. After sometime, however, I could not but observe, that the younger

was more assiduous in her attendance on me than the elder, which yet I looked upon as accidental, and imputed it either to the good-nature of the one, or the churlish temper of the other. Charlotte Woodville did every thing in so pretty a manner, that although it gave me no small pleasure, yet was it a somewhat painful tax upon my complaisance, which would not suffer me to receive any thing from so fair a hand without some little gallant acknowledgment. The more civility I showed, the more obliging was this fair nymph; so that by degrees, as I seemed disappointed whenever any other part of the family attended me, so she grew more kindly officious in her attendance, and,

'Though I call'd another, Charlotte came ...

I am convinced, however, that she was utterly void of any design in this, and at present only followed the dictates of her native benevolence and freedom of disposition: though a more powerful motive, I believe, soon took place in her little breast; and my indiscretion put matters upon a different footing.

There happened to be a wedding in the village one morning, and curiosity had drawn to church the whole family except the younger daughter, who staid to attend on her father, who was confined to his bed by a fit of the gout. Charlotte came into the parlour, upon some occasion or other, while the bells were ringing upon this journd occasion. A wedding in a country place sets every girl in the parish to simpering; and, matrimony being an inexhaustible topic of raillery, I happened to joke with Charlotte upon the happiness of the state. She made me some very innocent reply, which, however, tempted me to chuck her under the chin, the lowest degree of dalliance with an inferior. She blushed, and retired with some precipitation, and

[·] Prior.

with such a sweet confusion, that I longed to repeat the freedom; and, begging her to return for a moment, as soon as she came within the door, I caught her round the neck, and snatched a kiss. This increased her surprise, and she again retired with a glow upon her cheeks, which I fancied expressed some indignation; at least it so alarmed her virgin innocence, that I saw her no more that day.

'Yes,' says Wildgoose, 'you had tasted the forbidden fruit. "The poison of asps is under the lips" of the most innocent of the sex. There is no security against the encroachments of love, but by checking the first emotions of the soul. "Whose looketh upon a woman, to lust after her, has committed adultery already with her in his heart."

'You are too severe upon me,' replied Rivers; but I will proceed in my narration.

CHAP. V.

The Story continued.

- TOOK a walk before dinner; and, upon my return through the hall, where the family generally sat, Charlotte, instead of meeting my eyes with an open, cheerful countenance, looked down with a bashful consciousness, and almost hid her face in her bosom.
- My mind was now in such a situation, that if I had believed the freedom which I took had really offended this innocent maid, I should, probably, have entirely desisted, and have pursued the affair that further; but as a little coldness would easily have nipped my passion in the bud, so the slightest encouragement sufficed to keep alive the flame. I cannot omit a trifling circumstance, which I considered in that light.
 - · Being under a kind of regimen as to my diet, I

vant brought me that evening, accompanied by a plate of wood-strawberries. It being early in the year, I asked her whence they came. She said they were a present to one of her young mistresses. As I had met with so little complaisance from the elder, I easily guessed to whom I was obliged for this favour. This slight instance of her forgiveness, expressed in so pretty a manner, tended but little to the cure of my growing passion.

'The next day, in the absence of the maid, Charlotte ventured again into my apartment. I gave her a significant smile, in allusion to what had passed the day before; and, taking her hand, pressed it with some eagerness. She repulsed me in such a manner, as seemed rather to return the compliment than to be displeased with it. In short, though I had no great opinion of my own person, yet I began to flatter myself that I had made some little impression upon Charlotte's tender heart; and, as nothing is a stronger incentive to love than an opinion of its being mutual, this naturally endeared her to me, and made her appear more amiable every time I saw her. In reality, I began to love her extravagantly.

' And she more lovely grew, as more belov'd.'

"Jealousy is often a sign of a little mind and a meanness of spirit; and a jealous husband is certainly a ridiculous animal; but a jealous lover, I think, deserves the compassion rather than the contempt of his mistress. Suspicion after marriage betrays a want of confidence in her of whose fidelity we are supposed to have received sufficient assurance. But it is excusable in a lover to be a little apprehensive of the success of his rivil, when it would be esteemed a degree of presumption to be too confident of his own preference in her affection and esteem. In short, whatever a woman may think of a jealous lover in other respects, she can have no reason to doubt of the sincerity of his passion.

' For my part, I began to be so fond of my little mistress, that I could hardly suffer her to be out of my sight; and, as I thought I had condescended s little in settling my affections, I could not beer with patience the thoughts of a rival; nor, indeed, had I any reason to fear one in her present situation. However, I one evening saw her engaged in so sprightly a conversation, and laughing with so coquettish an air, as I fancied, with a young fellow of the neighbourhood, who was talking to her brother at the door, that it immediately alarmed my jeslousy, and I could not forbear discovering it. I rang the bell with some vehemence, intending only to put her in mind of me. Instead of sending the maid, as I expected, she immediately left her company, and came herself. I bid her send in a glass of water, which, with great good-nature, she brought with her own hands. I had seated myself, sulturlike, in a great chair, and, folling in an insolest posture, affected to be engaged in reading, and with a haughty nod bid her set it down. She was sensible of the insult, and, immediately assuming the dignity of her sex, drew herself up, and fine out of the room with the air of a countess.

It appeared afterwards, indeed, that the young man, whom I feared as a rival, was at this time eagaged, and upon the brink of being married to another girl in the neighbourhood; and I was convinced that my suspicions, with regard to Charlotte, were entirely without the least foundation. The little quarrels of lovers generally conclude in more tender reconciliations. Miss Woodville's spirited behaviour on this occasion, and the explanation which it produced, greatly augmented our foadness for each other; and this tender intercourse was continued for some time, without being suspected I was so happy in my amour, that I by any one. never considered the probable consequences of so improper an engagement, but rather shut my eyes against any disagreeable reflections.

"As a French writer" observes, "The most comnon view that people have when they commit imprudent actions, is the possibility of finding out always some resource or other:" so I flattered myself
with the notion of being able to recall my affections
when I thought it proper; and imagined I might
amuse myself for some time innocently enough, in
so retired a place, without subjecting myself to the
censure or remarks of any one whose opinion I
much regarded.

CHAP. VI.

The Story continued.

A BOUT this time I thought it necessary to visit my friends in Staffordshire, being particularly invited by an old relation, whom you have heard me mention, the little fat clergymau, from whom I have always had some considerable expectations. Though I found myself at present but little inclined to take such a journey, yet I had fixed the day, which was now at hand.

'As my interviews with Miss Woodville had hitherto been very transient, and there was no probability of our ever being long together without subjecting ourselves to observation, I made a request to her, in which I was afraid she could not oblige me; and that was, to give me an hour of her company in the evening, after the family were in bed. As Miss Woodville was very young and innocent, and entirely ignorant of the arts of our sex, having never had any female friend to caution her against them, she made no scruple of promising me her company, if she could get her sister, who was drowsily enough inclined, to sleep without her; in order to which, she would sit up in her chamber,

[•] Card. de Retz.

she said, under pretence of finishing some piece of needle-work which she was very intent upon.

'When night came, and the family were retired, I sat myself down with great composure, to wait the event of our assignation. I even took a book, and read, to amuse my impatience, but with as little attention as our candidates for a degree read · their wall-lectures, when they expect the beadle every moment with the joyful news that their time is expired. Thus I waited for near two hours, and now quite despaired of my promised happiness, when, unexpectedly, the stillness of the night was agreeably interrupted by a gentle rap at the pariour door. I started up, and opened it with great alscrity. In she came, but with a down-cast look, and sweet blush upon her countenance; and with an apology for the rashness of her conduct, which her native modesty now represented to her in the strongest light.

"I told her I had begun to despair of being favoured with her company, and asked her if her sister had any suspicion of her intention.—"I believe not," says Charlotte, "for she was asleep in five minutes after she was in bed."—"Why, theu, did you delay my happiness so long?" said I. She replied, that upon thinking better of it, she was afraid she had done wrong in promising me, and had more than ouce resolved not to come down; nay, that she had actually been in bed; but as I talked of going early in the morning, she had not the heart to disappoint me. I acknowledged her goodness, and assured her, she should never repent of the confdence she reposed in me.

I could not but take notice of one particularity in Miss Woodville's conduct on this occasion, which was, that she had taken the pains to put on a clear apron, handkerchief, and ruffles, and adjusted every part of her dress with the nicest exactness; which trifling circumstance convinced me both of the delicacy of her taste, and the purity of her imagina-

ion, or rather that she was absolutely void of the east apprehension of any thing contrary to the trictest decency in my behaviour to her.

'Nothing can be more insipid, upon repetition, han the conversation of two fond lovers; and it is sort of profanation to repeat any thing that passes ipon those occasions; but, as something very seious ensued from this interview, I cannot forbear. nentioning a few trifling particulars. I kept her ip pretty late. My journey and the month's absence was the principal subject of our conversation; n the course of which she expressed her apprehension, that there were probably more ladies which I was fond of in other places.—"Oh' what is life without love?" said I; " to be sure I must have a mistress at every place I go to; half a dozen at Oxford, you may suppose." She affected a sort of laugh at the humour of my descriptions, and I imagined took it, as I designed it, merely as unmeaning chit-chat. "But my favourite girl," continued I, "is a ---- shire lass, the very picture of yourself, a tall brown beauty, and the best tempered creature in the world. O! how happy shall I be next Thursday night!"

Nothing can equal my astonishment at what now happened. Whilst I was running on in this coxcomical strain, I found her sunk back in her chair, pale as death, without breath or motion, or the least appearance of life. I was shocked, and distressed to the last degree how to proceed. I could not bring myself to alarm the family, and yet had the most terrible apprehensions of what might be the event of this affair.

There was a decanter of water stood on the table, some of which I sprinkled in her face; and, having some spirit of lavender in my pocket, I rubbed her temples with that, and applied some to her nostrils; which, after a few minutes, very happily brought her to herself again.

'I cursed my own folly, and assured her, that

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

what I had said was a mere jest; and that there was not a girl in the world for whom I had the least fondness, but herself.

'This proof of Miss Woodville's affection for me, you may be sure, endeared her to me extremely; and I parted from her the next morning with the greatest reluctance.

CHAP. VII.

The Story continued.

HAD proposed being out a month on my journey; but my eager desire to see my fair villager made me shorten my absence, and I returned in less than three weeks.

'As I had written to Mr. Woodville, and given him notice of my intention, I found every thing is great order for my reception; but was disappointed in not finding Charlotte Woodville ready to velcome me on my arrival. The rest of the family were sitting in their usual apartment. . After making my compliments to them, I affected to look round, and inquired if some part of the family were not wanting. Mr. Woodville looked down with some costs sion; but Mrs. Woodville, affecting a smile, a swered, that their daughter Charlotte was gone to school again for a little time: that, as she discovered a tolerable hand at her needle, they were willing to improve her as much as possible. "She will be at home again in the evening," continued she, and then turned the discourse.

I immediately suspected there was some mystery in this, as I had often heard her extolled for her extraordinary skill in needle-work; and was convinced she could not learn much at the place they mentioned, which was at the next village, whither I found she was forced to walk every morning, and return in the evening. Besides, I knew it must be

who was near fifteen, and very tall of her age), to e sent to such a paltry school, amongst a parcel of hildren.

'I waited with great impatience for the evening, and Charlotte Woodville's return. At last I heard are voice in the next foom, which was music to my ears. I immediately ran towards the door, where could hear every thing that passed. Poor Charotte, seeing some unusual preparations for supper, aquired into the occasion of them. "Oh!" says the step-mother, "I suppose you can give a shrewd quess. It is for you and your gentleman, I suppose, after we are in bed." This spiteful speech of the old lady let me a little into the secret, and soon convinced me that our intimacy was discovered.

As I had imagined, therefore, I should have no other opportunity of seeing or speaking to her that evening, I immediately went out into the room where the family was, under pretence of inquiring how long it was to supper. The moment Charlotte saw me, a blush overspread her cheeks, which was succeeded by a total want of colour. She just courtesied, and welcomed me home; when she was dispatched by the old lady, upon some frivolous pretence or other, into another room; and I saw her no more that evening.

'The next morning, however, we found an opportunity of being alone together for a few minutes; when Miss Charlotte informed me of the true situation of our affairs. She said, that her sister, having some suspicion of my affection for her, had feigned herself asleep the night when she came down to me, and had discovered it to her father and mother; that her father had given her a very serious lecture upon the occasion; but that her mother-in-law had been outrageous about it; had talked at first of desiring me to quit my lodgings immediately, to which her father would not consent, he having expressed a great opinion of my honour, and of my innocent in-

tentions. In short, that at last they had come to a determination to send her out to school for the present, till they could think of some other way of

disposing of her.

'Any one might imagine from this, that Mr. Woodville was a very careful step-mother, and had the true interest of her husband's children greatly at heart. But the reverse of this was really the case. She was what might be called, on the whole, a good sort of woman; but in all second marriages, if there are children on both sides, there must secessarily be separate interests; and a woman who had changed her state with that view, could not be much blamed for consulting chiefly the good of her own offspring. But, in order to do that effectually, another point must be secured; I mean an absolute sovereignty over her husband's affections; which Mrs. Woudville seemed to have gained, and of which she was excessively jealous. As Charlette Woodville then was deservedly a favourite with her father, no wonder that the mother-in-law took every opportunity of lessening her in his esteem, and even desired to wean his affection from the darling of his age. She was pleased, therefore, with this instance of her indiscretion, which she aggravated to the highest degree. She said it confirmed what she had often insinuated to him, that Charlotte was a prosd and forward bussy; and insulted bim with the predent behaviour of her elder sister, who, for an obvious reason, had never been guilty of any thing of this kind. Mrs. Woodville had really no more regard for the elder daughter than the other; but as Miss Betsy's unhappy temper made her no great favourite with the rest of the family, Mrs. Woodville, by a very slender show of kindness, had bribed her to her interest, and employed her as a sort of spy upon her sister; which office she excuted with an ill-natured fidelity, not scrupling sometimes to exceed the bounds of veracity, is or der to ingratiate herself with her constituent.

'For old Mrs. Woodville not only considered her daughter Charlotte as a rival in her husband's affections, but also envied her the probability of so idvantageous a match as mine was considered to be, and could not bear the thoughts of her being treated by me with such distinction. She, therefore, took every opportunity of mortifying her; and, in order to lessen her consequence in my eyes, put her upon any servile employment in the family for which she could find a decent excuse. In short, though she contrived to make poor Churlotte's situation (and mine upon her account) as disagreeable as an excessive spleen, joined with absolute power, could do, yet her behaviour had a contrary effect from what she expected, and only the more endeared to me the innocent object of her persecution.

'Accordingly, I found my passion for this young creature daily increase; and we continued our intimacy for some time. I had, indeed, indulged my fondness the more freely, as I fancied myself entirely retired from, and unnoticed by, the world; but in this I was greatly mistaken.

CHAP. VIII.

The Story continued.

IT is more difficult for a man to live incegnito in a country village than in the most populous city. The very precautions that he takes to conceal himself alarm the curiosity of the neighbourhood; and as, in a retired place, small matters serve for amusement, the most trifling incidents soon become the subject of general conversation.

'As my regard for Miss Woodville was now no longer a secret in the family, it soon spread through the neighbourhood; and by some means or other the news had been conveyed to my friends in the university. Accordingly, the next time I went

thither, I was attacked on all sides, and rallied with great freedom, upon the subject of my amour; nay, one of my more intimate friends, when we were alone together, took upon him with great serious ness to expostulate with me about the imprudence of it. He represented the ill consequences of such early engagements, and the inconveniences of settling in life without a proper competency, in such glowing colours, and set the cruelty of involving a young girl that I had an affection for, in the distress of narrow circumstances, in so strong a light; and, in short, he harangued upon these topics so long. that at last I told him, I was resolved to break of all correspondence with her; and, in order to that, to quit my situation in Buckinghamshire as soon as I conveniently could. - "Well, then," says my friend, taking me at my word, "I will ride over, and settle your affairs there to-morrow morning, and make some excuse for your sudden decampment." Here I found my resolution begin to stagger. Charlotte had taken such possession of my heart, that I could not bear the thoughts of being banished from her for ever. I hastily interrupted my officions counsellor, and told him that my affairs were is such a situation there, that I must necessarily? over once more myself; but, however, that I would, if possible, take some opportunity of breaking of my imprudent engagement. He flew into a violent passion, and immediately gave me up for lost. "Then," says he, "will this little slut, with one false tear [una falsa lacrymala quam vix vi expresserit], undo all that I have been labouring;" and, having said this, he left me with an emphatical shake of the head, and a smile, which expressed both indignation and contempt.

However, I returned into Buckinghamshire the next day, full of philosophical reflections, and absolutely determined, as I flattered myself, to regulate with prudence at least, if not to put an end to this imprudent amour. But it is very difficult to

know one's own heart; and, whenever reason prevails over passion, it is more frequently, I believe, to be attributed to the weakness of the one, than to the strength of the other. The moment I saw Miss Woodville, I found my resolution begin to fuil me; and though I was weak enough to inform her of what had passed at Oxford, and even of the design I had tormed of leaving her for some time, till I had finished my studies, and was in such circumstances as might make it more prudent for us to come together, yet I found my project so incomsistent with the present situation of my heart, and the professions I had hitherto made, that I was heartily ashamed of the figure I must make in this young creature's eyes: and, as an unsuccessful rebellion-strengthens the hands of the government, so this temporary defection from my duty helped to rivet my chains; and our interview ended, on my part, with more earnest protestations of future fidelity, and a solemn promise never to forsake her.

CHAP. IX.

The Story continued.

THOUGH Miss Woodville and I behaved with great caution and reserve to each other in the family, so as not to give Mrs. Woodville an opportunity of any open expostulation with us upon the subject; yet she was so provoked at the success (as she esteemed it) of her daughter-in-law's charms, that with pretended concern for her daughter's reputation, she privately insisted upon Mr. Woodville's talking to me upon it, and bringing me to an explanation. He took an occasion one day when I was alone with him, to ask me, with great goodnature, what my friends would say to my love-affair? and added, that as he could not give his

daughter any considerable fortune, it must be an imprudent match for me, and that she would probably be happier with one in her own station; and therefore he begged I would not trifle with so young a girl, nor perplex her with fruitless expectations.

I replied, that though I was certain I could not be happy without her, yet I was certain, that as I had only a younger brother's fortune, I must make both myself and Miss Woodville unhappy, if we should marry before I was acttled in any profession; that, however, as I had a very honourable passion and sincere regard for her, I hoped he would not be uneasy at my continuing the present correspondence with her, till something should happen in my favour, or that I was acttled in some way of increasing my fortune; and that then I should prefer his daughter to all the women in the world.

As Mr. Woodville was a good-natured, easy men, and I believe had forced himself to make this permonstrance only in compliment with his wife, he was soon answered; and our conversation ended without any peremptory stipulation as to my future behaviour to Charlotte Woodville. Accordingly, we took every opportunity of being alone together, as usual, which so much increased Mrs. Woodville's animosity against us both, that I soon found it would be impossible for Charlotte to continue long under

the same roof with her step-mother.

Resides, though Miss Woodville had something naturally polite and genteel in her manner, yet I thought it would be highly necessary for her to receive some better instructions in the common se complishments of the sex, than were to be met with in that very retired situation. After consulting her, therefore, though I found her delicacy a little shocked at the thoughts of being obliged to me for any part of her education; yet, upon setting the affair in a proper light, and representing to her, her unlikely it was that her step-mother would suffer father to be at any extraordinary expense, who

a view to forward a match which she seemed so much averse to, Miss Woodville at last submitted to the necessity; and, with her permission, I at first proposed to her father to send her to a boardingschool, at a large country town, some distance from home: but, after reflecting that London was the fountain-head of politeness, and that she would be there further removed from the speculation of her impertinent neighbours, I determined, with his approbation, to send her thither. He said, that for his part he had an entire confidence in my honourable intentions, and should not scruple to trust his daughter wholly to my care. "But," says he, "the world will be apt to censure both your conduct and mine, if I suffer her to go from home before I have some security for your marrying her. Besides," continued he, "I am certain my wife will not consent to her daughter's taking such an imprudent step upon any other conditions." In this, however, Mr. Woodville was mistaken. It had always been his wife's policy, to work her own children as much as possible into her husband's favour; and, in order to that, she was continually filling his head with comparisons between their behaviour and that of his own children, which were always injusious to the latter, and had a particular pique, as I have observed, against his daughter Charlotte, as her rival in Mr. Woodville's affections. She, therefore, was not at all displeased with the prospect of getting rid of so dangerous a competitor, by her engaging in an adventure of this kind, which she foresaw would probably bring some reflections on her prudeace at least, if not entirely rain her reputation: for that reason, therefore, as also because she found it in vain to oppose an affair in which she saw me bow so seriously embasked, she on a sudden altered her behaviour both to me and to her daughter-inlaw.

'As to my marrying Miss Woodville immediately, I told her father, that, as I was fellow of a college,

though we did not absolutely forswear matrimosy, as was a vulgar opinion, when we accepted of a fellowship, yet that a forfeiture of the preferment we the penalty annexed; which I must necessarily submit to, as soon as my marriage became public. As I had therefore some particularly prudential ressess for continuing at college for some time longer, I desired him to dispense with our performing the cremony; and I would give him any security beshould require for fulfilling my engagements as soon as we arrived in London. As he was of an honourable temper himself, he was not apt to be suspicious of others; but, however, could not be brought to equiesce in such an ambiguous declaration.

CHAP. X.

The Story continued.

A BOUT this time we had an invitation from Mr. Woodville's brother, who farmed a little estate of his own, at a few miles distance, to spead the day with him. The house he lived in was situated in the midst of woods, in a very solitary part of the country. It was a large old mansion-house, and had a chapel contiguous to it, in which service we performed once a mouth. As Mrs. Woodville was now upon better terms with me and her daughter. she graciously condescended to accompany as it this little expedition. As the road lay through two or three villages where we were known, this caused some speculation; and it was generally believed in the neighbourhood, that we went thither to be man ried; and whether Mrs. Woodville endeavoured b persuade her husband that we really were so, is er der to facilitate our removal, or whatever else the cause, soon after this, I found him disposed in consent to his daughter's going with me to Los. don.

Accordingly, after a few days' preparation, but ithout any previous provision for lodgings, or for place of education to settle my charge in (for I id no friend in town to whom I could communite a scheme of this kind). I sent to a large town come distance from Mr. Woodville's, and took aces in the stage-coach, which set out every day om thence to London

'As poor Charlotte had never been two days tother from her father before, who was excessively
ind of her, and also in a prevarious state of health
om very frequent returns of the gout, the parting
etween them was very affecting; and I believe
here was not a servant, or any one in the family,
hat did not shed tears at her departure; even Mrs.
/oodville herself behaved with a very decent dismulation.'

Mr. Rivers was going on with his story, when the ervant let them know that supper was upon the ble. Mrs. Rivers had furnished out a plain, but legant supper; and Wildgoose, being happy in the ompany and friendly conversation of an old acuaintance, forgot a little his usual austerity, and eemed to enjoy himself like a man of this world.

After supper, however, upon Mr. Rivers's drinkng a health to his friends in Gloucestershire, Vildgoose, fetching a deep sigh, 'Ah!' says he, the friendship of this world is enmity with God,' - Well, my good friend,' says Rivers, 'not to disute the propriety of your application, I hope you o not think natural affection, or the regard which ne feels for one's relations, is sinful. For my part, am so far of a different opinion,' continued Rivers, that however unsociable I may appear, or howver I may renounce the common friendship, or raher impertiuence of the world, yet I think the hief happiness of this life was intended by Provilence to arise from the exercise of the social afections. In this our present limited state, indeed, t must necessarily be confined within narrow. bounds. The pride, malice, and perversences of too great a part of mankind, arising from the opposition of their several interests, may make it prodent to restrain our connexious to a few friends, and almost within one's own family: yet hereafter our benevolence, and consequently our happiness, will be greatly enlarged: and the whole universe will probably converse with the same mutual love and harmony as a single family.'

Wildgoose was going to reply, when a little boy, about five years old, with the face of a cherubin, ran into the room, and, leaping up into Mr. Evers's lap, ran his head into her bosom, by way of asking her blessing. She looked down upon him with inexpressible sweetness, and the air of a Modona by Raphael or Corregio; and, having squeezed him to her breast, dismissed him with a thousand kisses. Wildgoose smiled, and owned, that was an unanswerable proof of the happiness arising from natural affection. And Mrs. Rivers retiring som after, Mr. Rivers proceeded with his story.

CHAP. XL.

Mr. Rivers continues his Story.

ville sent a trusty domestic with us, to ment the coach at ———, where we lay the first night is an inn which the family always made use of. I committed my charge to the care of the mistress the house, who, being a widow woman, let Charlet sleep in her own chamber, and in the morning saw her safe in the stage-coach. I need not trouble you with the particulars of our journey; let suppose us arrived in town about the dusk of the evening, and set down at the Bolt and Tun in Flect. Whoever has seen that ancient gloomy be tel (which, however, may have been a magnificent

palace before the Referention), will easily imagine with what horror it must strike a young person who was never before from her father's house in the country. We were taken by a tall masculine creature in petticoats into a dark back parlour, with one window in it; which, instead of green fields and blooming hedge-rows, which she had been always used to, had no other prospect but into a lusky court, just large enough to contain an old pottle-rack, which faced the window, and bounded for view.

'The moment we came into this apartment, "O, neavens!" exics Miss Woodville, "is this London? Well, Mr. Rivers, I am entirely under your proection. O, my poor father!" and almost fainted way in my arms. I endeavoured to sooth her, by ssuring her she should stay but one night in that iouse; and that the next morning I would look out for some agreeable lodging; and that she would oon have a different opinion of that grand metroolis.

'We were now interrupted by the entrance of a frawer, to know if we called. He surveyed us oth with some accuracy; and immediately sent in he chamber-maid, to ask if we must have separate eds. As soon as I had answered her in the affirnative, in comes the mistress of the house; and, fter viewing Miss Woodville with an affected inifference, desired to know what we would have ir supper. In short, I now began to reflect, which had hardly suffered myself to do before, in what ght the dear object of my sincerest affection must ecessarily appear, and was not a little shocked at ne reflection. However, I again requested the listress of the house to get the young lady a safe ed-chamber, which she did in a closet within her wn apartment.

'The next morning, as soon as we had breakisted, I sallied forth in quest of ludgings. The
iost retired part of the town that first occurred to

me was St. Martin's lane, where, upon the pavement, I saw a bill up, with a second floor to be in. Upon my rapping at the door, there came onta small middle-aged woman, with a tolerable aspect, who, upon my mentioning my business, entered at once into my schemes, and with apparent benevolence, and great volubility of tongue, told me she had lately had a clergyman's wife, out of ——shire, in just the same circumstances which I had mentioned, and who loved her as if she had been her own not ther: that she had two staughters of her own, who would be good companions for the young lady, and went to a dancing-school in the neighbourhood, which would answer my purpose.

In short, we soon came to terms for lodging and boarding; and I brought Miss Woodville thither before dinner, who appeared much pleased with the cheerfulness of the apartment, and I did not don't but she would be here very agreeably situated.

CHAP, XII.

The Story continued.

in my power, and you might imagine that nothing was wanting to complete my happiness; but, alas! I was conscious to myself that all was not right; and was greatly at a loss how to preced. There was evidently but one path which could honourably pursue, and that appeared, upon a superficial view, incompatible with prudence. I had no friend in town that I could consult upon this occasion; nor, indeed, did I care to communicate an affair of this kind to any of my acquaint ance.

The next morning, happening to stroll isto the Park, by a great accident, or rather by the parties lar care of Providence (for upon this incident, in the

fort of my life), I met an old friend, whom I had not seen for many years. Mr. Hammond (which was his name) inquired what brought me to town; to which I made him some evasive answer. But, laring our walk, as I knew him to be a man of uncommon sense, a great knowledge of the world, and also of impenetrable secrecy. I soon determined to make him a confidant. I desired him, therefore, to drink tea with me at my lodgings that very afternoon, which he complied with; and as soon as he came, I opened to him my adventure, and prepared him for the appearance of Miss Woodville.

'As he knew I was a fellow of a college, and had only a younger brother's fortune, and that such a scheme must be in every light highly imprudent, he began, with great earnestness, to conjure me by all means to put an end to it, begging me to reflect what a concern it would be to my relations, and how probably terminate in my own infelicity. I granted all he suggested; but desired him to consider how far the affair had proceeded: that I had brought a young creature from her friends and from her fether, who either believed that we were really married, or at least depended upon my honour to make her my wife.

'Miss Woodville now made her appearance, and I observed Mr. Hammond seemed vastly struck with her person and figure. However, he spoke very little, but seemed entirely wrapped in thought the whole time she was in the room. When she had made ten for us, and was again retired, Mr. Hammond made some short encomiums upon her sweet appearance, her easy and unaffected behaviour, which was so natural to her; then took his leave, and said he would call upon me again the next day.

'When he came, after some little pause, "Mr. Rivers," says he, "I have been considering your affair with great deliberation, and, though I could have wished you had not engaged in it at all, yet,

but you really intend to marry Miss Woodvilk, I do not see how you can possibly avoid the perform

ing your engagements immediately."

Though this was what I carnestly wished, and was sensible it was what I ought in honour to do, yet I own the thoughts of resigning my little proferment, and embarking in the wide world with myoung a consort, a little embarrassed me; yet, my I had so prudent and faithful a pilot to direct we. I was glad not to defer my happiness any longer: and he telling me, that he knew a person who we curate in a remote part of the city, and who would perform the ceremony with great secret, we determined, with Miss Woodville's leave, to

have it done as soon as possible.

'Though poor Charlotte had consented, under the sanction of her father's approbation, to put her self entirely under my protection; yet I could as but observe, by an air of disastisfaction, and sereral hints that dropped from her, that she was very uneasy in her present situation. You must suppose, therefore, that in such circumstances she could make no objection to my proposal. After seed cent scruples, then, she consented to my require, to complete my felicity the very next morniet; which was accordingly put in execution: and it being necessary to acquaint the people of the best with the alteration of our condition, I ordered: handsome dinner, and invited them to a particiption: though, by their behaviour afterwards the affected to believe this no more than a sham welding; at least they treated Mrs. Rivers as if the considered her in no very honourable light

CHAP. XIII.

The Story continued.

AFTER staying a week in town, completely happy in the possession of all that was dear to me, I was obliged to leave my wife, and go down to Oxford.

Whether Mr. Hammond considered me in the character of a Spanish husband, or whatever was his motive, he did not offer, nor did I think of asking him, to visit Mrs. Rivers in my absence; nor did I acquaint her where he lodged, or give her, as I ought to have done, any direction where to find him, in case of an emergency. Such a precaution, however (as it proved), would have been no more than necessary. I had often been in London before for some months together, and fancied I knew the town tolerably well; but I had no suspicion that about one house in ten, hear that part of it, was inhabited by people of none, or rather of abandoned principles.

'I had not been ten days in the country before I received a most terrible letter from my wife, informing me, that she was in very bad hands; and conjuring me to come up to town immediately. I set out, with post-horses, the very next morning, and arrived at her lodgings early in the evening. The woman of the house came to the door; and, upon my inquiry for Mrs. Rivers, "Why," says she, "your lady is gone to bed already. Poor creature," continued she, "she is very whimsical, and fancies she is not well." As I knew how healthy Charlotte had always been, I was greatly alarmed. I flew up to her chamber; and, to my great concern, found her in a high fever. Upon inquiring into the cause of her illness, I found it to be as follows.

'There lodged in the same house a young gen-

tleman, of a very sober, modest appearance, vill whom we spent one or two evenings before I will into the country. He told me he had communicate - a man of war in the Mediterranean; and I believe, by several circumstances, that this account of himself was true Soon after I was gone down the woman of the house came to Mrs. Rivers, and all ter some general instituations, told her, that this Oxford scholar who had brought her to town, would leave her there, and never return any more; that it was a common trick among them; and that the would advise her to make herself as easy as the could. Mrs. Rivers, you may be sure, was greatly startled; but her youth and inexperience vas, is this case, her consolution; for it could not enter into her imagination, that there was any one in the world so base, or that what this woman told be was true. She proceeded, however, by degrees, b assure my wife, that the young captain was violenly in love with her; and, if she would consent to ha with him, he would keep her a maid and a footner. buy her much richer clothes, and, in short, take much better care of her than ever I had dose; and a great deal more to the same purpose.

The captain himself had frequent opportunities given him of being in company with Mrs. River: but, as he always behaved with great modesty and politeness, she was not very uneasy at what the

good woman had said to her.

One evening, however, the captain came is them, and, pretending some particular occasion of rejoicing, said he would treat them with a bould arrack punch. At this the landlady of the board affected to be (and probably was) greatly rejoiced, promised how merry they would be, and talked with great give of the approaching evening.

Mrs. Rivers had no suspicion of any design; but was not much disposed to be cheerful, as she begut to have a very bad opinion of her company, and of

course to be impatient for my return.

The glass went merrily round, with my landlaby, ber daughters, and two or three neighbours of per own stamp, whom she had invited to partake of their joility. Mrs. Rivers could hardly be prevailed. upon to swallow one or two half glasses; but whether it was owing to her not being used to any thing strong, or whether they had contrived to convey any thing intoxicating into her glass, she soon found her head begin to grow giddy; so, without taking eave of her company, she slipped out of the room, and retired to her own apartment. Being apprehenlive that they might pursue her, she locked her door; and observing that the bed ran upon castors, she xerted her strength, and placed that against it. the had hardly taken this precaution, when she teard the whole company, like Comus and his Bac-'hanals, come laughing and shouting, rather than Ringing, up the stairs, and protesting that they would pluck her out of bed. She was not undressed; but he timidity of her sex, and the particular cause he had to be apprehensive in her situation, almost hrew her into hysterics, especially when she heard bem thandering at the door, and declaring they rould break it open. But her greatest danger was rom the abandoned part of her own sex; for when the captain perceived, from the tone of her voice, nd other circumstances, the excessive fright she ras in, he very honourably forced them to desist rom their frolic, as mine hostess affected afterards to call it.

'Mrs. Rivers was so much alarmed, that she ould not close her eyes the whole night; which, bether with the pernicious liquor they had forced pon her, made her very ill all the next day.

On Sunday, which was the day following, she can a little recovered; and the two girls, towards he evening, made her take a welk with them into he Park; where she had never been but once beore, with me and Mr. Hammond.

'After waiking once round, they came to the M 2

capal, and stood some time to observe several per ple who were feeding the ducks there. This reral amusement attracted Mrs. Rivers's attention, and, by recalling to her mind the case and happiness of her life in the country, snothed her melanchely, and she stood fixed in a sort of reverie; but, on a sedden looking round, she missed her companiens, and with great terror and surprise found herself smooth a crowd of strangers. I do not believe she knew so much as the name of the street where she ledged, nor one step of the way that led towards it. She looked wildly round on every side, and her apprehension almost took eway her senses; but, is the midst of her distress, she saw a gentlemen come bowing and smiling up towards her; and who should this he but the captain! His first appearance, Jos may suppose, gave her some comfort in her distres; but it immediately occurred to her, that this was a premeditated contrivance between him and the perple of the house. The eaptain conducted her to wards the bird-cage walk, and began to inquire so riously into the truth of her story, and whether see was really married to me or not. She told him so many particular circumstances, and with an air of so much simplicity, that he seemed convinced of her sincerity. He then brought her towards the gate at Spring gardens, which, to Mrs. Rivers's great terror, they found to be shut. The captain, however, led her through at the Horse-guards, co ducted her safe home, and never tendered ber any gallantries afterwards.

These several frights and alarms, however, worked so much upon Mrs. Rivers's sensibility, that they brought a return of her indisposition; and the, the next day, wrote the letter which harried so to

town.

I found her in a high fever, as I have related; but the calmness which my return brought to her spirits, and the excellency of her constitution, soon restored her to her usual health; and, after a little

fruitiess expostulation with the good lady of the house, we immediately shifted our quarters.

'I had now fixed upon an elegant lodging, in a neat court, near —— square; which I was not the less pleased with, when I found the people of the house were rigid dissenters: for, though the characters and conduct of people have seldom much connexion with their religious systems, yet as most of those that dissent from the established church are supposed to do it upon principle, they have an additional check upon their behaviour, that they may not discredit the sect to which they belong; and, as their teachers usually take more particular care of them on that account, they have generally more appearance of religion amongst them than the common people who call themselves of the established church.'

'Ab!' says Wildguose, with a sigh, 'it is of little consequence what church, or what sect we belong to, if we want a true vital faith, and are not born again of the Spirit.'

Well, sir,' continued Mr. Rivers, 'I staid a week with my wife at her new lodging, when I was again obliged to go into the country; but though the family she was now in had a very sober appearance, yet, as she had had such bad luck before, I was determined at my return to fix her as a parlour boarder in a genteel school, not far from the square, whither she now went every day, for the sake of improving herself under the several masters that attended there: and I had also given her directions where to apply to Mr. Hammond, in case of any disagreeable contingency.

I had not been a fortnight in the country before I received a letter, to my no small surprise, that she had been again obliged to quit her lodgings, after being again greatly alarmed, though she did not mention the particulars. When I came to town I found, to my astonishment, the case to be as follows.

* The mistress of the bouse went very regality every Subbath-day to the meeting. She had not been gone long, the Sunday after I left them, when Mrs. Rivers rang the bell for the maid, to assist her in altering her dress. After waiting a few minutes, she heard her, as she thought, come tripping up the stairs; but, to her great amasement, the mount she entered the door, in came the master of the He was a little, middle-aged man, of s Jewish complexion, with one leg considerably short er than the other; and being of a dirty, though of the genteeler kind of mechanic trades, gave one no bad idea of the poetical Vulcan. His wife, however, being no Venus (like that of the Lemain god), he was greatly inclined to violate the matrimonial contract.

He told Mrs. Rivers, then, that he had a very good hand at lacing stays; and, seeing her without a handkerchief, he effered to take great liberties She was more provoked than terrified at this despi cable gallant; and, bursting from him, gan imm distely to the sash, and called out to one Mo-Thomas (a woman of good family, but small for tune), who lodged upon the first floor across the court, and who, seeing so agreeable a young perses lest in such indifferent hands, had contrived to get acquainted with her the day after I left her. This spirited proceeding in Mrs. Rivers soon put to fight her limping lover; and, upon telling the affair to Mrs. Thomas, she assisted her in packing up her things, slipped out, and called a coach; and eser veyed her immediately to the boarding school which I had fixed upon before I went down.

'Upon my expostulating with her gallant upon this affair, he said, that happening to go by the dising-room as Mrs. Rivers was dressing, he owned it was a great temptation; and, if God had not given him grace, confessed he might have yielded to the force of it; but vowed he had not offered the just incivility. As this wretch was beneath my requi-

ment, and I was desirous of causing as little speculation as possible, I thought it best to pocket the insult, as well as the money, which he voluntarily aturaed, having a little unconscionably extorted it, for the ensuing week's lodging, though Mrs. Rivers was obliged to quit it on account of his illusage.

'You may be apt to wonder what there could be in Mrs. Rivers's person or behaviour, that could expose her to so many insults of this kind. You may guess, by what you now see of her, that she must have been a very desirable object, in the bloom of fifteen; which received no small addition by a very cheerful, though innocent behaviour. But I believe it was chiefly owing to the light she must appear in, as my peculiar situation in life required me to affect a privacy; and her prudence and knowledge of my fortune would not permit me to keep her a servant: so that these low people, presuming upon the criminal appearance of our connexion, made those uttempts, which they would probably have been afraid to have done upon a more favourable supposition.

CHAP. XIV.

The Story continued.

MRS. Rivers was now settled in a tolerably agreeable family, where she had an opportunity of improving herself in every polite accomplishment from the best masters, under whose care, in a very short time, she made an incredible progress: and having now equipped herself in a more fashionable manner, and being somewhat improved in her carriage (though she wanted but little addition to her natural gracefulness), she attracted great regard wherever she made her appearance. If she happened to walk the streets, no one passed by key without particular notice; and every young fellow

thought ber an object worth a second view, and generally pursued her with his eyes till she was out

of sight.

'Upon her appearing once or twice in the sidebones, she had several glasses levelled at her from different parts of the theatre; and though two ar three fashionable ladies of quality endeavoured to stare her out of countenance, as one that sobody knew, yet her conscious innocence, and her matural good sense, which immediately peactrated through the frippery of the milliner, and the time! of dress, and saw nothing in those insolent fair ones which gave them any real superiority over herself, prevented her discovering any means in heads, or rustic bashfulness: and she was distinguished by nothing but by her attention to the interesting scenes on the stage, from one that had been all her

lifetime in public places.

I cannot forbear mentioning an odd hind of tress, which was occasioned by her appearing our in an improper part of the theatre. She went, with the rest of the young ladies, to their dencing ster's benefit, who was very eminent in his way, and the chief dancer on the stage at Drury-lane. Having a very full house, he was obliged to place his scholars in one of the balconies, which, you know, on common nights, are generally occupied by but mistresses, and people of dubious characters. Her striking tigure immediately drew the eyes of all the gentlemen in the pit. Amougst the rest a young man of fortune, one Mr. Fitz-Thomas, whose me was in her father's neighbourhood in the country and who had frequently dined with me at his house immediately knew her; and, as he had heard of he leaving the country with me, and was sensible that those sort of elopements too frequently ended is the rain of such young creatures, it immediately occurred to him, that this was the case with nor Miss Woodville, especially when he saw her in that ignominious part of the play-bouse... He was a

reserved, on account of the worthy man her other, and the rest of the family. However, that a might not too rashly take up with such a surmise, a resolved to go round and speak to her; when he has agreeably undeceived, and found, to his great atisfaction, the true cause of her improper situation.'

'Ah!' says Wildgoose, with a sigh, 'I cannot out think every situation improper in that temple of Satan, the play-house: but please to proceed with your story.'

Well,' continued Mr. Rivers, 'you will think I iwell too much upon Mrs. Rivers's personal charms. But, matrimony being usually considered as making a purchase at the expense of our liberty, nothing is more natural than the pride we take in finding our choice approved by the suffrages of the world. I will only trouble you with one instance more.

'There was a lady, who had a little daughter in the school, and who was herself a parlour-boarder in the absence of her husband. She and one of the teachers (I know not with what view) dressed themselves out one day, and took Mrs. Rivers to the Chapel-Royal at St. James's, where, they assured me, a young hero of the highest runk eyed her with his glass the whole time: and, upon their meeting with some difficulty in getting to their chairs, an officer in his regimentals, under pretence of extricating them, inquired very minutely in what part of the town they ludged; in which this lady fancied he had some mysterious view. But, as she was a woman of intrigue herself, she was apt to suspect some deep design in the most indifferent transactions.

The character and behaviour of this lady, indeed, whose name was Mrs. Birdlime, rendered Mrs. Rivers's situation far less agreeable than it would have been, and was one cause of my removing her sooner than, perhaps, I should otherwise have done.

Mrs. Birdlime, as I told you, was a pariour-boarder; and, as it is usual in that situation to find their own wine, &c. and this lady was very fond of her bottle, she was teasing Mrs. Rivers every evening to join with her for a bottle of port, or a bowl of punch; and because she had not politeness enough to trifle away her money for what was disgustful to her, Mrs. Birdlime had often reproached her with

her low birth, and country education.

' I had an opportunity one afternoon of drinking tea with this high-bred lady; and, after being isformed that she was an Oxford woman, and having studied her features with some attention, I seen discovered her to be our old toast, Sally Burrage, an inn-keeper's daughter, who had so long powdered her red locks, and prostituted her face to her father's customers; and by a judicious mixture of freedom and reserve, had drawn in a genteel young fellow, with a pretty fortune, to marry her; who, partly with a view of improving his income, and partly, perhaps, of being more frequently about from his doxy, had purchased a commission in a marching regiment, and was now recruiting in the north. Mrs. Birdlime, however, contrived to console herself, in her occasional widowhood, sometimes with a cheerful bowl, and sometimes, I am afraid, with less innocent amusements, if one might judge by her conversation and appearance. In short, though I found Mrs. Rivers had, at present, almost an aversion to this woman and her way of life, jet as it is very unsafe for the best disposed young persons to be too familiar with vice, I was determined to remove her from hence as soon as possible.

'Upon my mentioning this to the governess, who was a very genteel woman, though elderly and very infirm, she expressed great concern at the thoughts of parting with her; for she assured me, that since Mrs. Rivers had been with her, she had not had the least care upon her hands, having found her so predent and faithful, that, young as she was, she had

est the chief management of her domestic assairs to ser discretion.

This account of my wife's economy gave me as much pleasure as the vast encomiums she bestowed upon her improvement in dancing, music, and the other superficial accomplishments, since I had now no reason to doubt but she would appear to as much advantage in the capacity of a mistress of a family, as she had hitherto done in every other situation.

CHAP. XV.

The Story continued.

twelvementh in town, when I received a message one day from a gentleman of distinction, who was then in London, requesting me to bring Miss Woodville to spend the day with his lady. This was one Mr. Wylmot, whose seat in the country was not many miles distant from Miss Woodville's father's; and who, though much older than myself, from some accidental circumstances, hid honoured me with a particular friendship and esteem. Accordingly, I took my wife, in the character of Miss Woodville, to dine with them at their lodgings; where she was received with great complacency and politeness.

Upon my being left alone with Mr. Wylmot, after complimenting me upon my good choice, he, in a very friendly manner, inquired, in what manner I intended to settle in the world, if I should marry before I was engaged in some profession, as he apprehended, he said, I should be tempted to do. Upon finding myself thus closely attacked by a mun whom I knew to be my friend, and with whom I should have been ashamed to trifle; after some hesitation I told him, that we had been already mar-

ried for some time; and, what was more, that Mn. Rivers, I believed, was pregnant. "Why then," says he, with some quickness, "do you not our your marriage, and resign your fellowship?"—I hardly knew what reply to make to this question; but told him, however, that I intended it very week, as the time allowed by the college was already pired.-" Well," says he, "I have nothing to do with your conduct in regard to the college, but, for God's sake, do not run the hazard of exposing yearself to the censure of the world, by keeping your marriage private any longer. Bring Mrs. Rivers immediately into the country, and acknowledge ber publicly as your wife."—Observing me struck silest at this proposal, he very generously proceeded: "! see," said he, " you are under some difficulty what scheme to pursue."—He then told me, that he had such a particular house at my service, and that ke would assist me in furnishing it; and that we should not only be welcome to live there till we could determine upon some better situation, but that he should be very happy in having us for his neighbours.

I was quite oppressed with the generosity of Mr. Wylmot's behaviour, not only in offering me so elegant an habitation in so polite a memmer, but also his patronage and countenance against the malereleuce of the world; for he was a man of such strict regard to decency, that no one in the neighbourhed would presume to question the sectitude of our cosduct, when we were under his protection. I, there fore, gratefully accepted of his proposal; told his I would go to ----, and settle my affairs, reser my fellowship, and bring down Mrs. Rivers as soon as possible.—Mr. Wylmot said he should go into country the next day, and, when we came, would send his chariot to meet the stage-coach, and covey us in a more decent manner to the place of ext abode.

[·] Upon my communicating my intentions to Ma-

Rivers, she almost shed tears of joy at the thoughts of returning into the country; for, though she patiently acquiesced in continuing so long in town, as she thought it necessary for her improvement, yet she had often sighed to herself, and sent forth ardent wishes to see her father, her friends, and even her native place again, from which she had never before been absent a week together.

'As to her father, old Mrs. Woodville, you may suppose, had soon undeceived him with regard to our being married before we left the country; and had taken occasion from thence to aggravate his fevourite daughter's imprudence, in consenting to go off in such a manner with an Oxford scholar. Upon my having visited him, therefore, after I had settled Mrs. Rivers in London, he had discovered a great anxiety on her account, and, with tears in his eyes, desired to know when he should have the pleasure of seeing his daughter again, and when I intended to fulfil my engagements to her. As I found what made him uneasy, I gave him audicient proofs of my having done it already; and assured him that she was my wife, and that he should see her again as soon as was consistent with the end proposed in taking her from home. On this account, therefore, Mrs. Rivers was particularly happy in the thoughts of returning into that part of the country.

'After preparing for our journey, and furnishing ourselves with several elegant, though trifling articles of furniture, which are apt to occur to young housekeepers before things of real use or convenience, we set out from London, accompanied also by our good friend Mr. Hammond, and arrived safe at the place where Mr. Wylmot's chariot, with two servants, met us, and conveyed us with no small state to his seat. As I was known to be a friend of Mr. Wylmot's, and considered as a young man, who, though of small fortune at present, had considerable expectations, we were received with as the staring and speculation as if we had been

people of more consequence. We staid a few digration Mr. Wylmot's house; and when we were settled in our elegant little mansion, partly out of respect to him, and partly, I suppose, out of curiosity, we received the compliments of the neighbouring try; and for some time, I believe, were the settled of no small speculation.

CHAP. XVI.

The Story continued.

As every patchenter of this part of my life is very interesting to spe,' continued Mr. Rivers, 'I may probably have been a little tedious in my marradion: I will therefore hasten to a conclusion.

As soon as we were a fittle settled in our place of residence, Mrs. Rivers was impatient to pay her duty to her father, whither Mr. Wylmot sent a servent to attend as. You can more easily consider than I can describe the tenderness of a meetingle-tween a parent, who doated upon his daughter, and had some season to fear the event of the journey she had taken, and a daughter, who had never here been absent from so indulgent a father.

Though Mrs. Rivers was greatly impreved sizes she left the country, both in her carriage, in her manner, and in the delicacy of her complexion; yet her travelling dress a little obscured her appearance the first night. But the next day (being Sunday) when she came down dressed for church, the whole family were struck dumb with admiration. Mrs. Rivers, indeed, wanted no ornaments to not her d, but a full-dress always became her; and she dressed in so good a taste, that it greatly heightened her natural charms.

The fame of Mrs. Rivers's beauty and appearance soon spread amongst the neighbouring village; and some of the young swains, of the best substant,

who had formerly looked upon themselves as Miss Woodville's equals, began now to curse their folly, in suffering such a prize to be carried off by a mese stranger; nay, some of the most vain and sanguiste began to inquire, whether she were yet really married; boasting that they could yet rescue her from the clutches of such a mere milk-sop, as I found they esteemed me. But these conceited rustics had no conception that the improvements in Mrs. Rivers's mind would have been a greater obstacle to their ambition than those in her mere outward appearance; for, besides her having read a great deal, and conversed with people above their rank, Mr. Hammond, as well as myself, had taken particular pains to cultivate Mrs. Rivers's understanding; and by letting her into the real characters of the several persons into whose company shé had been introduced, and by giving her a few general maxims for her conduct in life, a girl of her penetration and natural good sense soon became furnished with a sufficient knowledge of the world: and Mrs. Rivers was as quick-sighted in discovering a fool or a coxcomb, as if she had conversed her whole life with what is called the best company.

· We spent a few days with Mrs. Rivers's father, in that complete felicity which sincere friends enjoy after a tedious absence. I soon perceived, however, that the pleasure which Mr. Woodville took in his daughter's company was fatal to Mrs. Woodville's peace of mind; and that she had been insinuating to her husband, how proud his daughter was got; that she almost disduined to set her foot to the ground; and that nothing in their house seemed good enough for so fine a ludy. Though nothing could be further from the truth than this representation, and though Mrs. Rivers behaved with that sweetness and uffability, as to gain almost the adoration of the whole family, except her stepmother, yet I thought it best to shorten our visit; and we returned to what we at present considered

This situation was, what, perhaps, you would not have imagined, its not being very distant from Mrs. Rivers's native place: for, though I am convinced no woman of the noblest birth or highest education could behave with more true politeness or propriety (23 was acknowledged by every one that visited us when we first came into the country, and whilst they were pleased with the novelty of the affair), yet I soon found that the humble station of some part of her family, and Mrs. Rivers's former situation amongst them, were uppermost in the thoughts of many trifling people of fushion; and that those circumstances were made a pretence, at least, for censuring that behaviour in her, which would have been applanded in any other woman. If she dressed genteelly, it was called giving herself airs which did not become her of all people; surely a woman of her rank had a very good excuse for not following the fashions so very scrupulously. If she happened to omit, or to be mistaken in the minutest particular of ceremony, which was very seldom the case; then, what could be expected from a person of her education? her behaviour shows what she was; one may always distinguish the true gentlewoman in the most trifling particular. In short, as no people are so sensible of any little slights or indignities as those who find themselves sunk, either by misfortune or their own misconduct, below the rank which they were born to (and for that reason people of the best breeding are usually more careful not to omit the usual marks of respect to persons in that situation); perhaps, I was more jealous of my little rights in this respect than many people would be, and was less happy in my present situation on that account than I should otherwise have been. Notwithstanding my friend's great goodness and generosity, I was determined to get into some more independent state of life as soon as possible.

Ah! says Wildgoose, 'it is neither nature nor ducation, but grace and the call of the Spirit, that

an qualify a mun for that sacred function.'

Why, that may be true, in some measure,' says Rivers. 'A man should not take upon him that office without some inward call from the Holy Spirit: but the most material part of the ministerial call now-a-days seems to be the outward call to a good living; and, if I had not by this match disobliged my good cousin Mr. Gregory Griskin, whom you have often heard me mention, I should probably have inherited the advowson of which he is now possessed: but as somebody has taken care to misrepresent my wife to him as a very vain extravagant woman, he will neither see me, nor hear any thing in our favour. I have, therefore, now no prospect of any living; and I do not choose to go into orders, to be a curate all my life-time, and work for about fifteen-pence a day, or twenty-five pounds a year.

CHAP. XVIII.

The Story concluded.

WELL, sir,' continued Mr. Rivers, 'whilst I' was in this uncertainty, and undetermined what scheme to pursue, I went to spend a day or two with that Mr. Fitz-Thomas, whom I mentioned to you as living in the neighbourhood. I there met another Oxford acquaintance, or rather true friend. who had a good estate in this county where we are now settled. It was Mr. Grandison, whom I believe you remember; a near relation to Sir Charles Grandison, who has since made so great a figure in the world, and little inferior to him in the most shining parts of his character.

· Upon talking over my precarious situation with my two friends, Mr. Grandisou said, in a jesting

with all the eleganties which temperature and as pacagogaire taxes requires.

- "We are happy in a friendly interpress with the rector of our parish and his lady, who are sensible, worthy people. We are sensetimes invited by people of higher rank in the neighbourhood; but as I we convinced, that, so then no they have satisfied their curiosity, and displayed their magniference, there is an end of their civility, I give but for either that patinfection.
- 'I converse as little with the generality of my brother formers; yet, though many of them are people of low country, and never speak a word even about the weather, without some ortful design, yet I new and then meet with a grant deal of general sense among them, and a plananess and simplicity wheth is truly valuable wherever it is found.
- "But my study affords too sufficient relanating from the business of my farm, which, indeed, the ploys a considerable port of cosh day, on that they never hang beary upon my hands; and I really take so much piessors in the neutrons of my farm m your grander folks do in their weeds and lawss.
- "Noy, I have recentified myself even to the dirtiret part of my business, and can discover some setof branty in a duaghill; which, by reducing the west worthings things in nature into a medial compest, gives me a pleasure similar to that of an artist who preduces order out of confusion, or even the of a pointer, who exhibits a pleasure landscape from contemptable materials, and from the confused jumble of various colours upon his pallet. But I begin to be tedious, and will conclude with the post' triamphent distich.
 - * I've gain'd the port, and safe at uncher ride;
 - * Parevel, vain hopen!-ist others stem the tide
- Mr. Rivers having new brought his naroutive to consisting; though Wildgeson thought his fitted? setuition forganishs amongh to his views of making

vas, and began to examine his old friend about the tate of his religion.

'I remember,' says he, 'when we were acquainted at college, you were very piously disposed; and, hough God had not then awakened me, I could not but admire those who were more religious than nyself.'

'Why, I do not know,' replies Rivers, 'that I was any better than my neighbours. However, I am ndebted to a very good, though perhaps an odd man, for what little notion I then had of religion; my good tousin I mean, Mr. Gregory Griskin, the little fat Staffordshire clergyman, whom you have often heard me mention, and with whom I lived for some

time after the death of my father.

' My father, though a very learned and studious man, took but little care of our religious education. I had an old aunt, indeed, who lived with us, after the death of my mother, that used to talk to us upon the subject once a week: but she generally came out of her closet on a Sunday night in such a peevish humour as gave us no very amiable ides of devotion; for, if we did but laugh or talk, she would fall into an outrageous passion, and reproach us with minding nothing that was good. We used to read "the Whole Duty of Man" to her' [here Wildgoose shook his head with a contemptuous smile]; 'and I' remember her often inculcating to us what some pious author says of temperance in eating and drinking; that the only end of those natural functions is to preserve life, and that it is even unlawful to propose any pleasure in them. So that I found the most temperate meal I had ever made had been highly sinful; for I always found that the satisfying one's hunger, even with bread and cheese, was necessarily attended with pleasure. Hitherto, therefore, the very mention of religion always damped my enjoyment.

But at my uncle Gregory's I was inured to its severities by an agreeable mixture of mortification and indulgence. There the flesh and spirit seemed

Bivers; but Mr.Rivers interposing, 'my good friend,' says he, 'my wife says her prayers, and takes care of her family, and does all the good in her power amongst her poor neighbours; but women, whose affections are employed upon their children, and their attention taken up with domestic concerns, have not time for these nice speculations, in which I find you have of late been so deeply engaged, and which seem to have taken entire possession of your imagination. We will, therefore, drop the subject, if you please, and take a walk in the garden, or try to catch some fish for our dinner.' Wildgoose thanked his old friend; but said, he could not possibly accept of his invitation, as he was determined to get to Bristol that evening. He, therefore, took his leave of Mrs. Rivers; and, with his fellow-traveller Tugwell, set out upon his expedition, Mr. Rivers going with them to direct them into the great road.

CHAP. XX.

Comforts of Matrimony.

R. RIVERS walked a mile or two with his old friend, to direct him, as I observed, into the great road. Wildgoose could not forbear complicamenting him upon the apparent happiness of his situation; and said, he only wanted the one thing needful to complete his felicity.

Mr. Rivers replied, that he flattered himself with the notion of being as happy as any one can be in this world. 'I consider every man,' says he, 'before marriage, as climbing the hill of life. Every step presents him with some new prospect, and flatters him with the hopes of more complete enjoyment. I am now arrived at the summit of the hill, and, I believe, in possession of all the felicity which this world can afford.

At the same time, I have a clear and distinct view down the whole vale of mortality, and can per-

journey's end, Mr. Wildgoose thought it expedient to somply. He took himself a very slight refreshment; but desired Jerry to call for what he chose; which having done, and taken his pipe according to custom, Jerry sat down upon a bench, between a Bath postilion and the tapster, and took a comfortable nap. But Wildgoose soon roused him from his tranquil state, and again set out with hasty strides for the great commercial city of Bristol; which he considered, however, in no other light than as the Capernaum, the present residence of that great apostle, Mr. Whitfield. Here they arrived about six o'clock in the evening.

As soon as they were got through the city gate into Temple-street (which gives one no very favourable idea of that opulent city), some boys called after Tugwell, who was a few yards behind his master, "Ha! Jerry! your humble servant, master Jerry! Before be could express his surprise, another cries out, "God ha' mercy, Jerry!" A third holloos out, "Jerry for ever."

As soon as Tugwell could come up to Wildgoose, 'Odsbobs,' cries he, 'why, master, our name is up; we may lie a-bed; I suppose they have heard of our preaching all over England by this time; the very boys in the street seem to know us, and call us by our names.'—'Why,' replies Wildgoose, 'I do not suppose it is altogether the fame of our preaching that makes us known here; but I do not doubt that God will send his angel before us, as he did before Mr. Whitfield "in Wales; and wherever we come prepare people for our reception.'

Wildgoose was going on in his observations, when Jerry now getting before him, he saw his name, in capital letters, written upon his back, with chalk; which was a piece of waggery of the tapater's, at their last stage, who, having heard his master call him Jerry, while Tugwell took a nap between him

[•] Vid. Journal.

BOOK VII.

CHAP. I.

Mr. Wildgeoor's Interview with Mr. Whitfield

A LL the civilized nations of the world had no --boiled their ten-kettles, and all the inhabitant of Great Britain, except these of the court-end the metropolis, were at this instant recruiting the spirits with a comfortable breakfast, when Mr. Wilfoose, ever attentive to the great object of his per grination, summand his fellow-traveller, Jeremie Tugwell, from the kitchen chimney-corner, when he had got leave to smoke his morning pipe. "Com Jerry," says Wildgoose, "up, and be doing; is saide your pipe, and follow me."

When they were come into the street, Wildgess teld Jerry that he had found out Mr. Whitheld lodgings, "which," anys he, "are but a short wal from this piace. But," continued he, "that tobuce of thins has a most sugodly savour. thy small is a the smell of a tippling-house, and will be highly a feative to that hely man, who, I am persuade has been watching and praying for some hours, a perhaps, has been feeding his five thousands with the heavenly manne of his eloquence; for my per I was determined neither to est nor drink till I he been admitted to commune with him, that I might the more fit to receive the divine instructions so street a master."

is come to hance how your reverence will please to employ him, and he get a lattic more of your Coupill lage, and such labo."

Findings-stry of Wildgenou's (attentions was by the manus agreeable to Mr. Whithheld; for, whether he gived in the number of his followers, and logacy to taste the aways of each distinction, or whether he thought that top great a number of labourure in the wasyard might render the sail loss fruitful to betanif; however it was, he did not soon inclined to admit any more pharms in the labour *, but begin to complain of the great number of divisions thrody among them; that one was of Paul, and studies of Apollon; that brother Wesley had preached enither Gospal, sotirely contrary to bin; the short, that, from that noness, *strife, cavy, wreth, restiling, bughtiting, drankements, and every well work, bugan already to proved amongst them?.

"Well, well," says Tugwall, before Wildgeson with reply, 'his worthip does it only out of love ted pand-will, as a body may my, we have traveled party near a handred mitter a fact upon this weight though, for that matter, Mester Wildgests his to prod a golding in his stable as any gratic-man in the sungery, and can afford to spend his own many, if need he, had does not do it for the latter of prin."

When Mr. Whitefirth heard the assess of Wildgeste. In manufactly recollected the assesses he had resident, by latter, from Both and Oleanniar, of this spaint convert; and immediately found bemoulf in these to require more favourably Mr. Wildgeste's trained in require more favourably Mr. Wildgeste's training. To thought be might advantagement; these, in asses remote province, on receivable a mathematy, of whose abilities he had heard no combine manufacture. He now, therefore, began to it

^{*} Preceived to myself connething like easy & words brother greeces. Joseph. p. G.

Unional, p. 6.

THE EPHRITUAL OUTCOME.

your wanthip began to preach in our chimney user, I found comfort; and from that time to the have never draink a drap of cider, nor been at on bound, till we came this journey, nor at any my making, nor sich like, so your worship vary happy."

Wildgeon endoaroused more than once, by will made, to give a check to Tagwell's velocity but Mr. Whithold desired to hear the particul and endoavoured to give the most religious to that he could to his supertinence, Then address himself again to Mr. Wildgester

"Well, sir," says Mr. Whitfield, "I would he Jon consider before you put your hand to the plot and compute this costs; that is, how you gan b the personations, the insults, and mecheries, wh 704 West expect to most with in this ardusus durahing. You must submit to the lowest office this labour of invery you must pees through evil pure and good report, conserve with publicans a tinners, and grow with harlots, if there he s prospect of their conversion: and I will consid entlines Mr. Whisheld, ' of the properted most of supploying your tolerets. But, I boltove, I st send you so preach the Gospel to the poor will in Stufford, and Obrapature, or to the auterrana. inhabitants of the lead-mines, to the Peak of Dari thire, who are as sheep without a shopherd; then I hope my brother Wesley has, by this time, he mongst them."

Wildgewoo replied, he should dispuse of him an thought proper: and Tugoell, who, though he find himself another Timothy, per considered one than chiefly in his travels, cried out, 'Odebake shall like to travel into Derbyshire, and see 'Venders of the Peak. There is a hole in the ear without may become to it, as they do say, and a pings sate the other world, which they call the Jul's a-as o'Peak.'—'I do not know what they a it,' suplies Mr. Whitfield; 'but, by all according

bred as a bit of his over-cabe, and a drup of his suttered ale, or whatever it was. But ences, moder, ist us go and got something to vet, you will seem be able to hold out as Mr. Whitheid duming to account to labor a bet of the good creater as will to a her falks."

"Ah" Jerry, eags Wildgeson, "thy thoughts run rull upon thy belly and the first-pots of ligypt. However, our meater done not deep us the non, but the shoes of his good erectores. "Thou shalt not tennic thy on or thy and, that trendeth out thy rem." Those that labour most in spiritual things here the heat right to three carnel things, though they do not place their happiness to them."

By the time they came to their ledging, however, their hustres had got a good worm distor of homely look, the savoury small of which revived Wirdgesse's approve, so that the natural man petting the better of the spiritual, he sat down with Togwell and the lumit, and are as heartily so the best of them.

The time was now come whose they were to attend Mr Whitfield to Kingsward, where, when they arfived after a soltry welk they found about ten thousand prophs assembled, the trees and hadges bring leard with spectators. There had been a vicless storm of thunder and lightning, but this was implied by a single speculation, and Providence was pleased so visibly to interpess, to causing the weather to clear up just as he begon, that Mr. Whitfield rould not avoid taking notice of it in his discourse to the propir, and to mut, that the everse of nature had been aftered in favour of his betingue. The sun new shore, and all was bushed; and notwithetanding the distance of some part of the undiseas, they all board distinctly, for, indeed, the wind was extremely fewerable.

White all was thus to a professed calm for near on hour, every one bring attention to the search of the preacher, on a sudden the stars again grow black, and the assembly was alterned a record time,

CHAP. III.

Bonder's Entertainment,

MR. Wildgeout and his friend Tugwell had hardby detail and reducted themselves ofter their return from Eingewood, when they were again summound to assend Mr. Whitheld to the nightly most ing at the Teberoosie, where he harangeed to a loss bemerons, yet not a less crowded sudianes then that at Lingswood. He usually made sholes of a different rest at each meeting, but what ever the automat was, it always ended, like Cate's speeches in the senste-house, with "Delends 49" Carthago," Down with your good works " with a demonstration agricult salf-rightenmenter, and a reretirereducing of faith plage in its strad, as if sir tor ware incapsistant with the belief of the Occ pel, though, so a great divise to observes, this dist terms of equipmenting their own righteenness has been generally found most agreeable to those who have no rightnouspess of their own to reconnect.

And now Wildgoore discovered the tree secret & making converts. He had often historif had the th "terfertion of being followed and applaced for life ringurous, but had reason to suspert, that he exther entermined his so disper, then made them ret entructs to his opinions. His mirithe was that be logen at the wrong and, He went the old fushion ed way to work, and was for personating prophs to report of their sint and colors their lives, b procites the property, or well as believe the destrict if the Gaspel, which hand of preaching, though so ferred to the most pathetic manner, was not so go mirally paleaside as might be exported.

Mr. Whitheld, on the contrary, said little above

Chilling courtly

barber observed, contributes not a little to the conversion of sinners); yet Wildgoose excelled Whitfield in an expressive countenance, and a more gentleman-like air; not to mention the weight which an opinion of Wildgoose's superior fortune would probably give to his eloquence.

Mr. Whitheld, therefore, proposed that Wildgoose should hold forth that very evening at one of their meetings; to which, with a decent reluctance, he consented: which point being settled, Wildgoose took his leave for the rest of the day.

CHAP. IV.

Wildgoose mounts the Rostrum. An unexpected Incident.

In the evening, at the usual hour, the two brethren met at the Tabernacle, and Wildgoose was conducted to the deak by Mr. Whitfield himself, where several ladies were already scated (which is a compliment usually paid to persons of any fashion): and they seemed particularly pleased with the genteel, though plain, appearance of this youthful orator.

Mere novelty gives a preacher no small advantage, if there is nothing vily dull or angracious in his manner. Wildgoose, however, having several other recommendations, was heard with particular attention and applause; and his fame soon apread universally amongst the saints at Bristol; and he preached almost every evening to more crowded audiences than Mr. Whitfield himself.

But his fame was accompanied also with more solid advantages, and introduced him to the acquaintance of two or three wealthy downgers, and as many handsome wives. Among the rest, he was particularly intimate with Mrs. Cullpepper, the young

was more than her delicate constitution could well support.

Wildgoose, having acknowledged them as his acquaintance, and made a proper apology to Mrs. Cullpepper, begged leave to accompany Mrs. Sarsemet and Miss Townsend to their inn, where they apent the evening together, in talking over the state of affairs at Gloucester, the adventures of their journey, and such other chit-chat, which, though insipid enough to others, is very interesting to friends who have been any time absent from each other. In ahort, the evening passed away very agreeably to Wildgoose and to Mrs. Sarsenet; and probably, if the truth were known, no less so to the sprightly and amiable Miss Townsend.

CHAP. V.

Gloucester Journal.

As Mrs. Sarsenet and Miss Townsend staid the next day at Bristol, Wildgoose passed most of the time with them. Mrs. Sarsenet informed him, amongst other things, of the persecution which poor Keen, the barber, had undergone from his neighbour at the pot-house, who to be revenged on the barber for taking him before the mayor, had gone privately and paid off a year's rent which he owed his landlord, and arrested him for the money; by which means the poor barber was reduced to the utmost distress. She told him likewise, that she herself had made some enemies, by telling people, in the way of her business, some disagreeable truths; but that she was happy in the slightest persecution for the Gospel's sake.

Miss Townsend also, at Wildgoose's request, related what had passed at her interview with her father, who, he soon found, was the same curious gentleman whom he had accidentally met at Lord Bathurst's house in the wood. 'My father,' says

mother, who, she was persuaded, must be greatly concerned at his absence; and when he thought of returning into that part of the country? Wildgoose replied, that he was soon to go towards the north, and intended to call upon Mrs. Sarsenet and his friends at Glomcester; but was afraid it would be too much out of the road to visit his native place; though in this, he added, the dictates of the Spirit must be his guide.

As Mrs. Saraenet and Miss Townsend were to return the following day, Wildgoose took them in the evening to hear Mr. Whitfield, though much against Miss Townsend's inclination, who also absolutely refused to go into the desk (whither she was invited), because she saw the same Mrs. Cull-pepper there, whom we before mentioned as a constant attendant of Mr. Wildgoose, and whom she had seen him gallanting out of the desk the night before at the Tabernacle.

Wildgoose took his leave of his two friends that evening, who were to return the next morning in the stage-coach. Yet, when the morning came, he could not forbear another visit to their inn, to take a second leave of the amiable Miss Townsend, which was done with no small degree of tenderness on either side.

CHAP. VI.

Triumphs of Faith.

AFTER his two friends were gone, Mr. Wildgoose went to have another conference with Mr. Whitheld, who took him to visit the prisoners in Newgate, and to several other objects of charity; to whom Wildgoose was more liberal than it was prudent for him to be, considering how soon his stock might be exhausted, and how difficult it would be, in his present situation, to recruit it.

Amongst other objects of distress, Wildgesserlessed from his confinement a journeyman sugar baker, who had been thrown into prison by his mster, out of spite, for being a follower of Mr. Whitfield, and for—a trifling mistake in his accounts.

Another young fellow was confined (as he assured them) only for writing the name of a country justice to a petition, out of more characty to a poor farmer

who had suffered great losses by fire.

Mr. Wildgoose also bestowed a handsome gratuity upon a poor woman, who had been used to retail gin about the streets, but who pretended to have lost her trade, and to be reduced to powerty, by so many of her customers having been converted by Mr. Whitfield. This complaint strengly recommended her to Mr. Whitfield's attention, and to Wildgoose's benevolence and liberality.

Mr. Whitheld then conducted Wildgoose (by way of curiosity) to several different people, who were great advocates for the right of private judgment, and for the liberty of interpreting Scripture their ewn way; who looked upon all creeds and confessions of faith as unjust impositions, and as insults upon the freedom of human nature; who were for the independence not only of each congregation on other churches, but of every individual on each other.

In order to pursue their plan the better, these people had given up all secular employment, and did nothing but study the Scriptures from morning till night, the precise literal sense of which they strictly adhered to. There were half a dozen of them, who lived together in one house, and had 'all things in common' (in which was included a community of wives); so that they lay higgledy-piggledy, just as it pleased their fancies: they were each other's shirts and shifts; and it sometimes happened, that the men were petticoats, and the women were the breeches; so strictly did they adhere to the letter of the law.

There was one man who had 'said all that he had the even his very clother (which, indeed, was only a cent and broraboo), and had "given it to the pour," so that he how-olf was bounter one of that number; for he gas quite unbed, and forced to ageest upon the charity of his Christian brethess : this, however, he might maily do, for, appreciag to another precept of the Gospel, he thought it negatiary to become an a lettle child, and, like a new-bern balls. fed upon oothing but mile, or pap made of the wealth wants which were sent him for that thismon. Butder to this was the error of another poor man, who made it a rule to "giog to every one that whed him," so that horize given away all his own magay in charity, he now did the same by all that be sould extert by bagging from good Christians in more affigent strengentagents.

These people also shared the bearvalence of Mr. Wildgenet, though he and Mr. Whitfield tedto-reured to show them the absording of their principles, and the redical-ses consequences which, unerget ignorant people, might arise from their retining the metaphers of the Oriental language. Thus,' east Wildgeson, ' the pointer (to Mr. Wesley's Bistory of the Belie') has drawn one man with a ling beam stacking out of he ope, and endocrousing to pull a lettle straw or deriv, out of his brother's ope. And, although or are commanded "to build up one easther to the fath," it would make but no odd east of a partner to use a parcel of Christians turned mesons and corporators, and pilling the dee another, like as many etecks and status."

Mr Whathold and, their principles were too the test to be criticized. Mowever, as God had out spend their eyes to see part of the truth, he did not duck but he would perfect his own week, and bring them at last to the true faith.

"Gestin-Journal, p. 38-

whole tenour of life is sinful; as no man has a right to be supported without contributing something to the public stock.'

"Why, Mr. Wildgoose,' says Whitfield, 'I have shown you our brother Slender, rather as a poor soul under the dominion of Satun, than as one whose sentiments I entirely approve of. Our friend has a good heart, but a weak head; for certainly, "if we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves."'—'Sir,' says Slender, 'Mr. Wesley has given a different interpretation to those words, and applied them to man only in his unregenerate state.'—'That may be,' replies Mr. Whitfield; 'but yet I am afraid, my friend, your present contemplative way of life is really not to be defended, either by reason or Scripture, as it renders you entirely useless to the world, and a burden (though but a slender one) to society.'

As Slender, however, had told them, that he subsisted upon the charitable contributions of his friends, Wildgoose thought proper (to prevent any suspicion of opposing his opinions from selfish motives) to show him a specimen of his liberality; so gave him something handsome, and took his leave.

CHAP. VII.

Theatrical Entertainments. A new Project for their Regulation.

R. Wildgoose, during his stay at Bristol, saw instances enough of the infectious nature of enthusiasm, and what absurdities people frequently run into who have once forsaken the guidance of reason, to have restored a man of his natural good sense to the use of his understanding; but he was so far intoxicated with scal, as well as with the applicate which he gained by his eloquence, that he proceeded with great alacrity and perseverance.

against plays and theatsical entertainments. He said the stage was a nursery of lewdness and debauchery, and wondered that any play-houses were tolerated in a Christian country,- 'Come, come,' says the alderman, 'I will warrant you, you have been at a play before now. I cannot think there is any great harm in an innocent play.'- Why, I cannot dony,' says Wildgoose, 'that I have been too often at those entertainments in my youth; but then I deny that there is any such thing as an innegent play. Every play that I have ever read, or sean acted, is a representation of some love-intrigue. or of some base and villanous action, filled with blamphemous rants, profane imprecations, lewd descriptions, or obscene and filthy jests. In short, I look upon the pluy-house to be as much the house of the devile, as the church is the house of Ged: and that it is absolutely unlawful for a Christian to frequent it.

'Why,' says Captain Gordon, 'I am afraid there is but too much foundation for what the gentleman sags; yet I imagine, his inference from i4, that all please are unlawful, is unjust, and proves too much for if a mere representation of vicious or immeral actions (though with a design to expose them, or to deter others from imitating them) be unlawful, how shall we defend the practice of the sacred writers themselves, both of the Old and New Testament. who have recorded many cruel, unjust, and some land actions, even of God's peculiar people? -- Sir, says Wildgoose, with some warmth, 'I hope you do not compare the inspired authors of the Hely Rible with our modern scribblers of tragedy or comedy." --- No, by no means,' replies the captain; 'I only san, that the sacred writers relate many tragical, and with reverence be it spoken, some comball ements; but then it is always with a moral or religiden intention; whereas, I confess, too many of

[•] Mr. Law's Christian Perfection.

reded with appropriates, and precipitated Wilstown's deporture from Bristol.

CHAP, VIII.

I ridiredous Distress. Adventuges of the same detail Hobbs.

THE next day, in a conference, Mr. Whitfield tell-Wildgenous, that he would have him be propared to set out for the north, for that he had fragged methations, by letter, to visit the heathern amongs the next-minou in Stofferdahire and Shropshire though he was in hopes that Mr. Wesley would take them in his way from that part of England.

'But,' applinges Whitheld, ' to propose you for the persocutions which you may expect to mor with from the prense of this world, I would have 344 Undergo amine reluntary trials before you leave this rity." He then told Wildgeore be should visit the ariminals in the condemned bein in Frequit there, and also beer his testimony against one in two places where Mr. Whitheld sould not pe often without giving offince to weak brothern, that is, to * mittel gin-ahop, which be comidered as an emblequ of Matt, an also against a house of ill-fame, or handy-boson, as at is called, " the mistress of wheels," he said, I had felt some pungs of the new birth, and was not far from the kingdom of Heaven. And, indeed,' consisses Mr. Whitfield, 'I have more hopes of converting publicans and harlots, or, in Bedern language, wherev and reques, then there Wilrightsons Christians, who are usually called \$900 stert of puople."

Whitehire secureds, and had now so much each during in the force of his own rhetoric, that he would

* Vid. Journals.

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three inches of his shirt hung dangling down in a most facetious manner. This was a misfortune which Wildgoose could not have foreseen; and as he had no change of raiment, was greatly distressed how to remedy. It could not have happened at a more critical or unfortunate juncture; as, in halfan hour's time, he was to mount the rostrum. What must be done? There was no precedent of any thing like this recorded in the journals of our modern apostles. Wildgoose could not bear the indecency either of sitting without his breeches, or of admitting a female hand so near his person, in a part so liable to inflammation.

From this awkward distress, however, he was quickly relieved by his trusty 'squire Jeremiah Tugwell; who, amongst the other furniture of his wallet, had had the precaution to pack up a large stocking-needle, and some strong worsted, with which he generously undertook to deliver his master from his perplexity, and with great dexterity levelled his needle at the schism in his master's trowsers.

Tugwell, however, could not forbear, during the operation, to make an obvious reflection in favour of the clerical habit and sucerdotal accourrements. Ah! master,' says he, 'if your worship now had but a gown and cassock, or could but put on a surplice, like our parson, you might have gone to the Tabernacle without any breeches at all. Adsooks! methinks I almost long to go to our parish-church again, to hear the bells chime on a Sunday, and see the parson walk up to the desk an' it were any bishop; and then turn over the great Bible with such a smack, it does one's heart good to hear him.'-'Ah! Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'these are only the outside ornaments, the mere husks of religion, and fit only to be cast before swine; that is, merely to amuse the senses of the verger, but afford no real

coose was determined to exert himself, and, if possible, gain their attention.

In order to this, he resolved to imitate Mr. Whitfield's lively manner, and facetious similitudes.

He took his text from the book of Ecclesiastes, chapter xi.

- 'Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart, and in the sight of thine eyes; but know, that for all these things God will bring thee to judgment.'
- 'As if he had said, go on, young man, and take your swing; go to the tavern, and call for your bottle, and your pipe, and your Welsh-rabbit; entertain yourself with cards and dice, or with a play; then away to mother Douglas's, and regale yourself with a mistress; and, in short, indulge every appetite and passion to the utmost; but, take this along with you, if you do, you will be damned.

Damined! for what? you will say.—Why, not for whoring, or drinking, or gaming; not for cheating, lying, or swearing; no: God Almighty is not so captious, as to quarrel with his creatures for such trifles as these: no; it is for your want of faith; it is your infidelity, that you will be damned for.

Gentleman went a partridge-shooting along with a Protestant neighbour of his on a fast-day: they were driven, about noon, by a thunder-storm, to a little public-house, where they could get nothing to eat but some bacen and eggs. The good Catholic had a tender conscience, and would eat nothing but eggs; the Protestant, his companion, who was one of your good sort of people, said, there could be no harm in his eating a bit of bacon with his eggs; that bacon could not be called flesh; that it was no more than a red-herring; it is fish, as one may say. So the Catholic took a bit of bacon with his eggs.

But just as he had put it in his mouth, there

his companions, setting up a laugh, rushed our at the door, hollowing and singing, 4 Down with the round-heads! damn all preaching and praying say i.

A fig for the parson, and at the first the clerk; Let's put out our caudies, and the in the dark. Derry down,

Their rade behaviour, however, roused the fory of the fambe without doors, who began to pelt them with stones and durt, and soon drove them off the stage,

As the preaching was a little interrupted by this satisfant, Whitfield took the apportunity to comfort his brother Wildgoose; and observed, 'the Satan eavied their happiness, but, courage! my friend; we shall make his hingdom shake before we have done with him, I will warrant you.' Wild goose then continued his discourse; and after his had done, he and Mr. Whitfield were again invited by Mrs. Cullpepper, to partake of a comfortable supper.

CHAP. X.

Effusions of Self-importance. Wildgoose meet. with a Repulse.

M. Whitseld, having some other engagement upon his hands, withdrew soon after supper and, Mrs. Cullpepper retiring to her closet for all hour, the alderman and Mr. Wildgoose were left above, tele-a-tele.

Aiderman Culipepper, as was observed, by himdestry and his fragality, had made a considerable fortune. And though his ideas were very low, an his seal excessively narrow, yet he had some an

[.] Journal, p. 50.

hat know the world are so): but, when I and he are alone together, I can talk as freely to him as you can to your fellow traveller here, Mr. what-i'ye-call-him.'—' Ah!' says Wildgoose, 'nothing is more wain than the petty distinctions which the children of this world are so fond of. Though we are not all members of parliament; yet all true Christians are members of Christ, and one of another.'—' Why, that is true, to be sure, sir, as you observe,' says the alderman.

But did I never tell you how I got a living for our curate the other day?'-- 'I cannot say you did,' replies Wildgoose .- I will tell you how cleverly I managed it. It was at the last treat Sir Harry gave the corporation. I sat next to the member. The glass went pretty briskly about.'- 'Ah!' says Wildgoose, I do not doubt it. Corperation treats are the devil's festivals.'-- Well,' continued Cullpepper, without vouchsafing Wildgoose the least degree of attention. 'as I was saving, the glass went briskly about; and we had drunk pretty freely, but in a moderate way. Howsomever, the senator, who is a sober man too, began to wax mellow. Now, as I have pretty good intelligence, I had heard, that very morning, that the living of Ganderhill was become vacant. So, says I to the senator. "Yonder is our peor curate," says I, " at the bottom of the table. He is a very worthy man," says I. "He has. been curate here these eighteen years. I have a great regard for him. I wish it were in my pawer to get him some little addition to his income. Indeed, he murried a relation of mine: it was a distant relation. But the man is a very worthy man."-"Sir," says the member, " if it ever lies in my power to oblige you, you may command me upon any occasion."

'I believe the senator said this as words of course. However, I clinched him immediately. "Well, well, air." says I. "remember your promise. I have

port of so good a cause, you will be sure of being rewarded a hundred fold at the great day of retribution.

'Mr. Wildgoose,' says Cullpepper, 'I have nothing to say against the cause you are engaged in; but I assure you, sir, the merchants of Bristol understand business better than to lead their money upon so precarious a security. In short, sir, I must take the liberty to tell you, that, from what I have heard, you are very indiscreet in the management of your money, and squander it away amongst a pack of idle rascals, who, instead of working at their trades, run about from one meeting to another, and take no care of their wives and families at home.'

Whilst the alderman was haranguing in this lefty strain, and giving Wildgoose advice, instead of lending him money, Mrs. Cullpepper came into the room, and, finding the cause of her husband's displeasure, soon pacified him with a smile, and assured Wildgoose, with a nod and a wink, that any little distress, which his charitable disposition might have occasioned, would be relieved by their society; that nobody was more generous than Mr. Cull papper; but that he did not quite approve of one or two acts of liberality, which, he had heard, Ms. Wildgoose had performed—and the like.

Wildgoose said, it was no great matter; he could make very good shift for the present. And it heing now near ten o'clock, the alderman's bed-time, he took his leave for that night; but at the door met Captain Gordon, who was coming to take a final leave of the alderman and his wife, having received an order to sail the very next morning for the West Indias.

Alderman Cullpepper was so full of this unexpected attack upon his generosity, that he could not forbear mentioning it to Captain Gordon; and Mrs. Cullpepper, taking Wildgoose's part more warmly than was prudent, irritated her husband, and raised

our conduct.'- Ah! sir,' says she, ' why that is my business with you. God forgive me! I am afraid there may have been some little frolics now and then carried on at my house. When young people get together, you know, sir, they will be kissing and toying; and one does not always know where those things may end.'-- Why, by your account, Mrs. Placket, you do not keep so good a house as you should do.'- ' Dear sir!' says she, 'that is what pricks my conscience; for, I must confess, I have sometimes taken money to bring young gentlemen and ladies together; and, indeed, always keep some young women in my house, to assist a friend or so.'-Oh! Mrs. Placket, I find then you keep a downright bawdy-house.'- Why, to be sure, sir,' says she, 'that is what ill-natured people call it; and I would willingly know, sir, whether it is a lawful employment or not: for you must observe, sir, I keep as good orders in my house as any woman in England; and though (I thank God!) I have always had good custom, and have had twenty couple at a time, taking their recreation, in my house, yet (I bless God!) I never had any murder, or riot, or daggers-drawing, since I have been in business, Then I make my poor lambs read the Bible every Sunday, and go to church in their turn; and, in short, though their bodies may be polluted. I take great care of their souls; and I hope God will wink at my poor lambs that sport themselves together.'-"Why." says Wildgoose, 'without doubt, our outward actions are indifferent in themselves; and it is the heart that God chiefly regards. God sees no sin in the elect. If we have true faith, that will sanctify our works. Thus Rahab the harlot, you know, was accepted through faith. But, as yours is an uncommon case, I will consult Mr. Whitfield upon it.'- 'Ah! God help me!' says Mrs. Placket: 'I am afraid I am not long for this world; and what will become of my poor lambs, when I am gone to my dear Redeemer?

spoke in a low voice to Wildgeore, and said, his was a scruple of a particular kind, upon which a friend had desired him to consult Mr. Wildrosse .-"Well, what is it?" says Wildgoose .- "Why, sir, whether it is not fighting against God, for a men in gaol to use means for making his escape ".'-Wildgoose, after a short pause, answered, ' that, doubtless, self-preservation was the first law of nature; and a man in prison, it should seem, might use all lawful means to gain his liberty; but nature is one thing, and grace another. A good Christian must submit to every ordinance of man, as the dispensation of Providence; and if he is committed to prison by legal authority. I question whether any other authority can innoceptly set him free. But, as this is a dubious point, Mr. Whitfield and I will determine it by lot.'- Ah!' says the fellow, 'it is too late to cast lots about the matter; for I made my escape from Salisbury gaol last spring, and am now going on ship-board, but should be glad to go with a quiet conscience.

Before this man had done, a tail lanthorn-jawed fellow, whose features seemed lengthened by a long weather-beaten wig, which hung below his cheekboxes, desired to lay his case before Mr. Wildgoose, when the other was dismissed. He said, ' he was bred a diesenter, and a button-maker by trade; and in bie appronticeship had married an elderly woman, with a little money; but she was so bad-tempered a woman,' continued he, ' that I could not possibly live with her: so I went and worked in London, where, upon hearing Mr. Wesley, I became a new man; and, meeting with a very sober young woman of my own trade at the Tabernacle, to whom I honestly told my aituation, we agreed to live together for some years, and have had several children: but she is lately dead; and now my conscience pricks me, and I cannot be easy day or night: but still,

[·] Vid. Journal, p. 99.

Mr. Wesley's or Mr. Whitfield's Journals of their having received money for their private occasions; as he was conscious, however, that his intentions were charitable, he did not refuse so seasonable a supply. He therefore returned his compliments to Mrs. Cullpepper, with thanks for the contents of her packet; but was less pleased with the present which he had received, than shocked with the hint that accompanied it, not to repeat his visits to Mrs. Cullpepper.

Wildgeose was now come out into the passage, and was observing to Tugwell, that the Spirit testified he should do great things in Bristol; and that he had a call to tarry in that city many days. To which Tugwell seemed to have no manner of objection.

But, while they were yet speaking, another illlooking Irish sailor, with one eye, and several scars on his cheek, came to consult Wildgoose. He said, he had been the vilest of sinners (to which confession his appearance bore sufficient testimony); that he had been guilty of every kind of uncleanness; nay, that, when on ship-board, he had an intrigue with a cat.- 'Ay,' says Tugwell, 'and she has left some tokens of her kindness upon thy cheeks.'-- But,' says the sailor, 'notwithstanding my sins are so numerous, I am so far from any sorrow or contrition, that my greatest affliction is the being violently addicted to laughing, which, I am afraid, is a taken of represation. Now, I should be glad to know, whether laughing be any sin or not; for I have heard, that Adam never laughed before the fall.".

Wildgoose stared with astonishment at this strange penitent: but Tugwell, who was impatient to get to breakfast, used this gentleman with less politeness. 'Come, come, friend,' says be, 'this is no time for laughing; we have more serious matters upon our hands; yen had better be going about your business.' He then thrust him towards the door. Upon which the sailor gave the signal with a boatswain's whistle,

Wildgoose endeavoured to comfort his fellow-sufferer, and desired him to trust to Providence, who would bring them, he said, to the haven where they should be: and, notwithstanding Wildgoose so lately felt a call to remain in Bristol, yet he was now convinced, that he was chosen for some more important service, and was to ' preach the Gospel in other cities also '.'

Whilst they were thus engaged in lamentations on one side, and consolations on the other, the ship was falling gently down the channel; when who should come into the cabin, where the two pilgrims were stowed, but their old acquaintance Captain Gordon? The Captain storted back; and affecting some little surprise, 'Ha!' cries he, 'what Mr. Wildgoose! what, was it for this, then, that our friend Cullpepper sent my rasculs a guinea to drink this morning? I was surprised at his generosity. Well, sir. he has played you a comical trick; for I am going a pretty long voyage.'-Wildgoose, after expressing his surprise, answered, that he did not know how he had offended the alderman: 'but, however,' continues he, 'I am convinced, that Providence has some important end to serve by this dispensation. to whatever part of the world I shall be transported.' 'Why, air,' says the captain, 'I am bound for North America, and am to join the fleet in the gulf of St. Lawrence, But, as I am to touch at Cork or Kinsale, to lay in more provisions, if you choose it, I can set you on shore in that part of Ireland.' Wildgoose thanked the captain for his civility, not suspecting that this had been a scheme concerted between him and the alderman; the captain being jealous of him, as a rival in Mrs. Cullpepper's good graces; and the alderman being suspicious, that his wife might supply him with that money which he had refused him.

When Tugwell heard of being set on shore in Ire-

[.] Journals.

BOOK VIII.

CHAP. I.

The two Pilgrims arrive at Cardiff.

MR. Wildgoose now thought himself a second St. Paul: and that, in the late storm, God had given the lives of all those that sailed with him to the force of his prayers, though every common sailor knew there had been no real danger.

As for Tugwell, he was so sick at the coming on of the storm, that he had not been very attentive to what had passed, and was so rejoiced at reaching land again, that he dropped all resentment against the authors of this calamity. He had thrown off his great wig; but, grasping his oaken staff, and securing his wallet, he sprang eagerly upon the shore, without looking behind him: and desirous as he had formerly been of travelling, made a solemn vow, never to forsake the terra firma again as long as he lived.

The place where they lauded was about three miles from Cardiff; and, it being early in the morning, and no living creature to be seen. Tugwell began again to wish himself at home, in his own chimpey-corner, with a mess of onion-pottage, or a dish of Madam Wildgoose's pot-liquor, for his breakfast; for, having eaten nothing the whole preceding day

his fellow traveller. 'Come, Jerry,' cries he, 'this is no time for alcep; up, and be doing: the whole land of Canaan lies before us; we must subdue the idelatrous nations, the Hivites, the Perissites, and the Jebusites. God has called us into Wales; and I make no doubt that he will send his angel before us (as he did before Mr. Whitfield*); and we shall go on from city to city, like Joshua; and the Devil's strong holds will fall down at our preaching, as the walls of Jericho did at the sound of the rame' horns!.'

Notwithstanding this spiritual rant, Tugwell grumbled at being waked so soon, and said, he did not had that comquering cities was so easy a matter. 'You know, master,' says he, 'you talked of conquering the city of Bristol; but I think they have conquered us, and have transported us into this heathenish country, without our own consent, where there is nothing to be got, as I can see, for love or money.'

The truth was, Jerry liked travelling well enough in a country where they could meet with refreshment at every ale-house; but, having been very sick in his voyage, and being a little chagrined at the desolate appearance of the sea-coast, compared with the pleasures of Alderman Cullpepper's kitchen, he could not forbear venting his spleen against Wildgoose, for seducing him so far from home.

But the same cause which damped Tugwell's spirits, roused Wildgoose's seal. He languished for a little persecution (as Mr. Whitfield had often done); and thought things were not right, whilst they went on so smoothly at Bristol. He said, 'the primitive saints were made perfect by sufferings; and I dare say, Jerry, you yourself will be the better for this alight persecution for the Gospel's sake.'—'Yes, to be sure,' says Tugwell; 'I suppose, master, you would be glad to see me ducked in a horse-pond,

^{*}Journal, p. 20. † Ibid.

added to it by different possessors; so that it made, upon the whole, a comfortable, though very irregular appearance. The house was at present very full; yet Tugwell contrived to get a nook in the kitchen chimney, to smoke his pipe, and drink his ale (which was his principal concern); and Mr. Wildgeose had a little pariour, near the stable, for his breakfast and his meditations.

As the Cambro-Britons are a nation of gentlemen. jealous of their honour, and impatient of affronts. they are engaged in frequent litigations; and there happened at this time to be some lawyers upon a commission at that inn. Among the rest there was an eminent attorney from Bristol, who came post the day before, and whose clerk came into the kitchen, whilst Tugwell was eating a rasher of bacon, instend of toasted cheese, for his breakfast, As Jerry, by his master's order, had been slily inquiring, whether there were any Methodists at Cardif? the lawyer's clerk interposing, said, they had too many of them in Bristol: 'but, thank God!' says he, 'two of them were shipped off for North America yesterday morning, just as my master and I sat out.'-" For what?" says one of the company.... Why, one of the rescals,' says the young lawyer, 'had been tempering with one of our aidermen's wives; and. by his cursed canting tricks, choused the poor alderman out of a hundred pounds, or pretty near it. to my certain knowledge.'- What was the alderman's name, then?' says Tugwell, interrupting him. with an eager look,- Why, Alderman Cullpepper,' says the young clerk.— The devil is a liar, and so are you, says Tugwell; for I know Alderman Cullpepper better than you do; and I came from Bristol but yesterday morning, as well as you.'- You know Alderman Culipepper!'returns the lawyer .- What, thou hast been carried before him for a petty-largeny. I suppose.'- I do not care a t-d for your pressu lases,' says Tugwell; 'but I know that what you seg is a cursed lie.'- Is it ?' says the luwyer; 'I had

he came from home. Wildgeese reproved him for his passionate exclanation; but his manner of expressing himself, and his being so touchy upon the occasion, only confirmed Wildgeese in his suspicions.

CHAP. III.

Wildgoose holds forth to a Welsh Audience.

WHILST the two pilgrims were debating what course to take, as people at an inn want to get rid of guests when nothing is going forwards for the good of the house, the drawer, or rather the tanster. came into the room to know whether the gentleman called. Wildgoose desired to pay for what they had had; and, whilst he was doing that, inquired of the waiter, whether there were any Methodists. as they called them, in the town.- Yes, I believe there are,' says he, 'more than are welcome: and we have got the famous preacher Howel Harris in town at this time.'- 'Pray who is he?' says Wildgoose.- 'Why, he is a young fellow,' replies the waiter, 'that goes all over the country to revels and fairs, and preaches two or three times a day. He does a great deal of mischief amongst the country people; but I hope somebody or other will beat his brains out one of these days.'

What, I suppose, he spoils your trade, and would not have people get drunk, nor spend their time and money in wicked and idle diversions?—'I do not know,' says the tapster; 'I have nothing to say against the young fellow; I never saw any harm by him, not I: if you have a mind to hear him, I believe he preaches again to-night; and he lodges at a widow woman's, not far from our house.'

As Wildgoose had heard Mr. Whitfield make henourable mention of brother Howel Harris, he deaired the tapater to give them directions, and went

parent sincerity of the orator, and the mechanical and infectious operation of an enthusiastic energy.

It was towards evening before they dismissed the assembly, and Wildgoose, having been disturbed by the storm the preceding night, invited Howel Harris to sit an hour with him at his inn, where they settled their plan for the next morning; and the two pilgrims retired early to their repose, highly astisfied with the adventures of the day; which Wildgoose said (in the style of the Journals), was a day of fat things; to which Tugwell (applying it in a literal sense to his rashers of bacon and Welsh ale) heartily assented.

CHAP. IV.

An unlucky Mistake.

THE house being very full, as was observed, our adventurers, being only foot-passengers, met with but scurvy lodgings. There was a room up five or six stairs, near the stable, with two miserable beds in it; in one of which the hostler usually lay; and the other was reserved for the drawer or tapster, or any of the other servants who might happen to be turned out of their own beds upon any extraordinary conflux of company, which was so much the present case, that the hostler himself was turned out by Mr. Wildgoose, and forced to lie in the hay-loft; and Tugwell took up the other bed contiguous to his master.

The two travellers were but just got into their first sleep, when Nan the cook, who happened to have a nocturnal intrigue with the hostler, slipped up-to Wildgoose's bed-side, and calling the hostler two or three times in a low voice, disturbed Wildgoose, who began to mutter some rapturous ejaculation in his sleep, which Nan mistaking for the amorous expostulation of an impatient lover, began

opening his eyes, he discovered by the twilight a most diabolizat figure standing upright before him. It was shows five feet high, of a grim aspect, with eyes that glared like fire, a long beard, and a monstress seir of horne. 'Is the name of the Father. the Son, and the Holy Chost,' cries Tugwell, 'what art thon?'-The spectre made no other answer, but in a hollow tone cried 'whare, whare,' Jerry, who made so doubt but it was the Devil, and charitably supposing that his buckless was with the gentlemen of the law, replied, that if he wanted the lawyers, they lay in the best bed-chambers.-The apparition. as if he wanted no other intelligence, took his cloven fest immediately off the bed, and, like the Devil upon Two Sticks, went stumping down stairs again, and disappeared.—Tugwell, however, awaked his companion in a great fright. 'Master Wildgoose! Master Wildgoose!' says he; 'for God's sake awake; Lord have mercy upon us!' says he; ' the house is heunted; the Devil has just appeared to me, and is this moment gone down stairs.'-Wildgoose, though in his discourses he frequently talked of the Devil, and the power of Satan, yet did not really believe his visible appearance to mankind. He took this opportunity, however, of reminding Jerry, how free he had made with the Devil's name about so trifling an affair as his receiving money upon the road !-- Lord have mercy upon us!' says Tugwell; to be sure, that is the reason of his appearance. Talk of the Devil, and he will appear. I wished the Devil might fetch me if I had taken above half a guinea since we came from home; and to be sure, I have received three times as much from different people. But God forgive me, and defend me from the power of Satan, who is the father of lies.'

Though Wildgoose did not trouble himself about Jarry's perquisites, he was sorry to find, that after so much good instruction, he had made no greater progress towards perfection. He desired him, however, to take 'another nap, for that the apparition

was only a dream, or a phantem of his imagination—'The fancy of a magic-lanthorn!' says Jerry; 'no, no; I have seen a magic-lanthorn at E'shan fair. It was no magic-lanthorn,' says Togwell; 'for I felt him as well as saw him. He patted my legs with his cloven feet; and he grew taller and talks, as I looked at him, till his head reached the coiling; and I heard him welk down stairs: and, I am save the house is haunted by evil spirits; and I am for leaving this place as soon as it is day-light.'

Mr. Wildgoose, who had been haunted by the fish (in the shape of a fat cook), as Tugwell had by the spirit (in the shape of a devil as he thought), and not knowing what use the drawer might make of such as incident; being also impatient to get back to Gloucester, for reasons which the reader may probably guess at, took Jerry's hint, and promised to set out by five o'clock, but desired Tugwell to compose his self till that time, which Jerry promised to do; and Mr. Wildgoose, being still much fatigued, took asother nap.

Tugwell, however, could not sleep soundly; but, being waked again by the clock's striking four, and still haunted by the terrors of his fancy, he calls out again to his fellow-traveller, 'Master Wildgoose! Master Wildgoose!' says he.—' What is the matter new?' says Wildgoose.—' O, nothing,' says Jerry: 'I had only a mind to let you know, that you have but an hour longer to sleep.'—' Pugh!' says Wildgoose; 'but you need not have waked me to tall me so.'

The sun, however, began now to dort his first rays through the lattice, and discovered the beliase on the walls of their bed-chamber. People also began to move about the inn. Wildgoose, therefore, and his friend Tugwell, thought it best to quit their heds, and decamp before the family were all stirring-lerry, seeing his master kneel down to his devotion, just cast up a short ejaculation; but thought it may to his purpose to examine the state of his wallet.

which being pretty well exhausted, he resolved to replenish it with what he could get before they set out.

As they came down into the stable-yard, a great shaggy be goat, drawn by the smell of Jerry's wallet, came running towards them, which Mr. Wildgoose espying, immediately observed to his friend, that was the glasst which had appeared to him in the night.—Taywell said, the apparition had horns and a beard, like the goat; but that he was as tall as the house, and walked upright upon two legs; and he was sure it could be nothing but the Devil himself. Wildgoose did not stay to convince him; but, meeting with the tapster, who had waited on them the preceding night, paid him for what they had had; yet not before Tugwell had drunk a pot of ale, and furnished his wallet with some provision for their journey.

CHAP. VI.

Reception by the Parson of Newport.

about the Indicrous turn which the servants at the inn might give to his adventure with the fat cook; yet, as he had promised Howel Harris to hold forth again that day at Cardiff, and was unwilling to leave room for any suspicion in the mind of his friend, he thought it proper to call upon him at his lodgings; and, though it was not yet five o'clock, he found him already up, and at his meditations.

As people who are good themselves are not apt to suspect ill of others. Mr. Wildgoose found no difficulty in convincing his brother Howel of his in-noceace. He would have persuaded Wildgoose, however, not to quit Cardiff so abruptly; but when he found him determined, he immediately took his staff, and set out with the two pilgrins towards

Newport, a considerable town on the great read; where he premised to introduce Mr. Wildgesse to the parson of the parish, who, he said, was a friend to their cause, and had lent Mr. Whitfield his pulpit, when he lately visited the principality of Wales.

They arrived at Newport before ten o'clock, and accordingly waited upon the doctor, who received them in a polite manner, and told them, as he was persuaded of Mr. Whitfield's good intentions, and knew also how fond people are of a new preacher, and what an impression that very circumstance often made upon careless Christians, he had indulged his parishioners, for once, in hearing so famous a man; but that, in general, he did not at all approve of such irregular proceedings.

'I have aiready,' continued the doctor, ' found the ill effects of my compleisance to Mr. Whitheld. My own people, who are very well disposed, and who were before entirely satisfied with my plain ductrise, now, forsooth, give out, that I do not preach the Gospel, because I do not always harp upon the same string, of the new birth, faith without works, and the like. They also expect me to have private meetings two or three nights in the week, and complement them with private expositions of Scripture, extempore prayer, psalm-singing, and what wat; though I really believe, if I were to give them the very same sermons in a private room, lighted up with candles like a play-house, the very movelty of the thing would content them for a while, as well as the best of your itinerant preachers.'

Though the doctor was not disposed to enter ist the views of our spiritual adventurers; yet, as is kept a hospitable house, he entertained them with a good breakfast of coffee and hot rolls; after which Mr. Wildgoose and Howel Harris partiag with each other, the latter returned to Cardiff, and Wildgoose, with his follow-traveller, pursued their journey to Gloucester.

CHAP. VII.

An agreeable Solitude. A Holy Family, in the Flemish Style.

THOUGH Mr. Wildgoose's principal view was to make the best of his way into the North, agreeably to Mr. Whitfield's destination; yet his more immediate object was, to reach Gloucester as soon as possible, both to confirm the distressed brethren there, and perhaps, in a subordinate degree, in hopes of another interview with Miss Townsend before she left that place, as she daily expected to do. However, as both Mr. Whitfield in his Journals. and also Howel Harris, had represented the inhabitants of Wales as sweetly prepared to receive the Gospel (going frequently twenty miles to hear a sermon); and as Howel had also informed him, that there was a considerable society established at Monmouth, and had given him a letter to a substantial tradesman, who was the chief ruler of the synasogue there; for these reasons Mr. Wildgoose determined to take his route by the way of Monmouth.

Though Monmouthshire is now in some respects an English county, and is not so mountainous as many parts of Wales; yet, to those whose travels have never extended farther than Hammersmith or Brentford, or a few miles round the metropolis, the roads in this county would not appear quite so level as a Kidderminster carnet.

Accordingly the two pilgrims, after two hours travelling, had now just surmounted a Monmouthshire mole-hill, and were come down into a romantic valley, on the banks of the Uske, the coolness of which, as the sun was near its meridian, was extremely refreshing. After winding along the river's side for about half a mile, they came in sight of a pleasant village, at the foot of another hill, es-

vered with hanging woods, which formed a beautiful amphitheatre, in the centre of which the parish church, with its little spire, rose amongst some eld pine-trees; and the ruins of a monastery, near which the river formed a natural cascade, showed that the place had formerly been dedicated to devotion and solitude. Wildgoose could not but admire the sequestered situation, and observed, that if a trac primitive spirit reigned amongst these people, they must be the happiest of mortals.

The first cottage they came to was a tolerably nest one, and appeared the constant residence of peace and tranquility. A little wicket, painted white, led through a small court to the house, which was covered with honey-suckles and sweethriar: the windows were glazed; and the chimney rose, with a truly sucient British magnificence, two feet above the thatch.

As the road divided at the end of the village, Tugwell marched boldly up to the door, to inquire the way. On so near an approach, however, they found, that peace does not always reside in a cottage; for their ears were saluted with the confused noise and squalling of children; and a female voice, with a Welsh accent (which is always expressive of anger), answered Jerry, and bid him go about his business; that there was nothing for him; and that they had beggars enough in their own perish.—Jerry replied, that they did not come to beg, but to inquire the road to Monmouth.

A little curled-headed boy, with shoes and steelings on, now opened the door, when they heard the foresaid female exclaiming, 'Why do not you make hate and scrape the bacou? I wish those beals were all in the fire.' Then seeing Jerry's wallet on his shoulder, she cries out, that they never bought any thing of pedlars; that her own father, who was a gentleman born, kept a creditable shop at Newfort; and she would not encourage people who travelled about to the prejudice of the fair trader.

During this angry exclamation, Tugwell and Wildgoose had a full view into the kitchen; where, beides the boy that opened the door, they saw four or
ive more, and the poor woman far advanced in her
pregnancy. The master of the house, who was no
other than the vicar of the parish, was sitting down
in his band and night-gown; but so far from being
idle, that his eyes, his hands, and his feet, every
limb of his body, and every faculty of his soul, were
fully employed; for he was reeding a folio that lay
on the table to the right; was hearing his little boy
read, who stood by him on the left; he was rocking
the cradle with his foot, and was paring turnips.

As soom as he could disengage his attention from this variety of employments, he rose up, and with a stern air, asked the travellers what they wanted. Wildgoose repeated Tugwell's question, and desired to know which was the road to Monmouth. The vicar told them they were come near a mile out of their way; but that, with proper directions, they might easily recover the right road.

Observing Wildgoose, however, upon a nearer view, not to have the appearance of a common tramper, he asked them if they would sit down at the door, and refresh themselves a little in the heat of the day? 'I cannot desire you to walk into the house,' says the vicar; 'for, amongst the other comforts of matrimony, I have that of sitting my whole life in a wet room. My wife, as you may perceive, is a very good housewife; but, unfortunately for me, she has taken it into her head, that a wet house and a clean house are the same thing: so that having only one room to sit in, and that being washed every morning, it is consequently as you now see it all the year round.

Mr. Wildgoose said he was sorry to have given him the trouble of this apology, as he could not socept of his invitation. Tugwell, however, who seldom slighted an offer of this kind, said he would be obliged to the gentleman for a draught of small-

beer. The vicar, therefore, himself took a cup, stepped to the barrel, which stood in a little shad, or excitical pent-house, and brought Jerry, in a literal sense, some small-beer, the refreshing liquer which he asked for.

CHAP. VIII.

Ecclesiastical Pride in the Diocese of Landsf.

[A] HILST Tugwell was regaling himself with the foresaid potation, Wildgoose repeard himself upon the bench at the door; and, pointing to the ruins of the monastery, observed to the vicar by way of chit-chat, that there had been a religious house in his parish. 'Yes,' says the vicar, 'there has been a religious house in the parish, I believe; but I am sorry to say it, it was long before my time; for I am afraid, at present, we have not one truly religious house in the parish.'- God forbid!' sers Wildgoose; 'for I dare say, sir, you do your daty amongst them.'-- 'Why,' says the vicar, 'I hope Ide my duty as well as the generality of my brethen; but am afraid, from particular circumstances, it is not in my power to do much good in my parish.'-"How so, sir? replies Wildgoose.- You know, sir," replies the vicar, 'that at the reformation, in Harry the Righth's time, when the revenues of these resgious houses, by the act of dissolution, were granted to the crown, how slender a reserve was made in general for serving the parish churches. Now.yes must observe, sir, that after spending seven year in the university, and taking a master of arts' degree, I am possessed of a little rectory of about thirty pounds a year, and of this vicarage, which, if I could make the most of it, might bring me is near twenty more: now each of these preferment these poor people consider as a noble beneft; and though you see, sit, in what way I live, yet because

I am possessed of half a desen species and a silver tankard, they eavy me, as living in princely state, and lording it over God's heritage; and, what is worse, as my whole income in this perish arises from the small tithes, because I cannot afford to let them cheat me out of half my dues, they represent me as carnal and worldly-minded, and as one who regards nothing but the good things of this life, and who is always making disturbances in the parish: and this prejudice against me prevents my doing that good amongst them which I sincerely wish to do. One man has left his church, and walks three miles to a Methodist meeting, because I took one pig out of seven, as the law directs; another has complained to the bishop of my extortion, because I would not take three shillings and sixpence in lieu of tithes, for a large orchard, as my predecessor had done. In short, sir, here are two or three Dissenters in the parish, who give out that all tithes are remnants of popery, and would have the clergy consider meat and drink as types and shadows, which ought to have been abolished with the Levitical law.

'Well, sir. Bays Wildgoose, 'I cannot but think the situation of a poor vicar particularly disagreeable, and that of the clergy in general very much so, in a temporal view: and, sincè " all malice (as a polite writer observes) arises from an epposition of interests," I think it is pity, even upon that account, that things could not be put upon some different feeting between the pastors and their flocks.'-'Why,' says the vicar, 'if it could be done without too great a confusion of property, I am sure I should have no objection to it: and I have often thought, as things now are, to prevent that odium which every incumbent must bring upon himself, who is wader a necessity of disputing with his parish the rights of the church, a method might be contrived to throw the burden upon the church itself, instead. of any particular incumbent,'-- 'As how?' says Wildgoose.—'Why,' says the vicar, 'that the bishop should be empowered, by a fund levied in same manner on the clergy of the diocese (in proportion to their income), to defend the rights of any particular parish; which, by reference to some neighbouring gentleman, or other lenient methods, I should think might generally be done without much expense, and without involving a poor, miserable incumbent in continual squabbles with his parish, and preventing him from doing that good which probably he might otherwise do. But,' continued the vicar, 'there is no perfection to be hoped for in any human institutions; and, perhaps, an attempt to remedy the present might be attended with still greater inconveniences.'

"I think, says Wildgoose, there can be no greater misfortune than a misunderstanding between a minister and his congregation, as it prevents all probability of the people's receiving any spiritual improvement, if the clergy were to take ten times the pains

which they generally do.

But pray, sir, continues Wildgoose, where is that Methodist meeting which you mentioned? Is it in our road to Monmouth? This inquiry confirmed the vicar in what he had before suspected from Wildgoose's conversation, that he was a favourer at least of the Methodists. He told him, therefore, that if he wanted information of that kind, any of his parishioners would give him ample satisfaction, and would, upon occasion, leave the most necessary business, and walk twenty miles, there the extempore effusions of an illiterate mechanic.

CHAP. IX.

Collects an Audience.

beer, with a piece of bread and cheese, and a pint of ale into the bargain; for the vicar's wife having, through her mistake, treated him at first with undeserved asperity, was willing to atone for her rudeness by a superfluous civility, especially as, during her husband's conference with Mr. Wildgoose, Jerry had supplied his place, in rocking the cradle, paring turnips, and blowing the fire.

He was now, however, forced to leave the smell of the pot, being summoned to attend his master, and proceed on their journey. In return for the vicar's civility, Mr. Wildgoose took the liberty to exhort him, to endeavour the regaining his people's good will, by some little popular acts of beneficence, by relieving the distressed, giving physic to the sick, or where he was obliged to exact his Easter groats from any very poor families, to give them a sixpenmy losf in the place of it; and the like innocent stratagems: 'but above all, sir,' adds Wildgonse, 'if the poor people had the true Gospel earnestly and affectionately inculcated into them, I am convinced all these worldly considerations would entirely vanish, and you would dwell together in unity and love.' The vicar thanked Wildgoose for his good advice, but said, he had already used his utmost endanyours to regain the good will of his parishioners, but was afraid nothing would succeed with people, who to save a groat would resign their eternal salvation. The vicar and the travellers then parted, with mutual good wishes.

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When the two pilgrims came towards the end of the village, they observed an old tailor sitting on his board, with spectacles on his nose, and with

more devotion than harmony quavering one of Mr. Wesley's bymns. This was hint sufficient for Wildgoose to make further inquiry about the society of Methodists, which the vicar had mentioned. The tailor told them there was a weekly meeting at a village about three miles farther: but that this was not the night on which the preacher came. Two well soon let him know, that his master could supply that defect; and that, if it lay in their road to Monmouth, he would give them a word of exhartstion that evening. Upon this the old tailor leaped nimbly off his board, and leaving a suit of clothes which he had promised to finish that evening, said he would accompany them if it were as far again, and immediately ran and communicated this istelligence to a blacksmith, his next neighbour, who leaves the farmer's horses half shoed, and with like speed acquaints the farmer's wife, who was a sealous disciple of theirs. She, slipping on her shoes and stockings, leaves her cows unmilked, and her child dangerously ill in the cradle; and, with half a dozen more, who, upon spreading the alarm, had left their several employments, joined the devest cavalcade*.

After many questions, who the gentleman was, and whence he came, they set forwards, and now marched cheerfully along the valley; Wildgeoss making inquiry into the state of their souls, and Togwell entertaining them with some account of their adventures, and what he called persecutions, which they had undergone since they entered upon their ministry.

The village whither they were bound, and where they soon arrived, was a considerable thoroughfare to Monmouth, and a populous place. The arrival of a new preacher was soon apread about the neigh-

HUD.

Such was the active seal of the last century:
'The oyster-woman lock'd her fish up,
And trudg'd away to cry, No bishop!'

bourhood; and there assembled, in half an hour's time, above two hundred people. When Wildgoose (being always desirons of attacking the Devil in his strong holds), having first refreshed himself with what the house afforded, held forth at the door of a little inn, being mounted on a horse-block, under a shady elm, which had long been sacred to rostic joility and tippling, and thoroughly perfumed with the incense of ale and tobacco.

CHAR. X.

Miracles and slight Persecutions.

A S soon as Mr. Wildgoose began to harangue from the horse-block, some servants belonging to the squire of the village, who was a very orthodox man, and no friend to these superfluous acts of piety, began to make some disturbance, and to beat a drum, that formerly belonged to the militia; which at first a little embarrassed the orator: but he appearing much in earnest, and a majority of the company being more inclined to be attentive, they soon silenced these scoffers, and Wildgoose proceeded in his harangue.

A considerable part of the congregation were seated on an orchard wall, which faced the publichouse, and, whilst Wildgoose was declaiming with great vehemence to an attentive audience, in praise of humility and self-denial, and had just assured them, that he who humbled himself should be exalted, the whole wall on which they sat, being built of loose stones, fell flat to the ground, not one of them crying out, or altering his posture; nor was there the least interruption, either in the vehemence of the orator, or in the attention of the audience.

But their tranquillity was soon after disturbed by

^{*}Mr. Wesley's Journal, 1740.

a phenomenon of another kind. A poor fellow of a neighbouring hamlet, who used to be always quarrelling with his neighbours, but who had been greatly affected by hearing Mr. Wesley preach two or three times, came galloping through the atreet upon a little poney, about the size of a jack-ass, hallosing and shouting, and driving men, women, pigs, and children, before him. He was without a hat, with his long red hair hanging about his ears; and, staring wildly, he rides up to Wildgoose, crying out, Got bless you! Master Wesley; hur is convinced of sin; and Got has given hur revelations, and visions, and prophecies; and has foretold that hur shall be a king, and tread all hur enemies under hur feet.

As the preaching was interrupted by this poer man, some of the company told Wildgoose, that he had been almost mad ever since he had heard Mr. Wesley preach. 'Mad!' quoth Wildgoose, 'I wish all that hear me this day were not only almost, but altogether as mad as this poor countryman. No," says he, 'these are the true symptoms of the new birth; and he only wants the obstetric hand of some spiritual physician, to relieve him from his panes, from these struggles between the flesh and the spirit.' He then desired those who were strong in faith to wreatle in prayer for the poor enthusiast; but he left them to wrestle by themselves: and, without waiting for the event of their application. galloped off again upon his Welsh tit, hallooing and whooping, and as fruntic as before.

The preachment being euded, Tugwell, who had been vastly taken with the singing of hymna, which he had heard at Bristol, thought he might venture, in a country place, to exhibit a specimen of his own talent at psalmody, and give out the psalm; though Jerry's voice was as unharmonious as the failing of a fire-shovel upon a marble slab. Both his metic

^{*} Mr. Wealey's Journal, 1740.

and appearance, therefore, were so far from any thing of devotion or solemnity, that the 'squire's servants, who had been awed to silence by the vehemence of Wildgoose's eloquence, could now hold out no longer: but one of them began again to beat on the drum, and another discharged two or three addled eggs, which he had brought for the purpose, at Tugwell's head, one of which flying directly into the aperture of Jerry's extended jaws, the unsavoury edour of the rotten eggs, and Jerry's resentment of the indignity offered to a man of his fancied importance, threw the whole congregation into confusion, and soon after dispersed the assembly.

Wildgoose now began to reflect upon the escape his audience had had from the tumbling wall, and to bless God for what he fancied so miraculous an attestation to the truth of his mission. But the farmer who owned the orehard, considered the affair in a different light; and, being no friend to the cause, insisted upon an indemnification; and made poor Wildgoose pay five shillings and sixpence for dilapidations.

As the evening now came on, and the two pilgrims were much fatigued with their early rising and long walk, they thought it best to set up their staff at the public-house where they had preached. Tugwell, indeed, complained likewise of his having been pelted with addled eggs. But his master exhorted him, to count it all joy that he met with these divers temptations. 'Yes! great joy, indeed,' quoth Jerry, in a pettish mood, to have rotten eggs in one's mouth, besides spoiling one's clothes, which I shall not get sweet again this half year.' Tugwell, however, having got a rasher of bacon with his eggs, and smoked his pipe, was tolerably well pacified; whilst Wildgoose went about giving spititual advice to different parts of the family; and then the two friends retired to their repose,

CHAP. XL.

Reception at Monmouth.

THE sun had been risen about an hour, when Wildgoose sprang from his bed, and it being likely to prove a very hot day, soon roused his fellow-traveller, and set out for Monmouth. Tugwell, however, could not leave a house of entertainment without laying in some provision for the journey of the day.

In all his travels, indeed, Jerry never wanted a substantial reason for making a good meal, and filing his belly. In the morning it was a maxim with him to make sure of a good breakfast, for fear they should not meet with a dinner. When dinner-time came, he pretended to be more hungry than ordinary that day, because they had breakfasted before their time; and at night he would observe, that his journey had got him an appetite, and he never was so hungry in his life before; though if Wildgoose had attended to his impertinence, he had probably made the like apologies every day since they came from home.

As their road lay through shady lanes or green meadows, they made pretty good speed; and without any thing worth recording, arrived at Monmouth early in the afternoon.

When Mr. Wildgoose had found out the tradesman, who was one of the fraternity, to whom Howell Harris had given him letters of recommendation. he delivered his credentials. The man, casting his eye over the letter, and finding Wildgoose's business, received him at first with some little coolness; and said, they had of late had so many strange preachers, that the credit of their society had sufered greatly by their indiscretions. But, perusing the letter more carefully, and finding that Mr. Wild-

goose was no common itinerant, but a man of some fortune, and particularly delegated by Mr. Whitfield, he altered his style, and, by way of apology for the suspicions he had expressed, related the following incident, which, he said, had lately happened in that neighbourhood.

'A genteel young man,' says he, 'came down from London, who pretended to have been a preacher at one of Mr. Wesley's societies. He preached frequently at Monmouth, and was well received in a gentleman's family in the neighbourhood, who were religiously disposed. The gentleman had a daughter, whom he was upon the point of marrying, to great advantage, to a person of superior fortune; and the alliance would have made two families extremely happy.

'This itinerant, however, finding the young lady rather indifferent in her affections for this gentleman, who was, indeed, fourteen or fifteen years older than herself, persuaded her, that she could not in conscience give her hand without her heart; and that it was a kind of legal prostitution, to dispose of her person merely for the sake of a genteel settlement in the world, and the like; especially to a man, whom he represented as no Christian, because he did not frequent their religious society.

'In short, to prevent her yielding to the importunity of her friends, and even to the commands of her father, he persuaded the young lady to march off with him into Ireland, which was his native country, and where he had been a journeyman barber, and came to London in that capacity. But, by frequenting Mr. Wesley's Tabernacle for a few months, he had learned a few Scripture phrases, which, by virtue of a modest assurance, he retailed to us in the country with great applause; though, it is to be feared, he had no true faith, ner, indeed, any religion at all in his heart. And this affair has brought a great seandal upon our society, and given too just occasion for our adversaries to blaspheme.

'However, sir,' continues the tradesman, 'I hope a gentleman so well recommended will contribute to retrieve our credit; and I will acquaint the brethren with your arrival, and I hope you will this evening give a word of exhortation at my house.'

Wildgoose said, he would do his best, as God should give him utterance; but would go to the inn for an hour or two, to rest and refresh himself, and about seven o'clock would meet the society.

CHAP. XIL

A Stranger introduced to our Hero.

OUR two pilgrims went to a second rate iso; where, whilst Wildgoose was eating some dinner in the parlour, Tugwell had published the good qualities and present occupation of his master (ever a pipe) in the kitchen. This my fandlord had communicated to a young officer, who was quartered there, and was lounging in the bar, and whom miss host, for the good of the house, contrived, as often as he could, to introduce to his company, to make one at a bottle of wine, or a bowl of punch.

This young man, however, had reasons of a more serious nature, for wishing to converse with a man of Mr. Wildgoose's character and pretensions; and willingly consented to the landlord's proposal, of being introduced to this devout itinerant. As soon, therefore, as Wildgoose had finished his slight repast, the landlord told him, that a young officer, who was quartered there, would be glad to drink a glass of wine with him. Wildgoose replied, if the gentleman desired it, he should be very glad of his company; though he could not promise to drink much wine with him.

Accordingly there was introduced a tall, gestel young man, in his regimentals, who, throwing his self into a chair, and laying down his hat, with a

smart cockade, upon the table, unbuckled his swordbelt, and hurled his sword, with some indignation, across the room, crying out, 'Thus let the weapons of war perish!'

Wildgoose was a little dismayed at this frantic behaviour, and stared at him with silent astonishment; when the man of war, looking wildly in his face, exclaimed again, with an air of distraction, 'Zounds, sir, can you give any relief to a soul that' is haunted by furies?'—'Come, sir,' says Wildgoose, 'do not despair of God's mercy, whatever your case may be: Nil desperandum, Christo duce. Never be cast down whilst you have Christ for your guide. I hope these are favourable symptoms of the new birth,'—'New birth, sir! God forbid! What! be born again? It is my misfortune that I ever was born at all.

'Why was I born with such a sense of virtue, So great abhorrence of the smallest guilt, And yet a slave to such impetuous passion?'

As he was thus ranting in heroics, Wildgoose endeavoured to comfort him. Come, sir,' says he, 'the first step to conversion is, to be convinced of sin, as I hope you are; but, that I may be able to administer a proper remedy, let me know the nature of your disease.'

Well, sir, if you have patience to listen to a long series of irregularity and guilty pleasures, I will give the best account of myself that I can; as it is always some relief to the miserable, to lay open their griefs, where they can do it with safety, as I am convinced I may to a man of your character, though you are a stranger to me, and I have been guilty of murder; nay, parricide, I believe; adultery, and what not.'—'Well, well, so much the better,' says Wildgoose; 'the more wicked and abandoned you have been, the more likely you are to

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Phædra and Hypolitus.

be convinced of sin. But please to favour me with the particulars of your transgression.' The atranger then began the following narration.

CHAP. XIII.

The Adventures of Captain Johnson.

- 'MY father,' says the captain, 'was a merchant in London, where, for some years, he carried on a considerable trade; but his health declining, and having only one hopeful son (the wretch whom you here behold), he early in life retired from business. I was bred up at Westminster; and passed through the school, I believe, with some degree of credit; and was sent to the university with the character of an excellent classic.
- "My father, hearing that my parts and sprightly genius had introduced me to the best, that is, the most expensive company in the place, gave me very liberal appointments; of which I made a very ungenerous use; for, instead of improving myself in learning, or any valuable accomplishment, the only science, in which I made any progress, was that of a refined luxury and extravagance: and, in short, I was guilty of so many irregularities, that although the governors of the university were unwilling to expel me, yet they privately admonished my father to remove me from a situation, of which I was so far from making any proper use, that it must soon prove equally destructive to my health and to my fortune.
- 'My father, who was too fond of me, thought it prudent to appear ignorant of my bad conduct, and wrote me word, that as I had probably by this time made a tolerable proficiency in polite learning and philosophy, he was willing to finish my education by letting me make the tour of Europe.

Accordingly, with no other governor than as

honest Swiss, who served me in the double capacity of a tutor and a walet. I set out upon my travels; to make my observations upon the laws and customs, that is, to learn the vices and follies of all the na-

tions in Europe.

During my stay at Paris I became intimate with an English gentleman of some distinction, who was settled with his family at R——, in Normandy, whither, in consequence of a pressing invitation, I accompanied him to spend part of the summer. As both he and his lady were fond of company, I was soon introduced to people of the best fashion, of both sexes, in that province.

'There was a young lady of great beauty, the wife of one of the members of the parliament of R., who was the most frequently of our party. She had a gaiety in her temper, and a coquetry in her behaviour; but not more than is common in the married women of that nation.'—'Ah!' cries Wildgoose, 'I am afraid what you call by the soft names of guiety and coquetry, are the lusts of the flesh, under a specious disguise; and that the French are an adulterous and sinful generation.'—'I am afraid they are,' says the captain; 'and yet I question whether the inhabitants of this island are in that respect much inferior to their neighbours on the continent. But to proceed in my story.

CHAP. XIV.

The Adventures of Captain Johnson continued.

been something particular, as I fancied, in her behaviour to me. One evening, as we were walking in the gardens of my friend's house, with a large party of polite people, we found ourselves insensibly got into a private walk, detached from the rest of the company. "Monsieur Anglois," says Lady

Ruelle, "I long to see Londres, and wish I could meet with an opportunity of going over into England."-As I thought this nothing more than unmeaning chit-chat, I imagined the most proper answer I could make her ladyship was, that I should be very happy in showing her our metropolis; and wished I might, some time or other, have that honour. She replied, with a sigh and languishing air. "Ah! I wish, monsieur, you were sincere in those professions,"-The manner in which she spoke this surprised me a little; yet, as a man of gallantry, I could not but repeat my acknowledgments of the honour she did me, and offered to conduct so fair a lady through the world, if she would permit me. She then declared, that she was serious in her intentions; but (as some company now walked towards us) said, she would explain herself more at large when she had an opportunity.

'Lady Ruelle spoke no more to me that night; but the next time we met, she took occasion to let me know, that her husband used her extremely ill; that she had taken a fancy to me the first time she saw me; and would put herself, and ten thousand pounds sterling, in money and jewels, into my hands, if I would accept of the offer.

Though I was startled at such a proposal, it flattered my vanity so agreeably, that, without reflecting on the consequences, I affected to receive with rapture and gratitude so charming an overture.

Not to be too minute in this detail, she had laid her plan; and was determined. I found, to make her escape from a masquerade-ball, to which we were invited, near the suburbs of R.—, the next night but one; when she knew also, that her husband would be engaged the whole evening from home. I had time enough to deliberate upon the wickedness and the danger of this expedition; the injury I was going to do the gentleman her husband; and the dishonour I should bring upon my Eaglish friend, who had introduced me to them; but, fired

with the glory and gallantry of the action (as things then appeared to me), I was blind to every other consideration:

'The next morning, therefore, I sent my trusty Swiss to Dieppe, with orders to get a vessel ready to sail at a minute's notice.

'On the night appointed for the masquerade, about ten o'clock, Lady Ruelle appeared, dressed like a young gentleman, in a sort of hunting suit of green and gold, and adorned with not less than five thousand pounds worth of diamonds, which she had contrived to borrow of her husband's relations, under the pretence of this masquerade-ball.

'My servant had got the post-chaise ready, under a mount at the corner of the garden wall; and, after supper, when the company were separated into parties, Lady Ruelle and I easily contrived to give them the slip. I let myself down, and the lady, with great courage and alacrity, threw herself into my arms. I put her immediately into the carriage, and we drove off, attended only by the postilion, and by my Swiss, armed with a carbine, with great expedition, for Dieppe.

CHAP. XV.

The Adventures of Captain Johnson continued.

AS the distance, I believe, is not above ten leagues, or about thirty miles, we should probably have reached Dieppe without any interruption; but, upon our coming into a forest, where the road divided, our postilion drove us some miles out of the way, before he pretended to have discovered his mistake. We had just recovered our route, when we were overtaken by three men, well armed, who charged us to stop, in the king's name. I had time to cock both my pistols; and my servant, who was a bold fellow, bid them produce their creden-

tials; which he received upon the end of his carbine, but shot the poor fellow dead upon the spot: the other two, like cowards as they were, fied with great precipitation; and we proceeded, without any further molestation, to Dieppe. I there dismissed the postilion, after presenting him with the postchaise which I had bought, for his faithful service; though it appeared afterwards that he had betrayed us,

When we came to the harbour of Dieppe, we found the ship which my servant had bespoken, riding at her cable's length, ready to sail. When we came on board, the master of the vessel demanded our passports. I produced one for myself and for my servant; but, when he found I had none for the young gentleman in green and gold, he shook his head, and refused to sail. I immediately cocked my pistol, and threatened to shoot him through the head, if he persisted in his refusal. He said, I might do as I pleased; but if he carried off that young gentleman, whom he suspected to be a person of consequence, he should be hanged the moment he returned to France. I was not yet so abandoned as to take away the life of an honest man, upon so slight a provocation. After trying him again, therefore, with a round sum of money, to no purpose, we were forced to hire another chaise. and resume our journey by land; and proceeded to Boulogne.

'Being come the next day within a few miles of that city, we were again overtaken by a man, whom, from his particular dress, I knew to be an emissary of the police. He made a pause, surveyed us all with an eager attention, and then made on, post-haste, towards Boulogne. As I guessed his intention was to apply to the magistrates of that place, and to take us into custody, I, therefore, ordered the chaise to halt a little, and with Lady Ruelle's permission, got out, mounted my servant's horse, than god part of my dress with him, and rode on full speed.

to reconnoitre how matters were likely to go in the city.

When I came thither, I found the guards drawn out, and, with drums beating, patrolling the streets. I inquired for one of the principal inns, at the door of which I met by accident a young Englishman, whom I knew to have been a school-fellow at Westminster, though he did not recollect me. He immediately told me, by way of news, that the town was in an uproar, in expectation of seizing an English gentleman, who had earried off a lady of the first quality from R———; and that he would be secured the moment the chaise came within the gates of the city.

'Upon this intelligence I immediately rode back as fast as I came; and, holding a council with my Swiss and the postilion, we resolved to turn back out of the great road, and go to a small fishing town, where the postilion told us, we had a better chance for hiring a vessel than at any of the more considerable sea-ports.

'When we came thither I soon met with a petty commander of a fishing boat, who, for a small sum of money, readily agreed to convey us the next day to Brighthelmstone. But I, foolishly enough, pulling out a purse of fifty louis-d'ors, which I offered him if he would sail immediately; at the sight of so extraordinary a sum the fellow began to be alarmed, and then demanded our passports, which he had never thought of before. I again produced those for myself and my servant; and showed him a written paper, as a passport for the lady. As the man could not read, he said he would go with us to the curé, or minister of the parish, to have the passports examined.

'The curé had a gentleman-like appearance. I took him aside, and told him I would express my gratitude to him, in any manner he should name, if he would assure the master of the vessel that the passport was good, and prevail upon him to sail im-

mediately. The curé replied, with a very serious air, that he would not, for the whole world, above the confidence which his parishioners placed in him, by deceiving them in a matter of such importance; but very politely offered us an asylum in his house for that evening. As we had no alternative, we gladly accepted the curé's offer, that we might have time to consider what step was to be next taken.

CHAP. XVI.

The Adventures of Captain Johnson concluded.

- been in bed; and, though she had slept a little in the post-chaise, she could not but be very mach fatigued; with much difficulty, therefore, I prevailed on her ladyship to go to bed. And having myself sat up till about twelve o'clock with the honest curé, I lay down, and had just composed myself, on a settee in the parlour, when I was awaked by an alarm, that the house was beset by the officers of the Police.
- As we had reason to apprehend this, we had taken care to barricade the approach, and were determined to stand a siege. There was no way that they could attack us, but from a little garden near the parlour-window. I had armed my servant with his carbine, and myself with a pistol in each hand; and ordered him to keep his fire as long as possible; but he, having a fair mark at one of them by the light of the moon, let fly, and killed him upon the spot. But four more immediately marched up to the window, armed with blunderbusses. I fired one pistol without effect. Upon which, they rushing in upon us immediately, and threatening to fire if we did not surrender, it would have been madness to make any further resistance.
 - ' Lady Ruelle and I were seized, and put under a

guard till near the morning; when we were placed back to back, and our hands bound behind us, in a sort of covered waggon; and in this manner conveyed to R.——.

'Lady Ruelie, however, had the generosity, at my request, to slip her watch and a pearl necklace of considerable value into my Swiss's hands; with which, by my orders, he contrived to make his escape into his own country; and this circumstance was of great weight upon my trial.

'I could not but remark one particular in Lady Ruelle, quite in the French style. In the midst of her distress, her eyes swimming in tears, and when she could not but dread the consequence of this adventure, she runs up to the glass, adjusts her headdress, and put some rouge, or red paint, upon her cheeks.'

'Ah!' says Wildgoose, 'those are the works of the Devil, the father of lies, and of every kind of deceit.'

'Well,' continues Captain Johnson, 'upon our arrival at R........... I was sent a close prisoner to the castle. From thence I was soon brought to my trial before the Parliament of R-; and, as one of their members was the injured party, should have been severely dealt with, if they could have proved either the murders, or the robbery, directly upon me; but as my servant was principal in the former, and also the only witness of the latter, and he had made his escape; and as the lady appeared rather more culpable than myself, having really seduced me; the chief party concerned seemed willing to drop the further prosecution of the affair, especially as my good friend at R-had made a very powerful application, by means of our ambassador at the court of Versailles. So, after some little confinement, I was dismissed, with orders to quit the kingdom in three days' time; with which I cheerfully complied; and the poor lady was immediately dispatched to a convent.

'Upon further inquiry into the cause of this lady's

violent resolution. I found she had a suspicion of the most horrid kind, that her husband, who was much older than herself, had an intrigue with her own mother.'

Wildgoose stared with tokens of horror. But after some pause,-'Nay,' says he, 'I wonder at nothing of this kind; for we are all by nature in the same state with the gentiles of old, given up to vile affections, unnatural lusts, and a reprobate mind, and to work all uncleanness with greediness.'

"Well," says the captain, "I am not yet come to the most material part of my story, especially so far as my own temporal interest is concerned; for, on my arrival in England, I found my wicked course of life had contributed to shorten my father's days, and my extravagance greatly diminished his for tune; for he was dead; and, instead of the affluence which I had always depended upon, he left but about two thousand pounds, to support me and a mother, who is now but a middle-aged woman, though, from grief and varation, become very sickly and infirm.

Not to be tedious, I found myself in immediate possession of no more than five hundred pounds; with which I purchased a lieutenancy, and am now doing penance in country quarters, strutting about in my red coat and cockade, but really a prey to melancholy, and tortured with reflecting upon those vices which have brought me so early in life to this

wretched situation.

CHAP. XVII.

A temporary Conversion.

MAPTAIN Johnson having finished his perretice. Mr. Wildgoose bid him not despond; that Previdence often brought about our conversion by vere trials; and that it was a maxim with them, "The blacker the sinner, the brighter the mist." ' But,' says he, ' I am going to meet a society of tree Christians; where, I make no doubt, you will find those, who have been as wicked as yourself, now full of peace and joy: and I assure you, sir, I have heard Mr. Whitfield often say, that he had rather preach to a congregation of publicans and harlots, or what the world may call whores and rogues, than to a set of mere nominal Christians, or good sort of people, as they are called, who fiatter themselves that they need no repentance.'

The captain said, that, although he should be called a Methodist, and was really invited to dance at a sort of Welsh assembly, he would accompany Mr. Wildgoose, by his leave, to their society.

Accordingly, having sat together till near seven o'clock, Mr. Wildgoose took Captain Johnson with him, attended by his friend Tugwell, to the tradesman's house; where he found a pretty large congregation, assembled in an upper room, over his warehouse in the garden.

Wildgoose harangued upon the usual topics with great pathos; and, as several people round him, sighed and groaned, and even wept, the captain found himself variously affected, sometimes inclined to laugh, at other times to cry: but what he found most contagious were, the tears of a very pretty girl, a grocer's daughter, who sat near him, with whom the captain would have been glad to have compared his feelings and experiences; for, though he was probably sincers in the compunctions which he discovered in conversing with Mr. Wildgoose, yet, when the passions have got strength by long indulgence, they are not immediately to be subdued, but are apt again to take fire upon approaching a tempting object: nay, as twenty or thirty of the most sealous of them were desirous (according to a common practice) of spending the night in the society-room, the captain stayed among them for some time, and was thought to have been made a complete convert by this young female disciple.

As Mr. Wildgoose, however, had been up early in the morning, and was fatigued with the toils of

the day; he himself, about eleven o'clock, lay down upon a bed that was offered him by the pious tradesman; and Tugwell's devotion was so far from being enthusiastic this evening, that before Wildgoose had done preaching, he was fallen asleep in the corner of the room.

But, about two in the morning, Mr. Wildgoose was waked by a confused noise, as if a number of men were putting to the sword. He went upinto the society-room, where the people had worked themselves up to such a pitch of religious phrensy, that some were fallen prostrate upon the foor, screaming, and roaring, and beating their breasts, in agonies of remorse for their former wicked lives; others were singing hymns, leaping and exulting in ecstacies of joy, that their sins were forgiven them. Amongst the rest, there was a little boyt, of three years old, who had caught the infection, and acted the sinner with as much appearance of contrition as the best of them. The uproar increased when Wildgoose came into the room, and began to pray with them; but nature, having now been strained to its height for some hours, subsided into a calm. Widgoose, therefore, dismissed them with a short exhortation, and lay down again till the morning, leaving Tugwell to finish his night's rest, where be had begun, upon some hop-sacks in the corner of the assembly-room.

The captain (he found upon inquiry) about eleven o'cleck had conducted home the grocer's daughter, whose father and mother had sent for her; for, although they indulged her in going (with some other young people) to the Meeting, they did not approve of those late nocturnal vigits, which were frequently solemnized by the warmer devotees.

Amongst others in this devout assembly, there was a substantial miller's wife, who lived about a mile out of town, that was more zestous than any of them. She entreated Mr. Wildgoose, if possible, to

Mr. Weeley's Journal, 1739. † Ibid. 1722.

come home to her, and give her some private consolation, as Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Wesley, and other gentlemen, she said, had sometimes done. When Wildgoose found she lived partly in the road towards Gloucester (whither he intended to direct his course in the morning), he promised the good woman to call and take a breakfast with her about seven o'clock.

CHAP. XVIII.

A warm Breakfast, concluded with cold Sauce.

JERRY Tugwell, having been disturbed by the uproar in the night, no sooner met his master in the morning, than he began to vent his indignation with some warmth against the good people of Monmonth. 'Gad gookers!' says he, 'these Welsh people are all mad, I think; I never heard such rantipole doings since I was born: a body cannot sleep o' nights for 'em,'

"Ah, Jerry,' replies Wildgoose, 'this is a glorious time! these are the triumphs of faith! these are the true symptoms of the new birth! People are never nearer to the Kingdom of Heaven than when they are mad, as you call it; and have never better reason to hope for salvation, than when they are ready to hang and drown themselves.

'But come, Jerry,' says he, 'a poor sister is labouring under the pangs of the new birth, and wanta our assistance. We must walk a mile or two before breakfast.'—'Walk a mile or two before breakfast!' says Tugwell; 'why, I had no supper last night, and my atomach is so empty, that I can hardly walk at all without my breakfast. If the young woman is in labour, she has more need of a midwife than our assistance.'

As Wildgoose, therefore, was taking leave of the tradesman, Tugwell got a piece of bread and cheese, and a cup of ale; and then they went to the inn to

call upon the captain: but, hearing that, notwithstanding his fancied conversion, he had gone from the religious meeting to the profane dancing assembly, and had not been come to bed above two hours, the two pilgrims set out upon their expedition.

When they came to the mill, which was not above a mile out of town, they found a good breakfast prepared for them by their kind hostess, the miller's wife: for the miller having set out early in the morning, the good woman, who thought she could not do too much for such good people, had got some cakes baked and buttered, and all other requisites for a comfortable dejeune. And in this manner, with the addition of some godly conversation, the poor woman frequently regaled herself; and always found herself more happy, than in the surly society of her morose husband; which happiness she ascribed to the power of religion, rather than to its more probable cause, the variety it introduced, and to the comfortable soothing doctrine of being saved by faith without works.

And, indeed, the miller, though fond of his wife (who was much younger than himself, and a tolerably handsome woman), and unwilling absolutely to forbid her frequenting these pious meetings; yet, # he was often, by this means, deprived of his conjegal claims, and the company of his spouse, who, according to the old Liturgy, ought to have been buxom both at bed and at board, he was generally out of humour upon these occasions, and could not forbear expressing his disapprobation of the many ltiperants which came to the house, amongst his workmen and servants. These fellows, therefore. who were more in their master's interest than is that of their mistress, laid a plot, which they knew would not displease their master; but which, if he had been at home, he probably, out of regard to his wife, would not have suffered them to execute.

The nearest way for the two pilgrims to return into the great road, was through a meadow, into

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which they must pass over the mill-stream, by a narrow plank, which was laid across it. This plank the fellows contrived to saw almost in two, on the under side. When, therefore, the travellers had taken their leave of the miller's wife, Wildgoose leading the way, marched foremost nimbly over the bridge, which, though it cracked, did not entirely break down till he was landed, and Tugwell came upon the middle of it, who, being a heavy-a-d Christian, and moreover encumbered with his loaded wallet, fell plump into the stream, bawling out for help, to the no small diversion of the spectators. The men ran, however, to Jerry's assistance with a feigned concern, and dragged him out of the water; but took care that he should first be dipped into it considerably above the waist.

The fright and the surprise at fire took away Jerry's voice, that he could not vent his indignation. One of the fellows handing him up his wallet, 'Sblood! Honesty,' says the man, 'thou hast but just saved thy bacon.'- What the devil do you mean by saving my bacon? says Tugwell. 'It is nothing but my master's Bible and some good books in my wallet.' The fellow, indeed, by that proverbial expression, only alluded to the narrow escape Jerry had had; but spoke the literal truth by chance: for the miller's wife it seems, out of her great regard to the godly, had offered Tugwell a piece of bacon, of about five or six pounds, which, for fear of accidents, Jerry (unknown to his master) had accepted of, and stowed in his wallet; and the consciousness of his greediness now made a discovery, which the miller's men, perhaps, would not otherwise have suspected.

One of the fellows asked Tugweil, with a sneer, if he would go back and dry himself, and have another dish of tea: but Tugwell, muttering some threats, trudged after his master as fast as he could, equally ashamed to be thus out-witted, and vexed to be wetted to the skin. And, upon Wildgoose's

exherting him to suffer tribulation with patience.

Jerry replied in great wrath, that he did not care
who suffered tribulation, so that he was get safe
home again in his chimney-corner.

CHAP. XIX.

A seasonable Relief.

THEY had now proceeded about three miles on their journey from Monmouth, when they came to a considerable brook, which ran at the foot of a steep hill, covered with extensive woods. was a foot-bridge to pass over; but the rivalet being swelled by a violent thunder-storm which had fallen in the light, they could not possibly approach the bridge. Being obliged, therefore, to halt, they sat down upon the bank, and were deliberating what course to pursue, when Tugwell began to complain of being very chill, and of the head-ache, and mid he was certainly going to have a fit of the agur. and should not be able to go any further. He then heavily bemoaned himself, and said, if he were at home, Dorothy would carry his water to the carning man, who would cast a spell, or send him a bottle of stuff, which would cure him after the third fit; or else Madam Wildgoose would send him some higry-pigry . which would stop it at once.

Whilst they were thus engaged, Tugwell complaining, and Wildgoose endeavouring to encourage him by the examples of martyrs, saints, and confessors, they observed a horse grazing at some distance by the wood-side, with a sort of pack-saddle upon his back, and the bridle hanging lossely to tween his legs. Having now waited near a quarter of an hour, and nobody appearing to when the horse might probably belong, Mr. Wildgoose eb-

^{*} Hiera picra, or sacred bitter.

served to his friend, that Providence had certainly selivered this horse into their hands, to promote he great work in which they were embarked. Tugwell, however, for more reasons than one, objected to taking a horse which certainly did not belong to them. Wildgoose owned, it was not lawful to steal, or even to covet our neighbour's ox, or his ass, or any thing that does not belong to us. 'But,' says he again, 'we are commanded to use all diligence in our power, which must signify the using all the means to compass any end which falls in our way. Now we shall certainly make more speed on horse-back than on foot; and, therefore, we may lawfully, I think, make use of this horse, which is thus providentially ready bridled and saddled for our use.'

To this Tugwell made two objections: first, that perhaps the water was too high for the oto ride through, and secondly, that he could not ride, having never been on horseback since he was ten years old.

Wildgoose replied, that as Jerry was afraid, he himself would first ride through, and, if it were safe, would return and take Jerry behind him, and convey him to the next inn; and, by putting him into a warm bed, he did not doubt but he would soon be as well as ever.

But,' continues Wildgoose, 'to make sure of the lawfulness of what we are about, we will have recourse to our Bible, as Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield have often done.' Upon opening it, therefore, they dipped upon that passage where the disciples were ordered to bring the ass's colt, for their master's triumphant entry into Jerusalem. This Wildgoose considered as a case in point, and decisive in their favour. He went, therefore, to catch the horse, when he spied also an old blue great coat thrown into the ditch, which it "ussled him yet more to account for. But, as he intended to leave the horse

^{*} Journal, passim.

at the first into they came to, he thought it best to take the cont also, and wrap up his companies, who was still shivering with cold.

Upon searching the pocket of the great cost, they found in it an old crape hat-band, a pocket-haife,

and an iron tobacco-box.

Wildgeose now leaped upon Resinante; and riding boldly into the brook, found it barely facishie (as the flood was abeting), which it probably had not been in the morning, when it was at the highest. He, therefore, returned, and with some diffculty dragged Jerry up behind him, wrapped in the great coat; and thus crossing the brook, they mare ed slowly up the hill, through a deep and reagh hollow way. They descended the hill again; and, after riding about a mile further, came to a little village, with a public-house, they stopped, hung the herse at the door, with the great coat upon the pad, and put Jerry into a warm bei, who desired a little treacle posset, which threw him into a perspiration, by which he soon recovered his usual vivacity.

CHAP. XX.

Taken up upon Suspicion.

WHILST Wildgoose was waiting in a sort of litthe parlour for his fellow-traveller's recovery,
my landlord had prevailed upon him, as his best
was near a week's growth, to submit to the operation of a barber, who had just shaved my landlerd.
The operator had just finished one side of Wildgoose's face, when five or six men rushed into the
house, armed with clubs, pitchforks, and an old
gun; which was part of the hue-and-cry raised by
a farmer, who had been robbed that morning, in his
way to the fair above-mentioned, by a man upon the
very horse which Wildgoose and his friend had
made use of.

They inquired where the person was, to whom the orse at the door and the blue great coat belonged. ly landlord pointed to Wildgoose, as he was shavig in the next room, with his back towards him. he fellows surveying him pretty narrowly, one of hem cried out. 'Av. that is he: I can answer to im: he was a tall, thinnish man, just his size." They then began disputing, who should go first into he room, and seize the villain. The farmer that and been robbed said, it was the constable's duty to apprehend the criminal. The constable said, he would take him before the magistrate, but would not venture his life upon other people's business. A butcher, who was amongst them, made signs to the barber, to cut his throat without any more ceremony. But the honest barber either not understanding their hints, or having more sense than to comply with them, the farmer's son, who had been robbed, a young man about seventeen, snatched the gun out of the hands of one of them, and immediately seized Wildgoose, in the king's name, for villoneously robbing an honest farmer that morning upon the king's highway. And, without suffering Wildgoose to make any defence, or the barber to finish the other side of his face, they were hurrying him immediately before a justice of the peace, when my landlord informed them, that there was another of them, who came with the horse, and who wore the blue great coat which was left upon the packsaddle.

At that instant, Tugwell finding himself pretty well recovered, and his returning appetite putting him in mind that he had acted the sick man long enough, he was just come down into the kitchen: and the landlord tipping the wink, the constable seized him also by the collar, in the king's name. 'What the pox is the matter now?' says Tugwell; 'what do you collar me for, and be hanged?—'Only for stealing a horse, and robbing upon the highway,' says the constable. The man who had been

robbed seeing Jerry seized, and hearing his voice, eried out again; 'Ay, that is the very rogue that robbed me; I can swear to his voice.' And he now said it was a short thick-set fellow; though be had before given just the contrary description of him.

The gentlemen of the hue-and-cry were going to tie the culprits' hands behind them, and their legs under the horse's belly, in order to carry them before the justice; but mine host observing, that there were enough to guard them without that precaution, they set them both upon the horse as they had been before; and thus they marched with them near four miles, to one Mr. Aldworth's, on the borders of Herefordshire; Tugwell, according to custom, bewailing his misfortune, and Wildgoose administering his usual topics of consolation.

CHAP. XXI.

A Justice, and a Justice of the Peace.

R. Aldworth was an opulent country gentleman, and a very worthy magistrate. His way of living gave one the true-t idea of that hospitality for which the English nation was formerly distinguished. I mean not in the days of Queen Rissbeth, when even the ladies breakfasted upon mast and metheglin, or cold beef (which days I consider. in that respect, as somewhat barbarous and semigothic); but of that hospitality which subsisted amongst our gentry till the Revolution, and coatinued in some measure to the days of Queen Anne and George the First; when, instead of being totalised with a dozen of French dishes (which as Frenchman, however, would ever taste), and stared at by as many French servants, dressed better than yourself, or their own master; instead of being dragged out the moment you have dined, to take a walk in the shrubbery, and wonder at his lordship's

bad taste, and then frightened away with the appearance of cards and wax candles; instead of this refined luxury. I say, you were sure to find at Mr. Aldworth's, a ham and fowls, a piece of roast beef, or a pigeon-pie, and a bottle of port wine, every day in the week; and, if you chose to spend the night at his house, a warm bed, and a hearty welcome.

This hospitable temper and friendly reception generally filled Mr. Aldworth's table; and none of his old acquaintance, who came within ten miles of him, ever thought of lying at an inn, when he was in the country; which, indeed, unless any extraordinary business called him to London, was usually the whole year.

The reader will pardon this tribute to such pilmitive merit, which, indeed, serves also to render

more probable an incident in the sequel.

Mr. Aldworth was at dinner, with some company, when the culprits and their cavalcade arrived at the door; they were, therefore, ordered into a little summer-house, at the corner of the garden: where the 'squire used both to take a sober glass with a particular friend, or to distribute justice amongst his neighbours with equal wisdom and impartiality;

'And sometimes counsel take, and sometimes wine.'

Amongst other company now at Mr. Aldworth's, there was one Mr. Newland, a young man of fortune, who, instead of going to the University, to Paris, or even to the Temple, to study the laws of England, had been educated under an eminent attorney in the country, and consequently was a rigid observer of the letter of the law; and, having but lately been put into the commission, he was impatient to act the magistrate, and flourish his name at the side of a mittimus.

Mr. Newland, therefore, having paid a proper compliment to the second course, by swallowing a leg and wing of a duckling, and a plate of green riess; and having drank hob-or-nob with a young lady, in whose eyes he wished to appear a man of consequence, he hurried out into the summer-house, where he made the clerk immediately swear the evidence, and take the depositions; over which, as soon as young Newland had cast his eye, and had surveyed Wildgoose's face, half shaved (which he took for a disguise); 'Well, you rascal,' says he to Wildgoose, 'what have you to say for yourself. guilty or not guilty?'-Ah!' says Wildgoose, shaking his head, 'I am but too guilty, God forgive me? and am laden with iniquities.'- There,' says the young magistrate to the clerk, 'you hear he comfesses it.' He then bid the clerk fill up the mittimus, and he would sign it, without giving Mr. Aldworth the trouble of leaving the company.

CHAP. XXII.

A Friend in Need is a Friend indeed.

old gentleman, being aware of his young colleague's precipitate temper, came out, with the napkin tucked in his button-hole, and began to inquire a little into the circumstances of the affair. It appeared from the deposition, that the farmer had been robbed of seven guineas that morning about five o'clock, by a man upon that very horse, and in that blue great coat, with a black crape over his face, and armed with that very long pocket-knife; all which were found in Tugwell's and his master's possession.

Mr. Addworth, however, notwithstanding these particulars, and the suspicious circumstance of Wildgoose's double face (which, indeed, the landlord soon cleared up), saw an appearance of honosty in Wildgoose, and even in his friend Tugwell, which inclined him to think more favourably of them than

Ir. Newland had done. He, therefore, asked lidgoose what account they could give of themelves, whence they came, and whither they were oing?—Wildgoose replied, that they had come from loucester, and had been at Bristol upon a business of consequence; but, for some particular reasons, and been obliged to return through Wales and Monmouthshire.

This account appearing somewhat incoherent, Mr. Aldworth asked how they came by that horse and the great coat; which Wildgoose explained to him; and added, that probably the person who committed the sobbery, finding the brook not fordable in the morning, on account of the flood, had made his escape into the woods on foot. But, however that might be, though he owned himself guilty of many other crimes in the sight of God, yet he was never guilty of robbery; and that he himself and his fellow-traveller were at breakfast at a miller's, near Monmouth, at seven o'clock that morning; and that he could bring a hundred people, to witness, that he had preached at a religious society at Monmouth the preceding night.

O, ho!' says Justice Newland, 'are you at that sport? Your preaching at Monmouth last night does not prove that you did not rob upon the highway this morning. Many of these itinecant preachers have done the same.'

"Well, well," says Mr. Aldworth, 'let us sus pend our judgment till we have inquired more into this affair. Where is your proper place of residence?" says he to Wildgoose; 'and what trade or profession are you of?"—Upon Wildgoose's answering, that he lived in the north part of Gloucestershire,—Mr. Aldworth said, they should then probably get some light into his character, and give him an opportunity of clearing himself, by a gentleman who was then in the house. 'Here!' says he to a servant, 'desire Mr. Powel to step hither a moment.'

"Wildgoose, finding himself oddly affected at the name of Powel, though he did not immediately know why, changed colour; which Justice Newland observing, winked upon Mr. Aldworth, with a sagacious nod. 'But,' says he, 'this old rascal is the principal; and I suspect he is returned from transportation; for I remember his face at Monmouth assises seven years ago, when I was first clerk to Mr. Traverse.'

Tugwell was going to clear himself of that aspersion, when Mr. Powel appeared, who was no other than the parson of the parish where Mr. Wildgoose lived, and whom we mentioned as the accidental cause of Wildgoose's disgust with the world. Mr. Powel was returning from a visit to his friends in Wales, and had made Mr. Aldworth's house a convenient stage by the way.

The mutual astonishment of Mr. Powel and the two pilgrims, at meeting each other in this place, and on such an occasion, was proportionable to the improbability of such a rencounter.

Mr. Powel expressed his concern at seeing his old neighbours in such a situation; but could hardly forbear laughing, to see one side of Wildgoose's face close shaven, and the other with a beard half

an inch long.

Mr. Wildgoose was in some confusion at this unexpected meeting with Mr. Powel, as he did not like to be obliged by a man, against whom he had conceived so violent a prejudice; and also was afraid of being disappointed in what he really wished for, the being persecuted for the Gospel's sake, as he esteemed it, and (like honest John Bunyan) the singing of psalms in a gaol.

Upon Mr. Powel's telling him, however, that his mother had been greatly affected with his absence, and had had a dangerous fit of sickness, he found some symptoms of humanity revive in his breast; an involuntary tear rose into the orbit of his eye;

and he even expressed some hope, that she was quite recovered.

But, as for Tugwell, his joy was excessive, and quite sincere, at meeting the vicar of his parish, for whom he had always a thorough reverence and esteem.—'God in Heaven bless you, Master Powel?' cries Jerry; 'how does our Dorothy do, and my poor dog Snap, and Madam Powel? Ah! master, we have been all the world over, by sea and by land, over mountains, desarts, and quicksands, since we went from home; and, after preaching the Gospel all over England and Wales, for pure love, here they have taken us up for horse-stealing, only for riding a horse, that we found grazing by a wood-side, about a mile or two, when I was ready to perish with the ague.'

"Why, my friend Jerry,' says Mr. Powel, 'I think you might as well have been in your ownstall, repairing old shoes, as rambling about the country to reform the world: but I will answer for it, Jerry, neitner you, nor Mr. Wildgoose, had any hand in stealing this horse.'—'I find, then,' says Mr. Aldworth, 'Mr. Powel does really know these men. Appearances are by no means in their favour; but what can you say for them, Mr. Powel?—'Why,' replies Mr. Powel, 'I will be answerable for their honesty; and that neither of them is concerned in the fact of which they are accused.'

'I do not dispute Mr. Powel's knowledge of the criminals,' says young Newland; 'but the circumstances are so strong against them, that I think we have nothing to do but to make their mittimus.'

'Sir,' replies Mr. Aldworth, 'many an innocent man has been condemned and executed upon circumstantial evidence; we cannot, therefore, be too cautious in this affair.'

'I am not going to condemn, or to try them,' rejoins Newland, with some quickness; 'that is the judge's business. I shall only commit them to a gaol till the assizes, when I hope their innocence will appear to the gentlemen of the jury.' Mr. Powel observed, however, that it would be a great hardship for innocent men to lie in good for three mouths upon so slight a suspicion. To which Newland asswered, that the law did not consult the case of individuals, but the good of the whole. Mr. Aldworth was going to reply, when a great bastle at the summer-house door interrupted him.

CHAP. XXIII.

The real Highwayman produced. Tugwell excepts a Gaol, and gets a Dinner.

THE noise at the summer-house door was occasioned by another party of the hue-and-cry, who had gone a different way, that morning, in pursuit of the robber, and had actually taken the real calprit, who, having left his horse by the river's side, where Wildgoose and his friend found him, had escaped through the wood into a different road, where these people had seized him, from his guilty appearance; and had actually found upon him not only the exact sum of money, with two Portugal pieces, to which the farmer immediately swore, but also an old pocket-book, containing a regular account between the farmer and his landlord; which, with other circumstances, appeared so evident, that the justices had nothing more to do, but to commit him without further examination.

Mr. Aldworth, having now turned over the rest of this raggamuffin assembly to the care of his butter (who never suffered any one that came about business to leave the house without some refreshment), desired Mr. Powel to conduct his two countrymes into a little breakfast-room, as he thought it in vain to ask Wildgoose, in his present trim, to go into the parlour where his company had dined. But Mr. Aldworth himself, after making an apology to his

other friends, returned, attended by a servant with a napkin and tray, and some remains of a plentiful treat, which was no unsavoury prospect to people in Wildgoose's and Tugwell's situation.

When the two pilgrims had now refreshed themselves, and Mr. Powel had recounted most of the occurrences in the neighbourhood during their absence, he began to persuade them, with all the rhetoric in his power, to return to their respective homes. Tugwell listened with great complacency to this exhortation; but Wildgoose, with a religious obstinacy, persisted in his first resolution; said he was not at his own disposal, but should fulfil the engagements he was under to his friends; though he did not think fit to explain to Mr. Powel the particulars.

Mr. Aldworth, when he found that Wildgoose's elopement was contrary to his mother's approbation, shook his head, with a melancholy air, and said he heartily sympathized with every parent in that situation; and that he could not but join with Mr. Powel in advising Mr. Wildgoose to return to his mother. As I have suffered myself by the imprudence of an only son, I would endeavour to rescue any parent from the like distress; and I flatter myself, that on my late journey to town, I was instrumental in restoring a young lady to her friends, who from some unaccountable whim had eloped, entirely alone, in the stage-coach to London, and by my carnest persuasions prevailed on her to return the very next day, in the same stage, to her father : and I cannot but entreat you, sir, though a stranger, to restore your distressed mother to her tranquility, by accompanying Mr. Powel to your native place.

As the imprudence which Mr. Aldworth immented in his son was the pursuing his own inclinations, and marrying a young woman with less fortune than Mr. Aldworth had destined him for; so the reader will probably guess, that the young lady whom he had rescued from destruction, was no other than

Miss Townsend; in whose story Mr. Wildgoose we so much interested.

Wildgoose's colour came immediately into his cheeks, and he could hardly forbear discovering the acquaintance he had with that young lady, and also informing Mr. Aldworth of the accident that had frustrated his benevolent intentions; which, if Miss Townsend had been indifferent to him, he would most certainly have done; but, as the delicacy of his passion made him reserved in speaking of her, so his surprise passed off without being remarked by the company.

As the afternoon was now far advanced, Mr. Aldworth invited Wildgoose (with his fellow-traveller) to take a bed there; and told Wildgoose, that his butler should finish what the barber had been prevented from doing by the insolence of the hue-and-cry. Wildgoose thanked the old 'squire for his civility; but, not feeling himself quite happy in Mr. Powel's company, and finding a stronger attachment towards Gioucester the nearer he approached to it, he chose to proceed on his journey.

Wildgoose, however, sent his dutiful respects to his mother; and Tugwell took an opportunity of whispering to Mr. Powel, that he did not half like this vagabond way of life; and wished the Spirit would give Mr. Wildgoose leave to return home again. 'But, master,' says he, 'tell our Dorothy we shall be no losers by it: and here, master, please to give her this crooked sixpence, for a token.' Mr. Powel smiled at Jerry's instance of generosity; but advised him to carry it himself.

The young magistrate, Mr. Newland, on his return to the company, had acquainted them with all the particulars of Wildgoose's story, which raised the curiosity of the ladies; and, when they were informed of their marching off, they all ran to the window which looked towards the lawn, where the two pilgrims passed in review before them.

Tugwell's spirits being quite elevated by his good

cheer, he took the lead, in his short jerkin, his jelly-bag cap, which he had kept on since the morning, and his wallet on his shoulder; which, by a kind of instinct, he secured amidst all adventures; and which, like

His oaken staff, which he could ne'er forsake, Hung half before, and half behind his back.'

Mr. Wildgoose, however, exhibiting only that side of his face which had undergone the barber's operation, made no despicable appearance; but raised a concern in the ladies, that so handsome a young man should have taken so odd a turn, and travel about the country like a Scotch pedlar.

CHAP. XXIV.

Man of Ross.

THEN the two friends were got clear of Mr. Aldworth's premises, and were now alone in the road to Gloucester; whilst Mr. Wildgoose was wrapped in meditation, Tugwell interrupted him, by commenting upon the adventures of the day, and observed what a narrow escape they had had from being sent to gaol. He said he would take care how he got on horse-back again, especially upon other folk's horses. 'What a fine story our parson will have to carry home! that I and your worship were taken up for horse-stealing !'-- 'Ah! Jerry,' replies Wildgoose; 'how often must I remind three of the blessing promised to those who are unjustly persecuted? 'Happy are ye, when men shall say all manner of evil of you, falsely, for my name's sake." -'Yes, yes, that is true,' says Jerry; 'but a man does not like to be counted a thief for all that, when a body does not deserve it. One's good name is one's livelihood; and I was never counted a nightwalker, or a sheep-stealer, before I kept company with your worship (as I may say); and I had rather have been ducked in a horse-pond, or pelted with cow-turd, than have had the disgrace of such a scandalous thing.

But come, hang it! we did get a good disner at the 'squire's, howsomever, and I believe he is a very

honest gentleman.

Thus Tugwell went on, grumbling and consoling himself alternately, without much conversation from his master, till they came, towards the evening, to a tolerable public-house, where they thought it best to repose themselves, after the fatigues and distresses of the past day.

The first thing Wildgoose did was, by Tugwell's admonition, to finish what the burber had begun; after which, according to his usual custom, he west to impart some spiritual exhortations to the family that received him. There was in the kitchen an old gentleman farmer, with tocks as white as wool, and a face as red as a red-streak; he was amoking his pipe, and drinking cider with my landlord. goose, perceiving by his discourse that he came from the neighbourhood of Ross, in Herefordshire, took that opportunity of making some inquiries of ter the famous Man of Ross, so justly celebrated by Mr. Pope, for his public spirit and unbounded generosity. 'What! old Kyrle!' says the farmer; yes, I knew him well: he was an honest old cock, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cider as well as the best of us.'- Well,' says Mr. Wildgoose, 'if he used them with moderation, there was no great harm in either of them; and though a man may exdow hospitals without charity, and build churches without religion; and though I am afraid the Man of Ross relied too much upon his good works; yet he was certainly a very useful man, and a great benefactor to your country."

'Yes,' says the old farmer; 'he certainly made good roads, and raised causeys, and brought conduits of water to the town; but it was not all at is own expense; he made the country pay for t, by pretty handsome levies, and a tax upon the public.'

Wildgoose was not a little shocked at the malignity of the vulgar part of mankind, in detracting from the merit of the most heroic characters, and bringing every one down, as near as possible, to their own level; which seemed to be the principle on which this jolly old fellow proceeded in his character of the benevolent and worthy Man of Ross.

CHAP. XXV.

Forest of Dean. Equality of Mankind.

As Wildgoose was impatient to proceed on his journey to Gloucester, he had gone early to bed, and awoke early in the morning: but Tugwell having been thoroughly harassed and fatigued the preceding day, it was not in his master's power to scuse him from his bed till near eight o'clock; when, as soon as Jerry had taken a short breakfast (which he made a conscience of not omitting), they set for-

wards on their journey.

Their road lay through the romantic Forest of Dean; and the very name of a forest filled Tugwell's imagination with ideas of wild beasts, robbers, and out-laws; and though Jerry had no great matter to lose, all the stories which he had ever heard in the chimney-corner, or read in his penuy-farthing histories, now occurred to his memory. But, upon Wildgoose's assuring him, there was no danger to be apprehended now-a-days, either from wild beasts, giants, or out-laws, they jogged on pretty peaceably all the fore-part of the day; and about dinner-time, coming to a fine tuft of oaks, upon a bank by the side of a crystal brook, the coolness of the scene invited them to rest a little in the heat of the day, and to regale themselves with the contents of Jer-

ry's wallet, which Mr. Aldworth's butler had liberally furnished with provisions the preceding day.

While they were thus employed, Jerry began to make comparisons between the different situation of some poor fellows whom they had just passed by (who, in the dog-days, were sweating at the forge belonging to a great iron-work in the forest), and the company which they had seen the day before at Mr. Aldworth's. Jerry observed, how hard it was that some people should be forced to toil like slaves. whilst others lived in ease and plenty, and the fat of the land!- 'Ah! Jerry,' says Wildgoose, 'trae happiness does not consist in meat and drink, but in 'peace and joy in the Holy Ghost;' and I am convinced there is not that difference in the real enjoyment of men, which you imagine. You only see the outside of the wealthier part of mankind; and know nothing of the care and anxiety they saffer, which is frequently more insupportable than any bodily labour which poor people undergo."

'Odsbobs!' says Tugwell, 'if I had but as good a dinner every day as I had yesterday at the justice's, I would not value of a straw all the care and

hangclety in the world.'

'Well,'replies Wildgoose; 'but these distinctions amongst mankind are absolutely necessary; and whilst men have the liberty of doing as they please, it cannot be otherwise.

'I suppose,' continues Wildgoose, 'you would have every body provided for alike; so that no one should be either very rich or very poor.'—' Why,' says Jerry, 'methinks it is very hard that one man should have five or six hundred pounds a-year, when another, mayhap, has not fifty.'

'Well, then,' replies Wildgoose, 'we will suppose that you and I, Jerry, and all the people of our parish, and in the next parish, and in the next market-town, and so on, had each a handred pounds a year, and no more.'—'Ay, that I should like now well enough.'—'Well, then, but where should I get

my shoes made?" says Mr. Wildgoose.—'Troth, master, you must even make them yourself; for I should work for mobody but for myself and our Dorothy."—'Well," says Wildgoose, 'and where would you buy your leather?—'Why, of Mr. Jones, the currier, at Evesliam."—'Where would you get awls, hammers, and cutting-knives?—'Why, from Birmingham."—'Very well; and where would you get your clothes made?—'O, Isaac, our tailor, should work for me; he is a very honest fellow.'

'Ah, Jerry,' says Mr. Wildgoose, 'thou dost not consider, that all these people would be fully employed in working for themselves; so that, for all thy hundred a-year, thou must not only make thy own clothes, but raise thy own corn, build thy own house, make thy own chairs and tables, thy own linen, stockings, shoes, and buckles; and, in short, either every man must work ten times harder than the poorest man now does, or if he were idle or extravagant, those that were more frugal and industrious would again grow rich, and the others poor; which shows the unavoidable necessity of that inequality amongst mankind, with which your complaint began.'

'Odzookers, master! why, I do not know but it may be true enough; as you say; and, perhaps, I may be as happy as 'Squire Pelican himself, though we brew nothing but small-beer: for though the 'squire can afford to get drunk every day in the week, yet he is laid up with the gout half the year; and, thank God! I have seldom any thing the matter with me, except the cramp now and then; and that I can cure by a cramp ring, made of hinge of old coffins.'

CHAP. XXVI.

Perils amongst fulse Brethren.

FIME two pilgrims having reposed themselves for a considerable time in the heat of the day, it grew almost dark before they approached the city of Gloucester. Tugwell again began to renew the subject of thieves and robbers; but as his master had before rallied him for his cowardly apprehensions, Jerry affected to talk of highwaymen in a jocular strain. He said the eleverest book he ever met with was, The Exploits of Captain James Hind. who lived in Oliver's days; and though, to Jerry's sarprise, his master had never heard of him. ' he was born, he said, 'at Chipping Norton. Did von never hear how he served the parson?' continues Jerry,- Not I, indeed,' says Wildgoose,- It is a comical fancy enough,' says Tugwell, 'Captain Hind had just robbed a gentleman of two handred pounds; but more company being just behind, he thought they would pursue him; and so, meeting a poor parson, who was a little pot-valiant, the captain pretended he himself was pursued by some highwaymen, and desired the parson to take one of his pistols, and fire it in the face of the first man he met, whilst Hind rode down to the next village to get more lielp: and so, in short, the parson did. and was taken by the gentleman, and had like to be hanged for it!

Another time the captain was enchanted for three years by an old hag. But the cleverest trick is what he served the old miser.'—'Well, well,'says Wildgoose,' I shall listen no longer to thy stories: I do not wonder that such foolish tales delighted thee in thy unregenerate state; but I am afraid, this sort of nonsensical books have brought many a poor wretch to the gallows, as they always interes: one in favour of their heroes, and represent vice in soo agreeable a light.'

The road now lay through a dark lane, shaded with elms; and Wildgoose, being equally happy in the thoughts of seeing Miss Townsend, and in beholding the flourishing state of his little church, which he had planted under the care of the barber and Mrs. Sarsenet, they moved along with profound silence, when out leaps a man from the hedge, and, with a thundering oath, snapped a pistol full in the face of Tugwell, who happened to be foremost: which, however, only flashed in the pan. Tugwell, though not deficient in courage, as we have observed, yet was extremely terrified at the sight of fire-arms, to which he had not been accustomed. He, therefore, bawled out, 'Murder! murder!' and running back, knocked Wildgoose down, and himself tumbled, a-se-over-head, souse upon him. The footpad, holding the pistol to Tugwell's head, bid him and his master deliver their money, or they were dead men.-Wildgoose, who had more presence of mind, begged him to take away the pistol, and he would give him money enough to relieve his present necessity; as nothing, he observed, but the utmost necessity could possibly drive a man to such desperate acts of violence.

As Wildgoose was proceeding in his unseasonable exhortation, the robber, who knew his voice, cries out, 'God forgive me! Master Wildgoose! Is it possible that I should be so unfortunate as to make my very first attack upon you! Do not you know me? proceeds he.—'Who are you, then?' says Wildgoose.—'Ah, sir! I am Tom Keen the barber, where your worship lodged at Gloucester.'—The two pilgrims now recovered from their fright, but not from their surprise; and inquiring what could possibly tempt him to hazard both his life and his soul, by robbing upon the highway?—'Oh! sir,' says the barber, 'nothing but the most urgent necessity, as you rightly observe. You, yourself, however (with-

out intending it) have been the principal cause of bringing me to this distress. My neighbour Fillpot, at the public-house, out of spite, paid off a year and a half's rent, which I owed my landlord, select upon my goods, turned me out of my house; and now my wife, who has just lain-in, is destitute of the necessaries for a woman in her condition; and my children are, at this instant, crying for bread.

'Well,' says Tugwell, 'I pity any one that wants a meal of victuals. But, 'sblood! that is no resear why you should take away my life, and fire a pistol in my face.'—'Ah!' cries the barber, 'you were in no danger of your life from my pistol, for you may see, if it were light enough, that it is nothing but a pistol tinder-box, which I took out of Mr. Pasty's, the fat prebend's, bed-room, who has made no use of it these ten years.'

Wildgoose then said, he was sorry to find that any degree of necessity could suggest to him this method of relieving his distress; but, as his first attempt had been providentially made upon himself, Wildgoose observed, it would be attended with no ill consequences; and, as he had been the cause of his calamity, he hoped it would be in his power, some time or other, to make him some amends for his temporal sufferings; but he hoped no distress would ever prevail upon the barber to be guilty of such another desperate attempt to relieve it.

CHAP. XXVII.

Gloucester.

As this worthy triumvirate were now travelling amicably towards Gloucester, Wildgoose inquired, how Mrs. Sarsenet went on? The barber replied, he did not know that her business declined at all; and Mrs. Sarsenet was a very good woman, 'But,' says he, 'charity begins at home. She has

got an old infirm mother, and a lame sister to support; and yet she has of late so many spiritual bargemen and pious colliers, that come up from Bristol, whom she entertains at breakfast, with tea and coffee, and buttered rolls, that I am afraid it is more than she can well afford.

'And then the young woman that lodged with her is gone away; and I suppose she paid handsomely for her board (for I find her father is a rich 'squire), and she was a clever notable young body, and of great use to her in her business.'

This piece of news was a great disappointment to Mr. Wildgoose; which, with the shock he received from hearing the ill consequences of his preaching (to the temporal interests of his disciples), threw him into a fit of musing, and put a stop to their conversation till they arrived at Gloucester.

It was near ten o'clock when Wildgoose and his fellow-travellers reached the town. Having, however, supplied the poor barber with half a guinea for his immediate necessities, which was full as much as he could prudently spare out of his present stock, he and Tugwell went to Mrs. Sarsenet's, whom they found at supper, with her mother and sister, upon a bunch of radishes and some dry bread.

Mirs. Sarsenet was greatly rejoiced to see Mr. Wildgoose, to whom she was a most sincere convert. She offered to get the travellers something for supper, and also told Wildgoose, that as he was deprived of his old lodging, he should be welcome to the bed in which Miss Townsend had lain. Wildgoose, though he probably thought, what David said of Goliah's sword, that there was none like it; yet Mrs. Whitfield, after she became acquainted with his merit when last at Gloucester, having pressed him to leave his lodgings at the barber's, and come to the Bell, he now thought it would be very convenient, at least for that night, to accept of her kindness, and improve the favourable opinion which she seemed now to entertain of him.

Having made all proper inquiries, therefore, after Miss Townsend, and being informed of all the pasticulars—that Mr. Townsend had sent a carriage. and conveyed her to a relation's in Warwickshire: and having read three or four times over a direction. written with her own hand, ' to Miss Julia Towns end, at Dr. Greville's, at ----, near Warwick,' he sighed, and took his leave of Mrs. Sarsenet for that evening, and went to Mrs. Whitfield's, at the Bell, to the no small joy of Tugwell, who infinitely preferred the smoke and savoury smell of a greasy kitchen to the meagre neatness of Mrs. Sarsenet's parlour, notwithstanding it was adorned with a glass door, to peep into the shop, and the Ten Commandments, worked at the boarding-school, in a gilt frame; with King William and Queen Mary, and several other metzotintos, painted on glass, which had been in the family ever since the Revolution.

CHAP. XXVIII.

The Pilgrims kindly treated by Mrs. Whitfield.

ARS. Whitfield received Mr. Wildgoose with great cordiality, notwithstanding he brought no letters of recommendation from her brother inlaw, as the reader may suppose, on account of his precipitate departure from Bristol. Mrs. Whitfield's husband, being fatigued with too close attention to the proper business of his calling, was retired to rest; so that she was at supper alone, upon a brace of partridges, with a large china bason of warm punch, which was no disagreeable contrast to the mortified repast of poor Mrs. Sarsenet: and, as the relation she stood in to Mr. Whitheld sanctified whatever she did, in the eyes of Mr. Willgoose, be made no scruple in partaking with her of the good things which were set before him. Mrs. Whitheld laid Wildgoose in one of her bettermost rooms, the

aly good bed he had met with since he came from some; and Tugwell also shared the same kindness, which made ample amends for the contumelious reseption they had met with on their first arrival at Gloucester.

Though the little church which Wildgoose had planted, was partly dissolved by the poor barber's calamity; yet, the next morning he collected as many of the brethren together as could be suddenly assembled, and gave the word of exhortation to them in a field belonging to Mr. Whitfield at the Bell.

Before he departed, he recommended to them the barber's distressed condition; and, by consulting also with Mrs. Sarsenet and Mrs. Whitfield, they put him in a method of recovering part of his old customers; and Mrs. Whitfield promised to get him the occasional custom at the Bell, as the barber who used to attend was going to settle at Bath.

CHAP. XXIX.

Set out for the North.

ney, or a little more, of their native place, Tugwell was impatient to return home, partly to see his good wife Dorothy, and partly to recount his adventures amongst his neighbours, and exhibit the fancied improvements he had made in his travels. Wildgoose, indeed, was principally bent on pursuing the great object which had taken possession of his imagination; yet the impression which Miss Townsend had made on his heart a little distracted his thoughts, and made him deliberate whether he should go the nearest way into Stafford and Shropshire (which was through Worcester), or go round by Warwick, where he had some prospect of seeing Miss Townsend. As in the latter case, however, he

could not well avoid passing through his own village, where he might meet with some obstruction to his project from Mrs. Wildgoose, he determined upon the former. Accordingly, after taking leave of his friends at Gloucester, and writing a trader epistle to Miss Townsend, and exhorting Mrs. Sersenet to join a little of the prudence of the serpent with the innocence of the dove, Mr. Wildgeese and his friend Tugwell set out for Worcester.

BOOK IX.

CHAP. L

Good Effects of Mr. Wildgoose's Labours.

QOTH Wildgoose and his friend Jeremiuh, having each of them been somewhat disappointed (the former in his expectation of meeting Miss Townsend at Gloucester, and the latter in his hopes of returning home to his Dame Dorothy), travelled on for some time with a kind of sullen taciturnity. Tugwell, at length, ventured first to break silence, by observing, that they might now have got home in one day's time, if so be as how his worship had been so disposed. Wildgonse replied, with some degree of peevishness, 'Why, Jerry, to be sure, you are not my hired servant; and I cannot oblige you to attend me against your will; but how can you think so meanly of me, as to imagine I will desert my post, and not execute the commission which Mr. Whitfield has given me: especially as Heaven has inclined the hearts of such numbers to listen to my instructions, and I have so fair a prospect of conversing so many poor souls from the error of their ways?"

'Convart them!' says Tugwell. 'Odhang it! master, why, to be sure, your worship does preach main well, that is certain; but, as for convarting, methinks some of them are only convarted, from bad to worse. There is the barber now; he was

poor enough, I believe, when we first went to his house; but he is now convarted from a poor house shaver, to a wicked robber, and from scarifying men's faces, to terrifying folks upon the highway.' Wildgoose was not pleased with being reminded of this unlucky instance; but said, the barber's was a particular case; that he was persecuted by his neighbours, and driven by necessity to one wicked attempt; and that he made no doubt, the barber was still in a state of grace, though appearances were against him.

'Then there is Madam Sarsenet,' says Tugwell; 'to my thinking, she was a very good sort of woman before she was convarted, and maintained her mother and her sister; and I saw them at dinner upon some good roast mutton and baked pudding; and now, since she has been convarted, it seems to be best poor with them, or else, methinks, they would have had a bit of soft cheese or butter, with their busch of radishes last night.'

Wildgoose not thinking it worth while to make any answer to his friend's observation, silence again ensued for some time; and, in short, nothing material beful the two travellers before they reached. Tewksbury, about twelve o'clock; where they halted for an hour or two, to refresh themselves in the best

of the day.

CHAP. II.

The Hotel at Tewksbury.

R. Wildgoose, inquiring of my landlord where they stopped, what he could have to cat, was answered, 'Whatever you please, sir; but,' casinues, mine host, 'you may dine with us, if you choose it. We have a fine log of veal, an excellent gammon of bacon, and a couple of charming fowls rousted; and only two very civil gentlemen and a lady, that

pairter in the house, disc with vs.' Though Wildgoose was not very hungry, yet the bill of fare, and my landlord's account of the company, inclined him to accept of his invitation,

When dinner came in, there appeared, beside my landlord and his wife, an old lady about fifty, one gentleman about the same age, and the other seemed to be about twenty-five.

The leg of veal, which my landlord had mentioned, was only the knuckle, cut pretty close; and the bacon, the most bony part of the fore-gainmon; the veal was red; and the bacon white, the lean part, I mean; for the fat, being thoroughly tinged with smoke, was of a different complexion.

As Wildgoose was not very fond of boiled veal, he would not rob the company of this part of their short commons, but reserved himself for the second course.

when the fowls appeared, they were fail-grown, nicely rousted and frotised up, and looked tempting enough; but, when they were to be carved, my landford laid hold on one leg and his wife of the other, and with some difficulty dismembered them. As the rest of the company were less completent than Wildgoose, the wings were soot disposed of; so that he and my landford took each efthem a drum-stick, which Wildgoose said, he always chose person my landford said it was the best part of the fowl.

But now came the difficult part of the achievement. The muscles of the leg were so hard, that no human jaw could possibly make any impression upon them. The gentlemen, indeed, observed, that even the wings were a little tough.— Yes,' says my landlord, ' the flesh is firm; they were well fed; Jemmy Cockspur is one of the best feeders in the country.'

And now the secret was out. They had had a cockfighting the day before; and these fine plump fowls had died in the field of buttle, after having triumphed victoriously for five or six years successively. In short, poor Wildgoose, after sucking the drum-stick, and licking up his paraley and butter, concluded his dinner with a good slice of Gloucestershire cheese and a crust of bread.

Tugwell however, who regarded more the quantity than the quality of his food, fared better in the kitchen, where was a good pan-full of cow-heel fried with onions; on which Jerry made a very confertable meal.

CHAP. III.

The Life of a Stroller. Criticisms on Shakespeare.

A 8 Wildgoose had leisure enough, during his repast, to make observations upon the company, he was studying their several characters, in order to suit his spiritual advice accordingly. He was at first a little puzzled to suess at their several professions. There was a sort of shabby smartness in their dress. that suited neither with the rafik of a gentleman. nor that of a tradesman. The young man had on a faded, green cloth, which discovered the marks of a gold lace, that had probably been ripped off, to answer some particular exigency. Wildgoose observed that his companion called him-your highness. The elderly man had a black crape about his neck. a ramillee wig, and a pair of half jack-boots, with the tops of some old thread stockings pinned on; which ridiagdress seemed to be no otherwise necessary, than to supply the want of shoes and stockings. lady had a long black cardinal, and something like a cambric handkerchief pinued round her head.

The old man happened to assert some trifling metter upon his honour: to which the young man replied, in heroics,

- ' Honour's a sacred tie, the law of kings:
- ' It is not to be sported with.
- Syphax! thou art a false old traitor.

This speech convinced Wildgoose (of what he had before anspected), that they were part of a company of strollers. The company were on their soute from the West of England to Birmingham; and were to perform Cato that night in a barn, to defray their expenses upon the road.

The old man was to play Syphax; and was the very character he intended to act. He had a most villanous physiognomy, and seemed, by his conversation, to have been a street-robber. The old lady was to appear in the character of Marcia, though she had lost one eye; and instead of an even two-fold hedge of teeth, as Homer expresses it, her broken snags were more like park-pales, or what school-boys in Latin verse call a dactyl, that is, a foot of three syllables, the first long, and the two last short; yet the old lady resembled Marcia in one respect;

The virtuous Marcia tow'rs above her sex;

for she was near six feet high, and (I will answer for it) had lived a most pirtuous life for many years.

Juba had a swelled face, yet was really a genteel young fellow, and had had a good education; but, as he confessed to Wildgoose, had been ruined by his vanity, and a humour for spouting tragedy, which he had learned at school; for he had spent near two thousand pounds, which his father left him; and, though bred to a genteel profession, could never settle to business.

Then, I was quite an idolater of Shakespeare, quoth the player; 'and having seen Mr. Garrick play Hamlet and Othello two or three times (he acts with so much ease as well as propriety, that) I imagined it no difficult matter to succeed in the same parts; which determined me to go upon the stage.'

"Why,' says Wildgoose, 'I have seen a few plays some years ago; and must own, Mr. Garrick is

almost the only actor I have met with, who been aight of nature in his action, and has brought her back upon the stage, whence, by all account, indiseriminate rant and unmessing rhodomostade had banished all truth and propriety time out of mind. But, sir, I profess myself an enemy to all theatrical entertainments; and even to Shakespeare himself, in some respects.'

'Oh! sir,' cries the young player, stretching out his hand, 'I must not hear a word against our venerable patriarch and great founder of the English drams.

'I will allow every objection that you can imagine against him. I will forgive Ben Jonson his melignant wish, 'that instead of one line, he had blotted out a thousand.' I will not pull Voltaire by the nose (though he deserves it), for calling his Tragedies monstrous farces. I will grant the Frenchuszi, he has offended against the laws of Aristotle and Boileau, and slighted the unities of action, time, and place; that, upon some occasions, he abounds in mixed metaphors, and uses some harsh expression, which the age he lived in might telerate, and which are become venerable only by their antiquity. But read one act, or even one scene, in Hamlet, Othelle, or Macbeth, and all these trifling criticisms disperse like mists before the orient sun.'

Wildgoose began to explain himself, and to give the conversation a spiritual turn. In order to which, he first observed to the players, that their situation was very unfavourable to the practice of religion. Religion, cries the Prince of Mauritania, I only wish we had any morality, or even common hencety, amongst us. No, we are heroes, kings, or sultants, upon the stage; but beggars, so to, or proctitutes, in our private lodgings. There is the lovely Marcin, says he, whispering to Wildgoose, would drink you two querts of ale now, if you would give it her; and, if she had six-peace in her pocket, Gate's daughter

watered get drunk with gin, before the came upon the stage. In short,' continues the young player, "I finded to take my leave of them very soon."

Old Syphan, hearing part of this declamation against the life of a stroller, said, there was one agreeable circumstance attending it, that they frequently fell into company with some gentleman of fortune, who would treat them with a bottle of wine, or a bowl of peanch.—This the wily Atrican said in consequence of the intelligence he had gained from Tugwell in the kitchen, that his master had four or five hundred pounds a year. But Wildgoose not taking the hint, and my landlord perceiving there was no more liquor called for, began to grudge such company the was of his parlour. He, therefore, bid the waiter bring a bill; and Wildgoose soon after took his leave, and with his trusty 'squire set out for Worcester.

CHAP. IV.

State of Religion at Worcester.

MR. Wildgoose, impatient to execute the commission which Mr. Whitfield had given him, traversed with hasty strides the spacious streets of Tewksbury; and, getting clear of the town, the two pilgrims now ascended a little hill; when Wildgoose looking round him, 'I wonder,' says he, how many miles it is to Warwick.'—Then without waiting for Jerry's reply, he trudged on again at a round rate.

Tugwell's inclinations still pointing homewards, he likewise made a soliloquy in his turn. 'Odzook-ess! one might almost see our steeple, now, from this hill, and the smoke of my cottage. I wonder what our Dorothy is doing at home; and our poesdag!'

The travellers now proceeded without any inter-

ruption, and arrived at Worcester about eight eleck in the evening.

Mr. Wildgoose made immediate inquiry who ther there was any religious society in that city: and found that only a few of the lower sort of people met once a week at a private house, whose seal was kept alive by now and then an occasional preacher that came amongst them; that a considerable part of the town had their attention taken up by their china-work, lately established there under the auspices of the ingenious and excellent Dr. Wall; that the learned prebendswere immersed in profound studies, or engaged in the care of their health; as their wives and daughters were at whist or quadrille. The two pilgrims, therefore, set out again early in the morning, and took the road towards Wednesbury. Dudley, and Walsal; which are the chief collieries and manufactories in that part of the country.

CHAP. V.

An unexpected Rencounter.

came into the gravelly bottom of a deep valley, through which a silver stream ran winding along, shaded with alders, and invited them to repose a little in so cool a retreat. Wildgoose, according to custom, pulled out a little godly manual, and began to read; as Tugwell, by a kind of instinct, began to rummage his wallet, for something to eat; whose example having stronger attractions for the former, than his amusement had for the latter, Tugwell soon brought over Wildgoose to his party; and they took a comfortable noonchine together.

Whilst they were thus employed, two more travellers came, the contrary road, to the same spot; she without much ceremony, sat down to partake of so agreeable a shade. One of them looked like some mechanical handleraft; but the other (though like long hair was somewhat in the style of Ralpho in Frudibras) had a gentleman-like appearance, both in his dress and his address.

Wildgoose making some overtures by a few general topics and introductory preludes, they soon entered into further conversation.

Two or three small birds coming to drink and bathe themselves, with great boldness and security, an the travellers were sitting in a calm repose; Wildgoose said, that he could never sufficiently adshire the beauty, elegance, and harmless innocence of those little animals of the winged creation; and that he had often thought the familiar, friendly, and atmost conversible air, with which some birds and other animals approached mankind, till they were adarmed and frightened away by some violent motion or menacing attitude, seemed to give credit to the doctrine of transmigration, as if some of our own species were doing penance in those animals, and wanted to express their sufferings or complaints. or to renew their intimacy with some old friend, or former acquaintance. 'At least,' continues Wildgoose, one is puzzled, without some supposition of this kind, to account for the final cause of their creation: many animals being frequently persecuted said tortured in such a manner, as to make their being rather a curse than a blessing."

The stranger replied, 'that, when we come to talk of final causes, or the ends proposed by Providence in any part of the creation, we soon get out of the depth of our shallow understandings; though I am convinced,' says he, 'that God has formed all his creatures with a capacity of being happy, if they do not forfeit it by their own fault.'

This discourse on pre-existence brought on the subject of predestination, election, and reprobation; which his puritanical library, and his conversing with Mr. Whitfield, had taught Wildgoose to maintain in its strictest sense.

The stranger opposed his opinions with great vehemence; and said, he would somer renounce his Bible, than believe those doctrines, as Calvin of old, or Mr. Whitfield had of late, taught them.—
'Sir,' says Wildgoose, 'I suppose them you are a follower of John Wesley's.' 'No,' replies the stranger;
'I am John Wesley himself.'

Wildgoose started up with the utmost surprise and accosted him with the most profound reverence and respect; and by way of apology, said, that although he had lately become personally acquainted with Mr. Whitfield, and confessed himself a convert to most of his opinions, yet he had so great a regard for all those who embarked in the same general cause, that he was extremely happy in this opportunity of conversing with a man, whose character he had so long admired. He then acquainted Mr. Wesley who he himself was; when he found Mr. Wesley was no stranger to his character or coaversion. Mr. Wesley returned the compliment with a pious wish, 'that he might be able to give him any spiritual assistance.' After which, Wildgoose let him know his present situation, and his intertions of visiting the poor colliers at Wednesbury, Walsal, and so forth. But Mr. Wesley began immediately to dissuade him from pursuing his scheme at present; for that he himself was, at this instant. escaped from a most violent persecution; that a large and enraged mob, stirred up by some interested people, were now in arms, and in search of every preacher of their denomination; and that it would be tempting Providence to run into the very jaws of that many-headed monster, a drunken multitude, who knew not what they did.

An enthusiast, like a man of courage, is so far from being dismayed by an appearance of danger, that he generally becomes more resolute. Wild-goose, therefore, was still more inclined to try the

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strength of his eloquence, and to proceed to Wednesbury, till Mr. Wesley assured him, it would be injuring the cause, to attempt to convince them, whilst their passions and prejudices were so strongly engaged on the other side.—Wildgoose, therefore, stood corrected: and a man now coming up with Mr. Wesley's horses, which he had been obliged to leave behind, Wildgoose took his leave; and, instead of pursuing the intended road, turned off towards Birmingham, in order to make the best of his way to the Lead-mines in the Peak of Derbyshfre.

CHAP. VI.

A just Character of Lady L-n, from a discarded Servant.

UR two pilgrims being a little fatigued with travelling in so hot a day, they halted in the afternoon at a public-house in the neighbourhood of Wildgoose seeing a number of people Hagley. drinking under a tree at the door, observed to my landlord, that his seemed to be a well-accustomed bouse.- 'Yes,' says mine host, with an air of piety (taking Wildgoose for a clergy man), 'blessed be God! I have my share of custom at this time of the year, please God to send fine weather, as every body comes to see Hugley Park here.'-Wildgoose replied, that his house seemed to stand well for the refreshment of travellers; but that he did not understand how he could bless God for some of his idle customers, who spent the money, which ought to support their families, in getting drunk, and making brates of themselves.-Mine host replied, that, to be sure, poor men that worked hard, and had no beer at home, would now and then have a little good drink; but then,' says he, 'I never suffer them to have more at my house, than they have money to pay for."

Wildepose then said, he supposed Sir George L---n's house was worth seeing, as so many people came thither for that purpose. - Yes, says a young man in a livery frock, Hagley is a noble acat, and abundance of quality resort thither at this time of the year.'- 'Ah!' says my landlord, 'est hir George has something at Hagley better worth seeing than his fine seat. He has for his wife the finest woman, and the best Christian, in England. But, says he, 'my son here knows all about it; he was under-butler at Sir George's; and, sir, as you seem to be a gentleman, please to step into this parlour, and I will tell you more (coming, sir; com-My landlord then showed Wildgoose into a little nook, divided from the kitchen by a partition of deal boards, which prevented you from being seen. but not from being overheard by any one that was disposed to listen. 'Now,' says my landlord, 'as I was talling you, sir, my son was under-butler at Hagley. But, sir, betwirt you and I, the housekeeper is the d-ndest b-tch in England.'- Well, well,' says Wildgouse, 'I do not want to be let into family secrets. But my lady, you say, is a very good woman.'- 'That she is,' says mine host; 'and, if she had had her way, my son would never have lost his place.' Though my landlord was very full of this subject, he and his son did great justice to Lady E---n's character; that there was not a noor person, a sick person, or a wicked person, within fve miles of the place, but she found them out, and gave them money, physic, or good advice; 'and, what is more,' says be, ' there is not an idle person, but she contrives to employ them, and keep them out of harm's way; and they mind what my lady says more than all the parson preaches, or the doctor can say to them when they are sick. Then, continues he, 'my son says, my lady has wit at will, and will hold discourse with any lard or hishap that comes to Sir George's table; and knows every thing that

happened in former days?, or in foreign parts?, as

well as the best of them.'

CHAP. VII.

A Sketch of the Leasowes, and of the Character of the worthy Possesser of that Place.

the west, when the two pilgrims had passed a little market-town on the Birmingham road, called Hales-Owen. As they walked on they saw an object amidst the woods, on the edge of the hill, which, upon inquiry, they were told was ealled Shonstone's Folly. This is a name, which, with some sort of prepriety, the common people give to any work of taste, the utility of which exceeds the level of their comprehension.

As they ascended the hill, through a shady land, they observed a gentleman, in his own hair, giving directions to some labourers who were working beyoud the usual hour, in order to finish a receptacle

? The vulgar definition of bistory and geography.

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for a cataract of water, a glimpse of which appeared through the trees on the side of the road. As Wildgoose and his friend, partly out of curiosity, and partly to take breath, made a little pause, the gentleman turned his face towards them, when Wildgoose immediately discovered him to be no other than his old acquaintance, the now celebrated Mr. Shenstone, whose place began to be frequented by people of distinction from all parts of England, on account of its natural beauties, which, by the mere force of genius and good taste. Mr. Shenstone had improved and exhibited to so much advantage: and this had discovered to the world his own fine poetical talents and polite learning, which, from his modesty, would otherwise probably have been buried in solitude and obscurity.

Mr. Shenstone soon recollected his old academical friend and associate; and, with that warmth of benevolence for which he is distinguished amongst those that know him, insisted upon his staying that night at least with him at the Leasowes; which invitation Mr. Wildgoose was sufficiently inclined to accept of, though he had not been prompted to it by his fellow-traveller, who never was so cynical as to slight the least overture towards a hospitable reception.

As they passed towards the house, Mr. Shenstone pointed out to his friend many of the beauties of his place. He showed him his cascades, which are so deservedly admired, and the reservoirs that supplied them; the prospects of the country from various points of view; his grove dedicated to Virgil; his mrns, statues, and his admirable inscriptions. He mentioned several people of the first quality, and, what Mr. Shenstone valued more, of the first taste, who had done him the honour to visit his place, and particularly he informed him, that he expected Lord D—tm—h, and some other company, the very next day, on which account he had been inspecting his reservoirs, got his walks cleaned out, and must

the men work so late, in order to finish the cataract, where his friend had first seen him.

As Wildgoose knew the elegance of Mr. Shenstone's taste, he could not but add his suffrage to those of the rest of the world, in admiring his place, and observed, that doubtless the pleasures we receive from gardens, woods, and lawns, and other rural embellishments, were the most innocent of any amusements; but then we should consider them as amusements only, and not let them engross too much of our attention; that we ought to spiritualize our ideas as much as possible; and that it was worth while to inquire, how far too violent a fondness for these merely inanimate beauties might interfere with our love of God, and attach us too strongly to the things of this world.

This gave Mr. Shenstone an opportunity, in his turn, of combating his friend's enthusiastic notions; who, he found by his own account, had deserted the station in which his own choice and his mother's approbation had fixed him, to sally forth and preach the Gospel, without any other call to that office than what a warm imagination had suggested, and which a romantic view of converting sinners at large had prompted him to undertake.

The two friends, however, supped together very amicably; and, after drinking a cool tankard, and spending a pretty late evening in talking over the incidents of their youth, which they had spent together in the University, Mr. Shenstone showed his friend into an elegant bed chamber, fitted up in a Gothic taste; to which the bed itself, the rest of the furniture, and the painted glass in the window, all corresponded. Centiquous to this he lodged Tugwell, his trusty 'squire and fellow-traveller, and wished them a good night.

CHAP. VIII.

A practical Lecture against the Vanities of this World.

As soon as Mr. Shenstone rose in the morning (which was not slways at a very early hour), he went up to his friend's apartment, to summon him to breakfast, when, to his surprise, he found both him and his companion departed, without taking leave of him; and upon Wildgoose's table was left the following letter:

'My good friend,

I am called hence by the Spirit: in the visions of the night it was revealed unto me. I must own, that, like the good Publius, you have received and lodged us courteously, and my bowels years for your salvation. But, my dear friend, I am afraid you have set up idols in your heast. You seem to pay a greater regard to Pan and Sylvanus, than to Paul or Silas. You have forsaken the fountains of the living Lord, and hewn you out cisterns, broken eisterns, that will hold no water: but my conscience beareth testimony against this idolatry. Bel beweth down, Nebo stoopeth. I have delivered my own soul, and will pray for your conversion. I am

'Your brother in the Lord, GEOFFRY WILDGOOSE.'

This extraordinary letter, and his friend's abrupt departure, greatly alarmed Mr. Shenstone: but, going out to view his principal cascade, he soon discovered the mystery; that his friend imagining he was too much affected with the applauses which were bestowed on his good taste in laying out his place, had forced open his sluices, and emptied his reservoirs; so that, in a literal sense, his cisterus could hold no water, nor his cascades make any great

figure that day: and, what was more distressful, he had thrown down a leaden statue of the Piping Fawn from its pedestal, which was a damage that could not easily be repaired before the arrival of his illustrious guests.

Mr. Shenstone was a little provoked at the first discovery of this incident; but, upon reflection, could not forbear laughing at his old friend's frantic proceedings; and thought the singularity of the adventure would afford his guests as much entertainment, as a greater flash from his cascades, or as viewing his place in more exact order.

CHAP. 1X.

A Discourse on Idolatry.

[]HEN the travellers were got into the Birmingham road again, Tugwell, who did not rightly comprehend nor approve of his master's conduct on this occasion, nor understand what he meant by saying, that Mr. Shenstone quite idolized or worshipped those lifeless objects; Jerry, I say, began now to express his apprehensions of the consequences of what they had done. 'Odzooks!' says he, 'it is well if the gentleman does not get a warrant for us, and trouble us, for robbing his fish-ponds (as he may think we have), or for damaging his images.'-He observed, moreover, that as he seemed to be a sensible gentleman, he could not think he would be so foolish as to worship images, as the Papishes do. 'Why,' continues Jerry, ' there is our'squire has got a naked thing-em-bob stands up in the middle of the grove (it is either the Virgin Mary, or Fair Rosamond, or Dinaha, that was ravished by the Jacobites), and yet I never heard that the 'squire, or any

It was most probably Diana, that Jerry meant by this confused account.

of the family over said their prayers to it, or wer

shipped it.

"Why," Jerry," says Wildgoose, "a person may be guilty of idelatry by setting his affections too much upon any thing, upon riches or pleasures, a fine house or a fine child, and in those cases it is an act of friendship in any one to take some method (as I have done with Mr. Sheastone) to wean them from those objects; and Providence, out of mere hindness, often deprives us of those things which we have so entirely fixed our hearts upon."

'Why, to be sure,' says Tugwell, 'God Almighty may do what he pleases for that matter; but then, if one man was at liberty to take away from another whatever he had set his heart upon, they might take away one's wife, or one's cow, or one's dog, or one's cat; and then there would be no living at peace in the world. Now there is my dog Snap; I loves him almost as well as I do my wife, and if the beat man in Gloucestershire were to steal my dog, I would take the law on him, if there was any law to be had in the kingdom.'

Wildgeose did not think it material to continue the dispute; but it occurred to him in the course of this conversation, how much his affections were attached to Miss Townsend. This, however, he considered as a spiritual attachment, he intending only the good of Miss Townsend's soul by a union, which, from the little encouragement she seemed to have given him, he had some slight hopes of feeting. This project engaged his thoughts in an agreeable reverse, which prevented any further conversation till they arrived, about eight clear in the meeting, at Birmingham.

CHAP, X.

Slight Persecutions.

As Mr. Wildgoose intended, if nothing very extraordinary prevented it, to visit the colliers at Wednesbury on his return; he made no longer stay in Birmingham than whilst he himself took some slight refreshment, and Tugwell a hearty breakfast, at the first inn they came to, and then proceeded towards Litchfield, in their way to the Peak of Derbyshire.

As they walked through Birmingham streets, they heard two or three fellows in a workshop, up two pair of stairs, quarrelling, swearing, and cursing, in a most tremendous manner. Wildgoose, thinking it incumbent upon him to reprove their profaneness, made a halt, and, beckoning with his hand, called out to the vociferous garreteers, to hold their blasphemous tongues. The litigants observing a man of a tolerable appearance addressing himself to them, were silent for a moment; but when they heard Wildgoose, with an air of authority, charging them, in the name of the King of kings, not to take the name of God in vain, with a mixture of mirth, indignation, and contempt, they redoubled their oaths and imprecations upon the preacher; and one of them emptied the stale contents of an unscoured 'ss-pot full upon the heads of him and his companion. As Mr. Wildgoose was got almost into the middle of the street, in order to direct his voice to them more commodiously, he received only a slight sprinkling of their intended kindness; but as Tugwell stood just under the window, with his mouth open, walting the event of his master's exhortation. he received a more liberal portion, part of which came full into his mouth, and penetrated pretty deeply into the cavity of his throat.

Wildgoose, observing the inefficacy of his rebuke cried out in the apostolical style, 'Well, my brethren, I have delivered my own soul, look you to it;

your blood be upon your own heads.

Tugwell, being less patient (at this ill return of their intended favour), spitting and rubbing his face, and shaking his clothes, exclaimed with some indignation against his master for this unseasonable interposition; 'Pock-i-cat take it! for me; the blood and guts, and the Devil and all, I think, is upon our heads; and it was no otherwise likely: what the dickins had we to do with folks that were quarrelling up in a garret, and never troubled their heads about us?"

'Well,' quoth Wildgoose, 'as the Roman emperor said, when he laid a tax upon urine, "the smell of money is sweet whencesoever it comes," so I can say, persecution is sweet and wholesome in any shape whatsoever.'—'Yes,' says Tugwell, 'even in the shape of a propost, I suppose. The smell of money may be sweet; but I am sure neither the smell nor the taste of what was thrown upon our heads was either sweet or wholesome; at least I had rather your worship should have it than I, if you think it so very sweet and so wholesome.'

The hapless pilgrims now passed on through Birmingham, Wildgoose leading the way, and Tagwell at some little distance behind him. Wildgoose, reflecting upon what had just happened, said he began to wonder what they had done that the world was so civil to them.

"Odsbobs!' cries Jerry, looking up to the window of a little shop, 'there is a fine plum-pudding!'

The friendship of the world is enmity with God, continues Wildgoose.

'It is smoking hot, just out of the even,' says Tugwell.

'My seal began to cool, and I grew quite resist in my duty,' proceeds the master.

says the man. The state of pass of become and the state of But, come, let us make the best of our s rescue the poor mitters from the power of a says Wildgoose.

Ja Wildgoose.

I somet and will go back, and have a s that pudding, says Tugwell,

Thus the master and men proceeded in a Trime the manus.

solitoony, entirely in attentive to each other when Wildgonse discovered his fellow-frag Eightonous intension, and the him return good slice of Pudding in his head, 'Ahl Letty, cries he, swallowthy spittle, and tabe appetite. I thought those hadst just satisfi demands of nature with a hearty breakfas demands of Batture with a desity pressing thou hadet but of the stand would not be that c silk pankering etter, these takes indulated

Odabodikina i. caisa Latasi mandanasi ila nangaring mandanasi cannot a man bare to that loves plum-pudding! Why, master, I'v hungry to day; and then I wasted to get ! worship says, was so sweet and wholesome, Roose smiled to himself, but made no ter

CHAP, XI

they did not perceive a chartes and puts, torotion chang on a brish test, till it had altered perceit by them.

There repeat to be in it as ablady guadenne. and his wife, and a yearsy hely set cide-ways as: the stool, with a very widte ever recting upon the window of the chariet. The ground budy, with offimale entirety, threating investigate have a wireof the travellers, dropped a countrie broadbordief (probably eithers permisting it), which Withpupp ignorability stated up and was group to religio is, when earling the opin upon the starts, in testability know it to be Man Townsend's eighter. This some gipped spok a corpoles, or fixed him methodans for a surrount, and would have provinted bits from overtaking the electric, if, upon resultantion, he had thought it sither product or advisable to make year it. Though Writgrows had hardly a glouss of Min Fregund's fren, 30% as rengination enginthe every eigent beyond tilt red discreminac, this incident, and the initial fectors of Julia Treasend," contributed force perhaps to bear after life. Wildensor's passive, then the most trader estate, or a empairte view of her, might have doub,

Whigeon was deliberating with himself, whether hashes identifies to the identifies to the identifies to the identifies the part of the identifies the part of the identifies and the identifies and the identifies the part of the part of the identifies and identifies and identifies and identifies and identifies and identifies and identifies an identifies and identifies an identifies an identifies and identifies an identifies and identifies an identifies and identifies an identifies and identifies an identi

Wikigenes was so provided at Jury's group time, that he would hardly forture straking him.— But drinks' orice Wikigenes, pressing the handlesskip, hich breathed the fragrance of lavender and eanu-luce, with rapture to his breast, 'I would not art with it for the richest wises of Canary or Cy->rus, nor for all the wealth of the Indies.'

- Odsbobs! master, says Tugwell, 'you seem to be as fond of the young woman's handkerchief, as I am of plum-pudding. One would think it was a leve-toy, and that it was given you by your sweet-hears: and, for that matter, it seemed to be a good plump young woman that dropped it out of the coach, and drest like a queen. I suppose, she was daughter to some 'squire, or some topping button-maker here in Birmingham at least.'
 - 'Ah! Jerry,' replies Wildgoose, 'I value this handkerchief, because it belongs to a very good girl. That young lady in the chariot was no other than the Miss Townsend, whom we saw at Mrs. Sarsenet's at Gloucester.'
 - What! the young woman that came after us to Bristol, says Jerry, and was taken with compulsion fits at the Tabernacle? I thought I had seen her face before, continues he; but then she is got fatter than she was. I suppose, she has her bellyfull now; which, belike, she had not at poor Madam. Sarsenet's, at Gloucester.

Wildgoose did not like to have the object of his affection treated with so much familiarity; and was also afraid of discovering to Jerry the situation of his heart. Neither was he yet determined, whether, he should return to Birmingham or not, and endeavour to get an interview with Miss Townsend. But, recollecting that the races at Warwick would be within a fortnight, which being the nearest meeting to his own native place, and fancying he had a particular call to bear his testimony against the lawfulness of those diversions, he was determined in himself (as soon as he had opened his commission in the Peak) to attend them. He, therefore, dropped the subject at present, and trudged on at a good rate towards Litchfield.

CHAP. XIL.

Meet with a seasonable Invitation.

TIME two pilgrims having pursued their journey above three hours, and the turnpike road being very hot and dusty; Tugwell proposed, where they could commodiously do it, to walk through the Selds within the hedge. This insensibly led them too far from the great road, and brought them where two foot-paths led different ways; and they were pursled which to pursue. Tugwell, therefore, went to make inquiries of a fellow that was at plough, in the adjacent field. At the end of the furrow, they saw an odd figure of a man, standing upright, with his eyes shut, and his mouth open, his neck stretched out, and his hands hanging straight down, in the attitude of the Pierro in the pantomime. Though the sun was burning hot, he had a green surtout coat on, with the cape over his head, and buttoned round the neck.

Wildgoose, as his ideas ran constantly upon religious objects, thought immediately it was some poor soul under the agonies of the new birth, and waiting for the influx of the Soirit. He accosts him, therefore, in his own way. 'God comfort your soul! mg good friend,'saysWildgoose.-The gentleman, starting from his Swiss meditation or reverie, in which he had been unexpectedly surprised, and throwing himself into a tolerably genteel attitude; 'Sir,'says he, 'I do not know you; but am obliged to you for your good wishes, though my body has more need of comfort than my soul, at present.'- 'What is the matter then,' says Wildgoose, 'if I may make so free? What is your complaint, sir?"- Ah! says the gentleman, 'if I could tell you that, I should tell you more than all the physiciens in England have been able to tell me.'- Where does your chief

'Ha!' says Wildgoose, 'that is very surprising. Why, sir, you look extremely well in the face.'—'Ah, sir,' says the stranger, shaking his head, 'that is the very thing that alarms me. I eat, drink, and sleep well: and so did a friend of mine look; and ate, drank, and sleet well, to the very last, and yet died saddenly this list winter.

I have, as you see, sir, rather a ruddy complexion: but then, if you observe, there is an odd sort of bluish cast mixed with it, which is a sure sign of an apoplectic habit.'

'Come, sir,' says Wildgoose; 'I fancy you are a little hippish, and I hope you fright yourself without any reason. But pray, sir, what crop are you ploughing for at this time of the year?- Why, says the gentleman, 'I have had no other crop, than what you see, from this field these five years, and yet these three acres pay me better than any land I have.'- In what respect?' replies Wildgoose;- In saving my doctor's fees, and apothecary's bills; answered the gentleman. 'You know, I suppose,' continues he, that nothing is so wholesome as the smell of new-ploughed earth. I keep this little field, therefore, in my hands for no other purpose; and make my servant, every day before dinner, turn up two or three furrows, and follow the plough, as I have been now doing; which gives me an appe-

Wildgeone thought this gentlemen somewhat whimsical; but having listened with a more serious attention to the detail of his maladies them many people would have done, the gentleman was proposessed to his favour: and when Tugwell came up with his intelligence, that it was still three miles to Link. field, the gentleman said, as Wildgoose, he supposed, had not dined, he should be very welcome to take not-luck with him; that his house was but at the end of that avenue of firs; and he was just going to disner.'- Why, yet,' says Tugwell, before his master sould speak, as Providence has directed us to so good a house, you had best accept of the gentleman's good-will.'-As Wildgoose siways fathered hunself with the hopes of doing good, or, what he esteemed the same thing, of making converts to has coinions, he was easily prevailed upon to accompamy the gentlemen to his house, to which he was as hespitably invited.

CHAP. XIII.

Some Account of this Stranger.

As they went along, Mr. Slicer (which was the gentiernan's name) made some efforts towards gratifying his own carinalty, and discovering Wildgeote's profession, and what expedition he was best upon. This Wildgeote avaded, by inquiring of Mr. Slicer what first brought him into this low-spirital way, or, as he called it, this indifferent state of health? to which Mr. Slicer answered, that he had formerly been in considerable practice as a solicitar in London, where he underwent great futigue, yet never knew what it was to be sick; but a relation leaving him an estate in that country, and having to family, he retired from business, in hopes of family.

Text irement a more complete felicity than what he Dioyed in the hurry of business, and in the noise nci smoke of the town. ' However, I was soon con-'inced,' continued Mr. Slicer, 'that happiness is not the product of any particular place, or way of life; much less is it to be found in a state of absolute inactivity; that some employment was necessary, to divert the mind from preying upon itself; and whereas I enjoyed good health, ate with an appetite, and alept soundly, when fatigued with business; I now found every thing reversed; my sleep went from me, my appetite was palled, even venison lost its relish, and though, by constant attention, and the use of several excellent medicines, I have a little recovered my strength and spirits, yet I am convinced it is all forced and unnatural; for, though I am not sensible of any particular complaint, yet, as I said before, I am daily apprehensive of a sudden dissolution.

Wildgoose was going to observe, that he had not yet found the true road to happiness; that there was no real cordial for the miseries of life, but an assurance that our sins are pardoned, and the witness of the Spirit in our souls, that we are the children of adoption; but they were now arrived at the door of the gentleman's house, which prevented any further conversation for the present.

CHAP. XIV.

The Life of a dying Mun.

THE moment they had entered the hall, Mr. Slicer's old housekeeper, Mrs. Quick, met him with consternation in her looks. 'Good-lack-a-day, sir,' says she, 'we have had a most terrible accident. You would not let the chimney be swept; I told you how it would bo.'—'What! is the chimney on fire, then?' says Mr. Slicer.—'Oh, no!' says she; 'but a

videntially caught up the loss of veal upon the spit, or else that would have been covered with deat and ashes.'— Well, well, 'save Mr. Slicer, 'accidents will happen, it is well it is no worse, we must disc without the carp, then '—' But, lack-a day, or,' can times Mrs. Quick, 'why did you stay so long? the fowls are builed to a ray, and the veal is rousted to powder, and there is not a drop of gravy left; and the purson and Mr. Selkick have been here, waiting for their dinner this half hour '—' Well, well,' says flicer, 'if that be all, there is no great harm done.

*Let me see; I took my Bostock's Cordie! this morning. Come, bring my Stormachie Tracture: I will just take a few drops of that, to strengthen my stomach; and a little Balsam of Lafe, and one of two of my Pilule Salutaries; and then you say send up dinner as soon as you will."

*But,' says Mrs. Quick, ' if I had known you would have brought any strangers, I would have made a tustard-pudding. However, I can just beat up two or three cars, and a soconful of cream, and a little

THE SPIRITUAL

his Pilulæ Salutifariæ, one af recommending a dose of the Mr. Wildgoose, as an excelle the stomach, and create an waved the offer, and said, he a very good appetite, withou

Slicer then bid the servan phens's Medicine for the Su he never omitted, he said, s vered. What! are you affice gravel, then?" says. Mr. Selk Silcer; ' no, sir, God proid! with it; but I suppose I sho with it before this time, if I mirable medicine: and, as more or less, to gravel and ; is madness to neglect so ear noble lithonthriptic, which P to be discovered, and for wi granted so handsome a rew

The servant having broug s large bason of weal broth nauseous prescription with the virtues, or even the safe lastly been questioned, noty of our wise legislators in its

Wildgoose could not but at Mr. Slicer's credulity in he was afraid he might inj together too many of those which the world now abou 'Sir,' says Slicer, 'I de medicines as much as you any but what perform their

manner, and whose effect account for (for I know so by experience at least); su up the relaxed fibres of the confoction, or such sec

be thrown off by insensible perspiration, or such as strengthen the nerves, comfort the brain, and revive the spirits; or, as an ingenious writer expresses it, " such as, ambitious of immortal fame, fly immediately to the part affected, and enter into emptest with the peccant humours, and either expel or subdue them "."

Wildgoose and the rest of the company could with difficulty suppress their thirth, to bear poor Slicer thus retail the studied panegyries of interested empiries in favour of their own nostrous. But the little fat rector of the parish, who was a good-natured and polite man, turned the conversation to some general topics; and dinter soon made its appearance.

CHAP, XV.

A Remedy for Want of Appetite.

WHEN dipner came in, Wildgoose found that the old housekeeper's apology was only words of course, for there were three fine full-grown pullets, an excellent Yorkshire ham, a losp of year, and the custerd-padding, which Mrs. Quick had totsed up, adorned with current-jelly, a gooseberry-tart, with other ornamental expletives of the same kind.

Wildgeose observed, that although Mr. Slicer was careful enough about the quality of his food, yet he was less scrupulous about the quantity of what he eat. He would not touch a morsel of akia or fat, nor cat any butter with his yeal or his bouled fowl, because it eluded the concective powers, as he said; but he made shift to pick the very bones of a pretty large pullet, with two good large vertebras, and half the kidney of the lain of wesl; not

All expressions taken from advertisements.

mention a good quantity of supplemental pudding, gooseberry-tart, and apple-custard; so that it appeared probable, Mr. Slicer palled his appetite by over-loading his stomach; that he destroyed his health by too great a quantity of wholesome food, and made work for the doctor, by an unnecessary use of quack medicines; by infallible nostrums, restoratives, cordials, balsams of life, tinctures, elixirs, and the like: for he could never read an advertisement of that kind, but he longed to make the experiment; taking it for granted, that every medicine had all the virtues it pretended to, and really performed all that its vender engaged for in his feeling recommendation of it to the public.

CHAP. XVL

History of a Long-liver, and other Chit-chat.

A FTER dinner Mr. Slicer put round the bottle of port, but bid the servant bring him his Scorzonera-water. Mr. Selkirk asked him, what the virtues of that Scorzonera-water were, which he observed he drank every day after dinner.— I do not know what the particular virtues are, says Slicer; I only know, that it has contributed to prolong life to above a hundred years.

'Did you never meet with the history of Francis Hongo, surnamed Hyppasoli, who died at a hundred and fourteen (the beginning of this century) at Smyrna, where he was consultor the Venetians?

'Hongo never was sick; his sight, hearing, and intellectual faculties continued entire to the last. He would walk seven or eight miles every day. At a hundred his white hairs are said to have turned black again; and, what is equally surprising, having lost all his teeth, at a hundred and ten he cut two large ones in his upper jaw.

This gentleman drauk no other liquor than a wa-

buton. Towards the lost he lived chiefly upon boths and upo fruits, which he always out with freed.

"He was a than of great merit, wit, and hupter; his easy failing was too great an attachment to the fair our. He had, by his wife and two or three exentines, was said forty children."

the case as Mr. Stoor had basehed his little history, all so a codden he bent down his budy, and finest his elicious open his harms, descring his fine tate a variety of wrinkles. 'Bless me, needs?' anys the ledy, 'what is the marter? I am afraid you are ill.'—'Oh! nothing at all,' says there, sending, 'only a little touch of the soles, which my pills have given the. I love to have the solic numetions, it is the best symptom in the world; it is a sign the present humones, instead of entering the man of blood, are spruding their force on the pricum was, or intestines, where they will note that themselves a parange; and then the printers of being at case again to greater than the pain one suffire from the complement.'

Siever new fall into a maxing pasture for near a winning, with his eyes fixed upon the indy. "History anythe, "your bushead's father level to phove number, wordy by walking, and I will walk." He had an tenter farmed his renolution, then forgetting for a moment that there was any company in the runs, he started up, and put it in encention. After a turn round the garden, recollecting that turns of the company were strangers, he externed to them again, with an apology, that he found, by capallone, his dinner never began to digest till he had taken a little turn or two in the garden.

The lettle device told him, with a emile, it was well he was not here at Sparts.—" At Sparts! Why to F may Miner.—" Why, the Spartson, you know, were a collitary establishment, and quint most of

CHAP, KVII.

Rules for Health,

Term little rectur observed, they had had a bug dissortation upon the emberst, and, doubtion, a most state of health was an investmeble bipation, as it was the free dation of all other enjoymence, " flue," contingen he, ' too great a soleritade on they account is not only unworthy a first of crots and a good Christian, but it really descrutible of what we are so academy to preserve | I hoov, with regard to expmild says ha, "that, having over through a course of quaturey in the oneversity, and observed how frurfolty and wonderfully we are made, and having dabbled a little to books of physic, I brought myspli, by my whites and approheusions, and by temparing with my own constitution, into a very had tinto of health. I have read a treation upon sloop. that has kept my awake all night, and I studied Dr. Cherne upon Breith and Long Lab, all 2 hought myself to the break of death."

"Why, says Wildgeote," I have board of a young then at Oxford, who, going through a course of ambiency, and hearing the destar expetitive upon the heartiful contrivence of nature in generally the depter the thorseless, or the twice that surveys the whole chyle of the body rate the arrevies, by the rite on one olds, and the body-loss on the other, and inleg told that the least touch althout on that part would be immediate death, the young fellow was met the next day, leading forwards, with one head held up to geard his brunet, or thorax, and the other extratehed ont, and desiring every our he say as branch my

ductus theregicus I am a dred mon."

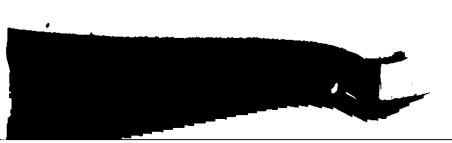
* You, eags Silver, * and I have board an addition to then story, which I suppose you do not more to

'Well,' says the little rector, 'it is certainly better to be really ill sometimes, than to be so hippish, and perpetually anxious about one's health. A friend of mine, a jolly fellow, finding me in my room with Cheyne's book upon Health and Long Life before me, threw it into the fire, partly to cure me of my whims, and partly, I believe, for the sake of a distich which he pretended to repeat extempore:

I'd scorn the health such rigid rules must give;
Nor sacrifice the ends of life to live.'

As this observation seemed obliquely to glance at Mr. Slicer, Selkirk said, by way of countenancing his friend, Why, to be sure, my countryman might carry the matter too far, yet I think no man can be too careful of his health, nor be blamed for studying the rules which have been laid down by physicians for that purpose.'- Why,' says Wildgoose, 'as most diseases incident to the human body are generally allowed to proceed from indolence and repletion, I should think there can no rules be wanting to preserve, or even to restore it, but exercise and temperance; and, in many cases, even fasting, or an entire abstinence from all kinds of food; this at least, if made use of at the beginning of a disease, I have always found sufficient to check its progress, or put a stop to most complaints.'

'As you all seem to be proposing compendious fules, or laconic precepts for health,' says the little rector, 'I think there can be none better, or more comprehensive, than those which Dr. Scarborough, physician to Charles II, gave to the Duchess of



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CHAP. XVIII.

A new System of Education.

M. Sheer now, by way of shifting the countries that, asked Scikirk how his pupil went on? which was Sticer's little rooms Johney, and who was in the room, with his black string and hims silk weistener.

Mr. Sahirk (as we have stready observed) was the subsoluenter of the village. He had formerly been a travelling Scotchmon, but marrying a former's doughter with fosts or five hundred pounds, had opened a shop, and set up a little school, and professed to teach not only reading, writing, and streampts, but Latin and Greek, algebra, inguithms, and trigonometry, and all the most abstrace parts of the mathematics. He had really had the rudbeauties of a learned education, and was intended for the university, and some learned profession; but, being of a rambban disposition, like many of his ingenious countrymen, choos to travel multi-words, and entry a pack for his attenuement, so he would semetion a historiously confine.

Mr. Slicer three informed the company of Safkirk's monitont plan of education; that, instead of the rigid according to the usual method in our public palents, he tought his boys all the radiments of the Latin tengen, amidst their children aports, by way of diversion.— What, in Locke's method, I suppose I says Wildgreen.— What, Johnny Lakel Bo,' one Salkirk, 'I hope I have improved upon Johnny Lake, and Milton too.'—' In what manger, sie,' mys Wildgreen.—' Here, Joshny,' replies Salkirk, 'his

Sentlemen ser y WIND OF C - heer, hoc.'-Me ping round the r sace - hujus; dat. hoj ar et; abl. hoe, hac, There now, says! the whole gran mant the eight parts iwe stands by hims y to support him; letle wand before swalks after, and suj conjugations make encords dence the The company lav the little fat doctor, methool, observed, th and so was Milton's

Please fond mother when in Queen Elias fair more deeply if Jet they thought so was very necessary lay by the pursuit , ceased to be agree, they would make Greek and Latin. Instead of contin

served, that Mr. taught the true pr Ruage much bette masters, and, as a common prayer-by dow, and made lit abilitles in that re am to have a ne Jacky, mind wee Wit

ing

ledge' come two or three times over. He prenounced the h in humble very strong, and ac-knowledge as it is written. 'There, doctor,' says Mr.
Slicer, 'you gentlemen of the clergy never read that
right. You leave out the asper in humble, and
pronounce knowledge as if it were written knolledge; which is absurd.'

'Why,' says the doctor, 'as languages were not originally formed by a committee of philosophers, but arrived gradually at perfection, and were established by custom, I think custom ought to regulate the pronunciation; and I cannot but think it a good rule in this case, as well as the rest of our conversation, to think with the wise, but to talk and pronounce with the vulgar. The rules of grammar cannot, in any language, be reduced to a strict analogy; but all general rules have some exceptions.'-'True, sir,' says Selkirk; 'but we ought to come as near to perfection in every thing as possible.'- 'According to that rule,' says the doctor, ' why do not you pronounce the h in honest and honour? why do not you pronounce the word people pe-ople, as it is written? and why does not every body say bu-rial, as my clerk and the grave-diggers in Hamlet do? In short,' says the doctor, ' there is something so disagreeable to me in pronouncing the word humble with an aspirate, that I could as soon chew tobacco (which I mortally hate) as bring myself to pronounce it so.'

Quem penes arbitrium est, et jus et norma loquendi.

CHAP. XIX.

-Further Account of the little fat Rector.

ey on that point, and Mr. Slicer said, that to be there was some truth in what Mr. Griskin beserved—Upon hearing the little doctor called Griskin, for the first time, Wildgoose looked at him with some attention; and inquired whether he had not a near relation, one Mr. Rivers, near Bath, in Somersetshire? After a few questions, Wildgoose was soon convinced, that this was no other than Mr. Gregory Griskin, whom he had so often heard of, kinsman to the Mr. Rivers, whose adventures were related in the former part of this history.

Mr. Griskin lamented the disappointment he had met with in Rivers's imprudent match; that he had flattered himself with the hopes of his nephew's making some figure in life, and even distinguishing himself in the learned world; and had intended to have done something handsome for him at his death, and the like.

Wildgoose began to make some excuse for his friend's imprudent conduct, by encomiums on Mrs. Rivers's personal accomplishments and behaviour; to which Griskin (looking down with a reserved air) made no reply.

When Mr. Griskin found, however, by several circumstances, that Wildgoose had been intimate with his nephew in the university; and also that he had only come accidentally to Mr. Slicer's house for refreshment on his journey, he said he should be glad to have more conversation with him upon the subject; and invited him to go and drink coffee at his house, and even to take a bed there, if consistent with his engagements.

As Wildgoose was in hopes of doing his old friend

Rivers some service, and also knew the little dector to be piously disposed, he accepted of his invtation, having first provided for the reception also of his fellow-traveller; and, taking leave of his benevolent host, Mr. Slicer and his company, went to the rectory with Mr. Griskin.

The parsonage-house was a modern building, and neatly furnished; and the gardens, instead of being laid out, in the present taste, with sun-burnt lawns, and barren shrubs, were comfortably enclosed with fruit-walls, filberd-hedges, and codlin-trees; with a good pigeon-house, poultry-yard, and fish-pounds; and, in short, with every thing that-could contribute to the comfort and convenience of this life.

Griskin was a man of the old-fashioned piety, that showed his faith by his good works. He gave much in charity, prayed often, and fasted now and them. Having the titles in his own hands, it enabled him to keep a plentiful table, to which every sober honest man was welcome. He every Sunday invited by turns some of his parishioners to dine with him; one or two of the most substantial in the parlour, and as many of the oldest and poorest in the kitchen. This made them pay their tithes and dues cheerfully, which Griskin exacted of them punctually, but not with rigour. If a farmer had any loss, or remarkably bad year, he made him some little allowance; and if a cottager paid him a groat at Easter. which he could ill spare, perhaps he would give his family a sixpenny loaf the Sunday following. this means he kept up his dignity, and secured his right and the love of his parish at the same time.

CHAP. XX.

Further Account of the little fat Rector. '

WHEN Mr. Griskin was alone with Wildgoose, he told him, that he should not have been so much displeased with his nephew Rivers, for pleasing himself in marrying, if he had staid till he had finished his studies, and had married a prudent woman; but that he found his wife was a proud minx, who regarded nothing but dressing, visiting, and going to the public rooms and balls at Bath; and that by what he had heard of her extravagance, his nephew would soon be in a gaol.

Wildgoose was very much surprised at this complaint of Mr. Griskin, and said, he would venture to assure him he had been misinformed with regard to Mrs. Rivers's character, and turn of mind; for, from what he himself had seen of her, he was certain the very contrary was the truth of the case, and that she had not the least taste for that sort of gaieties: and from the unreserved friendship which had subsisted between himself and Mr. Rivers, he cauld depend upon the account he had given him of Mrs. Rivers's conduct, and their retired way of life. especially as he had given him that account as a matter of course, to satisfy his friend's curiosity, when there was not the least probability that he could ever have the present opportunity of doing that justice to their character which he now was fayoured with.

. Mindriskin replied, that he had very good authority for what he had asserted; which Wildgoose found was that of a spienetic old dowager, who went semetimes to Bath, and who had seen Mrs. Rivers at the only ball she had appeared at, when they first went into the country; and that she had

town in the three kingdoms.

Wildgeons then presented to deprette the aminble qualities of Mrs. Rivers, and the measurer in which she aromed to puse her time, in the carre of her children and family, which, though it did not immediately convince, yet it gave great satisfication to Mr. Grizkie, and he council to wish it smight be true.

The conversation they teak a different terra, and Mr Orickia (as his explore had informed Wildgeweith being very possely disposed. Wildgeson made no accupie of letting bits into the secret of his present undertaking, and they took fell upon the subpret of religion. Their restiments did not correspond, indeed, with regard to some speculative points, but Orights was much pleased with Wildgeme's seal for the conversion of sources. He lowested the grant decay of Christian ploty; and informed Wildgeson of the methods he beautif had taken to rever it he his own parish, by reading prayers publicly every Wednesday and Friday, and prevatally every materials and evening in his own feetily.

If sold him intervies, that having a publishment belonging to him to Litchfield, in order to manually in some measure the unrightness measures, he had andowed a little charity-school with the assurance

rests of the

Though Wildgome had rather a nectumpt of these formal devotions and good works, he was to politic to shock his hind host with any reflection of their hind; and, in short, by his templicity and mountly, he gained so much upon the good opinion of Mr. Orights, that he located upon keeping him and his fallow-traveller all night, and the past morning, before they period, he gave Wildgows a summann to write to his old friend Ervers, that a west from him and Mrs. Rivers would be no ways diagram-

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

rildgoose executed immediately; and it was at-

ended with the desired effects on both sides.

Wildgoose now took his leave of Mr. Griskin, beag rejoined by his friend Tagwell, who had spent int evening as much to his satisfaction in the kitchn. as his master had done in the parlour.

CHAP. XXI.

Set out for Ashbourn, near the Peak.

WHEN the two friends were now alone in the Litchfield road again, Tugwell began to express his approbation of the hospitable way of life which MIr. Griskin lived in; and that he thought him a true Christian; and that if any body went to Heawen. Mr. Griskin certainly would.

Wildgoose, without mentioning Mr. Griskin's mame, endeavoured to regulate Jerry's opinions by his own standard; and said, a man might fast and pray, and give all his goods to feed the poor, and yet not have true Christian charity, or what Saint Paul calls fuith working by love .- Tugwell clinched his observation by echoing back some of his own expressions; yet still remained a convert in his heart to Griskin's more comfortable system of . . Christianity.

Having made a hearty breakfast at Mr. Griskin's, our travellers staid no longer in Litchfield, than whilst Wildgoose found out the post-office, and put in his letter to his friend Rivers, and then trudged on with great alacrity, without halting, till they came to Uttoxeter, in their way to Ashbourn, the first town of any note in Derbyshire.

There was a nearer way through the Forest of Nedwood, but more difficult to find; and Tugwell could not yet separate the ideas of robbers, outlaws, and wild beasts, from that of a forest, notwithstanding his master assured him there were no wild beasts to be found, except herds of deer, in any of our royal forests; nor so many rubbers as there were upon the great roads, or in the streets of London.

They kept the great road, however, and without any damage to their persons or property, and without out any adventure worth recording, arrived at Asbbourn-in-the-Peak, as it is usually called, about six o'clock in the evening.

BOOK X.

CHAP. I.

A Phénomenon.

fare to Buxton Wells, to the High-peak, and many parts of the North; and being inhabited by many substantial people concerned in the mines; and having also three or four of the greatest horse-fairs in that page of England, every year, is a very populous town.

There had appeared at Ashbourn, for some market-days past, a very extraordinary person, in a character, and with an equipage, somewhat singular and paradoxical: this was one Dr. Stubbs, a physician of the itinerant kind. The doctor came to town on horse-back, yet dressed in a plaid night-gown and red velvet cap. He had a small reading desk fixed upon the pummel of his saddle, that supported a large folio, in which, by the help of a monstrous pair of spectacles, the doctor seemed to read, as the horse moved slowly on, with a profound attention. A portmanteau behind him contained his cargo of sovereign medicines, which, as brick-dust was probably the principal ingredient, must be no small burden to his lean steed.

The 'squire, or assistant, led the doctor's horse slowly along, in a dress less solemn, but not less remarkable, than that of his master.

The doctor, from his Rosinante, attended by his merry-andrew (mounted on a horse-block before the principal inn), had just begun to harangue the multitude, when Mr. Wildgoose and his fellow-traveller arrived; and the speech with which he introduced himself each market-day was to this effect—

CHAP. IL.

A modest Plea.

- Y fijandsand countrymen! you have frequently been imposed upon, no doubt, by quacks and ignorant pretenders to the noble art of physic: who, in order to gain your attention, have boasted of their many years travels into foreign parts, and even the most remote regions of the habitable globe. One has been physician to the Sophi of Persia, to the great mogul, or the empress of Russia; and displayed his skill at Moscow, Constantinople, Delhi, or Ispalian. Another, perhaps, has been tooth drawer to the king of Morocco, or corn-cutter to the sultan of Egypt, or to the grand Turk; or has administered a clyster to the queen of Trebasond, or to Prester John, or the Lord knows who—as if the wandering shout from place to place (supposing it to be true) could make a man a jot the wiser. No, gentlemen, don't be imposed upon by pompous words and magnificent pretensions. He that goes abroad a fool, will come home a coxcomb.
- 'Gentlemen! I am no High-German or unborn doctor—But here I am—your own countryman—your fellow-subject—your neighbour as I may say.
 —Why, gentlemen, eminent as I am now become, I. was born but at Coventry, where my mother now-lives—Mary Stubbs by name.
- 'One thing, indeed, I must boast of, without which I would not presume to practise the sublime art and mystery of physic. I am the seventh son of

- the breast. Seven months before I was seen to laugh or cry. Seven years before I was seen to laugh or cry. Seven years before I was heard to utter seven words; and twice seven years have I studied, might and day, for the benefit of you, my friends and countrymen: and now here I am—ready to assist the afflicted, and to cure all-manner of diseases, past, present, and to come; and that out of pure love to my country and fellow-creatures, without fee or reward—except a trifling gratuity, the prime cost of my medicines; or what you may choose voluntarily to contribute hereafter, out of gratitude for the great benefit, which, I am convinced, you will receive from the use of them.
 - But come, gentlemen, here is my famous Antifebri-fuge Tincture; that cures all internal disorders whatsoever; the whole bottle for one poor shilling.
 - Here's my Cataplasma Diabolicum, or my Diabolical Cataplasm; that will cure all external disorders, cuts, bruises, contusions, excoriations, and dislocations; and all for sixpence.
 - But, here, gentlemen, here's my famous Balsamum Stubbianum, or Dr. Stubbs's Sovereign Balsam; renowned over the whole Christian world, as a universal remedy, which no family ought to be without: it will keep seven years, and—be as good as it is now. Here's this large bottle, gentlemen, for the trifling sum of eighteen-pence.
 - 'I am aware, that your physical gentlemen here have called me quack, and ignorant pretender, and the like. But here I am.—Let Dr. Pestle or Dr. Clyster come forth. I challenge the whole faculty of the town of Ashbourn, to appear before this good company, and dispute with me in seven languages, ancient or modern: in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew—in High-Dutch, Freuch, Italian, or Portuguese—Let
 - A celebrated quack made this blunder; that is, in plain English, a tincture that will bring on a fever.

and who are quacks and ignorant pratenders.

"You see, gratismen, I challenge them to a fair trial of skill; but not one of them daren above his face; they confess their ignorance by their ailence.

But come, gentlemen: who buys my Blinde Cephalicum, Asthmeticum, Arthriticum, Diureticum, Emeticum, Diaphoriticum, Mephriticum, Catharticum,—Come, gentlemen, seum the galden apportunity, whilst health is so cheaply to be purchosed?"

CHAP. III,

The Generosity of a Quack.

A FIRR having disposed of a few packets, the doctor told the company, that us this was the last time of his appearing at Ashboura (other parts of the kingdom claiming a part to his patriotic labours), he was determined to make a present, to all these who had been his patients, of a shilling a-piece. He therefore called upon all those who could produce any one of Dr. Stubba's bottles, pill-boxes, plainters, or even his hand-bills, to make their appearance, and partake of his generosity.

This produced no small degree of expectation amongst those that had been the doctor's customers, who gathered round him, with their hands stretched out, and with wishful looks. 'Here, gentlemen" anys the doctor, 'Stand forth! hold up your hands. I promised to give you a shilling a-piece. I will immediately perform my promise. Here's my Belteman, Stabbianum; which I have hitherto said at eighteen-pence the bottle. You shall now have a for six-pence.'

"Come! genmen," says the merry-andrew,

where are you? Be quick! Don't stand in your was light. You'll never have such another opporantity—as long as you live.'

The people looked upon each other with an air of disappointment. Some shook their heads, some grimmed at the conceit, and others uttered their exe-:rations-some few, however, who had been unwilling to throw away eighteen-pence upon the experiment, ventured to give a single sixpence; and the doctor picked up eight or nine shillings more by this stratagem, which was more than the intrinsic value of his horse-load of medicines. He then took his leave; and was retiring to his inn, to enjoy the fruits of his public spirited labours; when Wildscope, seeing an audience ready to his hands, immediately mounted the horse-block, which the merry-andrew had quitted; and in order to draw their attention, bid Tugwell give out the hundredth Psalm. Many of the people were greatly surprised, but two or three itiperant preachers having of late passed through the town, some of the company understood the signal, and even joined the two pilgrims in their oddiv-timed melodv.

CHAP. IV.

Ecce autem alterum!

AFTER singing a couple of stansas, Wildgoose began his address to the mob, by observing how anxious they were about the health of their bodies, when they could listen with patience to every itinerant pretender to the art of physic; who, without any previous instruction or experience, boasted of that complete knowledge of diseases, which physicians of a regular education, after many years' study, find it so difficult to obtain; and without any regard to different cases or constitutions, often self the same remedies for contradictory complaints.

Wildgoose then (by an easy transition) proceeded

to direct them to the true Physician of their suband recommended faith alone, as the infallible of tholicon for all their maladies.

'Yes, yes,' cries Tugwell; 'here is the true siritual mountebank, gentlemen: here is the quad dector of your souls.'

'Yes,' says the merry-andrew, 'and thou art the true spiritual tom fool.'

Doctor Stubbs himself also (having stopped on his herse at the gate-way of the inu, to hear and see the event of Wildgoose's mounting the rostrum), observing the obvious parallel between Wildgoose's irregular practice in the theological way, and that of a mountebank in the medical, could not forbear appealing to the mob, 'whether an itinerant preacher (such his these methodists) were not more of the quack than he was, who pretended to have discovered a more compendious way to beaven; and to prescribe faith alone, as the universal cure for all diseases. Let the parson keep to his church; the farmer to his plough; and the cobbler to his stall'—says the doctor.

Tugwell, thinking the doctor had discovered something of their profession, now took up the cudgel; and said, he was no cobbler; but made shoes, as well as mended them: that his master was no farmer; but as good a gentleman as the doctor for all his red cap! and kept as good a horse, if he had a mind to make use of him.

The merry-andrew, hearing his master treated with such familiarity by a fellow of Tugwell's mean appearance, laid hold on his wallet, which hung over his shoulder, and almost pulled him backwards; telling him, at the same time, 'that he supposed it was filled with old shoes.' Tugwell, who was afraid of nothing, but ghosts and fire-arms, began to retort upon Pill-garlic with the arm of flesh; but he having more wit and agility than courage, gave Jerry a swinging blow on the face with his sword of lath; then made his escape amongst the crowd. This raised Tugwell's choler, together with a load laugh and a hubbub; and, the mob being by this time

FEE SPIRITUAL

etty well tired, the assemi ch pasty, the dector with E. Wildgoose with Tugwe Pective apartments, in the

CHAP.

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An Affecting Scene. T

R. Wildgoose, before ! made proper inquiries frequented part of the Peak greatest mumber of mines, Javing, at Tugwell's request, he was preparing to sally who (as she returned from Wildgoose hold forth the and entrested him to go band; who, she said, had be dition for some time, and v his end.

Wildgoose was pleased doing a charitable action, pliment paid to his eloque therefore, immediately cor request,

When he came, he saw a the same time, a somewhi poor man had one son, wh that is, he could read w way of comforting his fath an old folio Common Pray the act of uniformity to 1 audible voice: to which t great attention; and said doctrine. Wildgoose asl well disposed, why be ha of his parish? The sick when he was first taken

ignized a Statisheed by very dishenest means, and had it not in his power, if he were turbined to do it, to make restriction, as the minister would have him do. Wildgenes hid him not despair, for that he had nothing to do but to toy hold upon Christ by faith; and all would be well. The poor man mid, he did so, and trusted only to his movey. Withgreen then accured him his man were forgists, and they parted materly sansted with each other.

When Wildgross returned to the tag, he found, in his great purpotes, his friend Tugorell taken date ourinde by a constable; who was hurrying him ever before a justice of the quarton, that level cary near the town, for Jerry, though for advanced to Aft, had had but little experience of the ways of mus-Bring, therefore, in the political principles, at we have already observed, rather estached to the fittent. family; and the town of Ashbourn, many the late. march of the retain through that place, being divided ight two parties (who perpented man paper with great violence): Tugwell, it recess, had somewhile improductly taken the part of no beneat burber; who, as he was drinking his marning cup in the bitchen, had failen into a dispute, about the rebullion, with a discreting below, that was easy analysis for the government, and, upon Jerry's interfering, had through the constable with him, as a desallmind. enkjoni,

Upon Mr. Wildgetter's interpreting in his friend's behalf, Dester Stable, who had jound the event membled in the gets-way of the ine, who pured the stratible, that, to his heavisage, Wildgette was a Juncie in diagrite; that he had some him in York good during the robolism; that he had for his take grow breatment the chartest tempers; and that spectri Juncies had of into appeared, in the chargety of Mothedist president, in appeared parts of the time dom. The constable, therefore, charged some of the company, in the king's name, to assist him in carrying them both before a magistrate; and the doctor pretended to follow them, and make good his allegations.

CHAP. VI.

A judicious Magistrate.

WHEN they came before the justice, all that could be proved against Tugwell was, that he seemed to favour the rebels; that he said, he loved to read about battles and massacres, and that he should have been very glad to have seen the young Pretender. The justice, who was a sensible man, and endeavoured, as much as possible, to restore and preserve the peace amongst his neighbours, observed, if that were all, he could find nothing treasonable in what the prisoner had said; especially as he spoke of the Pretender as such, and not as having the least shadow of right to the crown of England. In short, it appeared to him, that all he had said seemed to proceed frem curiosity, rather than from disloyalty to King George.

The justice then asked, what they had to say against the other prisoner, Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose by name? The constable said, there was a gentleman present, who knew him to be a Jesuit, and had seen him in York good during the rebellion; and would take his oath of it. Doctor Stubbe was then called upon to make good his charge. But the decter, who only owed Wildgoose a gradge for speaking disrespectfully of his profession, and was conscious all he had said was an impudential, had given them the slip; and had taken this opportunity of marching out of town, without being pelted by the mob, as he righly deserved.

An old man, however, whose wife was a fundurer

of the Methodists, said, such fellows as Wildgoese and his companion ought to be punished, for making a disturbance, and hindering people from their work; that they had convarted his wife in particular, who used to mind her knitting, and bustle about, and scold at him all the day long: but, since these Methodists had come about, and convarted her, she minded nothing but reading and praying, and singing psalms from morning to night. The good justice said, if the convarting his wife was all the mischief they had done, he wished they would convart all the scolds in the parish. And so, after asking Wildgoose a few questions, he ordered the constables to release them, and dismissed the company from his presence.

The Jacobite barber, whose cause, as we observed. Tugwell had espoused, as soon as his worship was out of sight, clapped Jerry on the shoulder, by way of triumph, and said, as he himself was acquainted with the butler, and Tugwell, he found, was a curious man, he would show him a curiosity.—'The Prince is in this house now,' says he, whispering in Tagwell's ear. Jerry starting with surprise, the barber got his friend the butler to take him up the back stairs, into a long gallery, which led to the principal bed-chambers; on the doors of which had been written by the quarter-master with chalk (and afterwards traced over with white lead, by way of curiosity) the names of the Prince, Lord Ogilvy. Pitaligo, and other rebel chiefs, who, in their way to Derby, having halted one night in Ashbourn, had been quartered in this gentleman's house.

Tugwell expressed great surprise at seeing the very place where so renowned a personage had lately lodged; whose name he had often heard read in the Gloucester Journal; which Mrs. Wildgoose had lent the vicar, the vicar had smuggled to his clerk, who had frequently retailed it to the whole parish, under the great elm at flugwell's cottage gate.

Wildgoose returning to the inn before his fellow-

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

elfer, and finding a number of people, w a assembled on the report of Tugwell's en into custody, still loitering about, wi portunity of mounting the suggestum, or ck, once more, though without much effect 's passions being rather calm in a morning L so well disposed to catch the fire of enthe open day-light, as amidst the dassling los onces and chandeliers at the evening taber one of those who had taken a cup in the me ere a little riotons; some few, however, s fected, and consulted with Wildgoose whi per was to be done towards their conversion lso informed him which were the most uncul parts of the Peak, and stood most in need abours of his mission.

CHAP. VII.

They set forth towards the High Pe

OUR Spiritual Quixote was now impatien forth, in quest of more spiritual adv but Tugwell, hearing so romantic an accoumountainous country they were going to entreated his master not to do any thing reset out upon an empty stomach; and, it! past the middle of the day, they made hearty meal upon some cold mutton-pie segment of which, for fear of accidents, Jed in his wallet; and about three o'clocout on the Buxton road for the High Pe

After travelling about an hour and a hi pilgrims imagined they had climbed to of the mountains; but they still found Alps arise.' At length, however, they an extensive plain, to the extremity of sight could not reach. Jerry, after many books of travels, and having be months on foot, now lifting up his hands weath accomishment, cried out, 'he did not think the world had been half so wide.'

As the sun had now journeyed far towards the west, and they could see neither village, hert, nor even a single tree to shelter them from the dews of the night, Jerry's heart began to fail him; and he could not forbear again to wish himself at home with Dorothy, in his own chimney-corner, or at least at the inn at Ashbourn, which they had quitted so late in the day.

As the road led them by degrees towards the extremity of the moor, they heard, at a distance can the left hand, the sound of a French-horn, which a little revived Tugwell's spirits, though it revived at the same time the jeopardy he had been am amongst the stag-hunters, as related in the beginning of this history.

Jerry, however, entreated his master (as the evening was coming on) to turn aside, and try whether they could find any place to lodge at, especially as there was nothing to preach to, but a few sheep and some black cattle, which were feeding amongst the rocks.

Though Wildgoose was unwilling to listen to any overtures of indulgence, he thought it prudent enough to comply with his friend's proposal. Proceeding, therefore, towards the edge of the plain, they came to a precipice of an astonishing height, from which was a stupendous view into a deep valley: the hill rising on the opposite side, covered with woods, near half a mile perpendicularly. The river Dove ran winding at the bottom, amidst pyramidical rocks, that rise detached from the hill, with shrubs growing from their tops, and the roots hanging down in a grotesque manner. In some places they almost meet and intercept the view; in others they open, and discover rocks beyond rocks, in long perspective up the valley, in a most beautiful prefusion.

CHAP. VIII.

Fall in with a musical Party.

THE French-horns which were blown by two servants, placed in the opposite woods, now ceased; and upon their approaching, out of curiosity, to the edge of the precipice, the two pilgrims were surprised to hear (seemingly about half way down the hill) an angelic voice, accompanied by two German flutes, singing a song from the masque of Comus.

*On ev'ry hill, in ev'ry grove,
Along the margin of each stream;
Dear, conscious scenes of former love!
I moan; and Damon is my theme.
The hills, the groves, the rocks remain;
But Damon there I seek in vain.'

Wildgoose was filled with rapture at the sor and, when the song was finished, could not for repeating to himself (yet loud enough for ' low-traveller to hear) these beautiful lir Shakespeare, with whom, as we observe formerly been conversant:

Lose and neglect the creeping hor If ever you have lived in better If ever been where bells have k

"Ah!" says Tugwell, "I wells knoll to church this soon be at home again in r tired with this vaggibour let us go and inquire or not wander about this

Jerry then looked about, and found a sheep-track, that led winding down the hill; but they were forced to descend above a quarter of a mile, before they could discover the place from whence the music proceeded; when they beheld a lofty arch, or natural cavity in the side of the rocks, to which there was an artificial ascent by near a hundred steps, guarded by a slight rail: at the mouth of this grotto there was a broad space, like a balcony: from which there appeared a genteel party of nine or ten people well dressed; some with musical instruments, others with books in their hands, and one or two with bo:tles and glasses before them, amusing themselves as was most suitable to their several tastes and inclinations.

Upon Tugwell's appearing in sight, a servant came to him, and, in a surly tone, demanded what he wanted there?—Jerry answered, that they did not come to beg or to steal; that, he thanked God, his wallet was well stored, and his master had money in his purse; but that they had lost their way upon the moors, and desired him to direct them to the nearest town, or place of entertainment for travellers.

The servant asked him, who, and what the devil he and his master were.—'Why,' says he, 'my master is a gentleman of four or five hundred pounds a-year (but no matter for that); he is a good Christian, and travels about the country, to convert people from their wicked ways, and sich like.'

'Well,' says the servant, 'I can tell thee, for thy comfort, there is no town, nor hardly a house within these five miles, except the village which we live at; but if thou wilt stay till we go home, which will not be long, I will direct thee to a public-banse, where there is good quarters and good liquor; and what wouldst have more?'

When the servant had given Jerryhis answer, and was returning, a young lady (whose curiosity was very impetuous) ran down a few steps, to inquire

pretended to be a gentleman of format breacher, the servant's account All ene an en en preacher,

E Ba is who lived in the william also The sense that were with the neighbourhoo Estance that were with them in the hon Calculate Same and a line of the local state of the Bir William had a little decorated, a deserrated.

Crearacters of Sir William and Lady R SE R William Forester Was a gentleman mense; and (what is not always a constant and the polite arti stips) architecture, and the like; here

suffering them to read any books on religious subjects. Nay, he severely punished his favourite child, of ten years old, for presuming to look into a Bible.

He was of Lord Shaftsbury's opinion, 'that there is no necessary connexion between religion and virtue; and even that people may be good moral enem, and good members of society, without the belief of a God.' And he considered himself as an instance of his assertions, as he lived a tolerably sober life, and performed several generous and charitable actions, without the pretence of any religious motive, though it is well known, that, for want of a uniform principle, he was frequently guilty of the most flagrant instances of vice and immorality.

Lady Forester's mother, however, who was a very pious and a very sensible woman, had taken care to instil some short principles of religion into her daughter; but dying whilst Lady Forester was very young, she underwent a trial of a different kind from the capricious indulgence of her father, who settled her, when she was just sixteen, in a house in town, with an equipage, and suitable domestics and attendants. entirely at her own command. Her ladyship's good sense, however, supported her without the least censure, in this critical situation; and the utmost indiscretion which the severest critic could ever charge her with, was of a romantic kind. the rambling once or twice into Hyde-Park, at a distance from her equipage and attendants, and reading under a tree, accompanied only with a female friend, with all the security of rural innocence.

Lady Forester was now, however, the mother of; several children, whom she bred up in the strictest principles of religion and virtue, which will probably make them ornaments to the rising generation, though her ladyship herself was a little inclined to the mystic, or rather the seraphic theology, being a great admirer of Fenelon's, Norris's, and other works of the same kind.—But to return to our story.

CHAP. X.

Character of Colonel Rappee.

ISS Kitty Forester (who, though much younger, was sister to Sir William, and the lady whose voice they had heard), having made her report, that the travellers had lost their way, the company voted, by way of fun, to send for them up to Reynard's-hall, which was the name given to this natural grotto, or cavity in the rock, where the company was sitting.

As Wildgoose, though in his travelling dishabille, had a gentleman-like appearance, he was desired to sit down amidst this belle assemblee, and Tugwell, with his wallet, was turned over to the care of the servants. After some little conversation with Wildgoose upon his journey, and the like, the company sat down to (what in romance would be called) a cold collation, which in plain English was a good quantity of cold ham and fowls, cold tongue, orange cheese-cakes, and other portable provisions of the best kinds.

Wildgoose, having made a hearty meal at Ashbourn, eat little; but drunk two or three glusses of Rhenish wine. The evening was now extremely fine, the heat of the day being succeeded by an agreeable fraicheur; the parting sun gilded the summit of the mountains, and the river Dove ran murmuring at their base. The French-horns, at proper intervals, enlivened the scene; and, in short, by the politoness of Sir William and Lady Forester, Wildgoose found himself much at ease, and very happy, notwithstanding the sneers and stifled titterings of some of the company.

Among the rest there was a Colonel Rappee, an officer in the guards, who was upon a visit at Sir-William Forester's. The colonel had made a very

shining figure in the army, during a thirty year' peace, and had behaved with the greatest courage and magnanimity in above twenty engagements and reviews—on Hounslow-heath, or Hyde-park.—But, at the battle of Preston-pans, in the year for ty-five, he was one of those gentlemen who retreated with so much precipitation, as to outride the express, and bring to London the first news of their own defeat.

The colonel, however, appeared by no means deficient in personal valour, for though he had never fought any duel in form, he had frequently given the look of defiance, and kicked two or three impertinent fellows, who were dismayed at the ferocity of his countenance, and his military dress.

The colonel's person, indeed, gave him the advantage over any common antagonist, and also recommended him to the notice of people of rank, for he was near six feet high; and, though

'Lambent dulness play'd ábout his head,'

he had an air of sagueity and importance which commanded respect from the less discerning part of mankind; nay, and having 'a little kind of an odd sort of a small wit,' as Congreve says, and attering now and then a tolerable thing with a decisive air, he even passed for a man of sense; and, by a discreet management, was received upon a decent footing in many families of distinction.

Upon being much in company also, the colonel had picked up a few common-place maxims and topics of ridicule, upon matrimony, religious, Scotchmen, parsons, and old maids, which he applied indiscriminately upon all occasions; but frequently with so little propriety, as could not but shock the delicacy of Sir William and Lady Forester, who accordingly rather endured than enjoyed his company; and considered his visits, or rather his visitations, as afflictions from Heaven, to which they were in duty obliged patiently to submit.

CHAP, XI.

1 Comportation on Rollgian and other Subjects.

Wildgeons, and having too much prids, or reserving the little sparaged and serving the much prids, or reserving the little practical, to discover what was suit affected him as a ometion stroller, and was quite affected at the Villiam's presuming to introduce such company to man of his companyones. He logue, therefore, to say rude things upon imposters and hypocrites, and so give him to how much fix William was the days of saturns and hufferes.

Lady Forester, however, contrived to change the discourses, and to introduce some religious topic; upon which the gave Wildgeste an opportunity of displaying his boowings of the subject in such a manner, that Roppen was afraid to interpret, for fear of discovering his own ignorance.

By way of vonting his spines, however, the enjaast begon throwing out common-place invectives against religion in general, and Christianity in parturalar, from the constant fonds and animosities it had notidentally commissed amongst the different eachs, and the like; and said, if people would but live according to nature and reason, it would be better if there were no such thing as religious to the world.

Sir William said he was gind that was only Repper's private opinion, ensupported by any reasons; but begged the colonel, if he had discovered only new arguments against religion, which he thought of any force, he would keep them a secret from his wife, his children, and his servants, or he was comvinged it was for the good of manhind, that they about not be medousized in that particular, copposing religion to be all a cheat, or a political invention.

But, colonel,' continues he, 'you are frequently uttering complaints of this kind; notwith standing the king, your master, is the defender of the faith, and Christianity is at present the religion of your country, by law established. If you find yourself aggrieved by it, why do not you, or some of your wise associates, draw up the heads of a bill, and join in a petition to the parliament? and I will undertake to present it to the house, for the redress of those grievances which this oppressive institution has brought upon mankind.'

The colonel saw the absurdity of his usual complaints against religion, when set in so strong a light, and was struck silent for a few minutes: but soon rallying his spirits, he shifted the discourse in his turn; and, with a more placid air, contrived to bring another subject upon the carpet, and at the same time to display his own importance, by meationing, a magnificent entertainment to which he had lately been invited by a noble lord.

Bob Tench, a sporting companion of Sir William's, and a near relation of the famous Will Wimble, who was waiting till the first sickle was put into the corn, in order to go a partridge-shooting.—Bob said, he never desired to be entertained better than he was this morning at Sir Harry Hotspur's, where was a cold venison-pasty, and some excellent strong beer, which he was sorry to see banished, to make way for tea and chocolate, and other hot liquors, unknown to our sporting aucestors.

The conversation not turned upon genteel, or on magnificent entertainments in general, which any of the company had either been present at, or had read of in history.

Miss Forester said she could never sufficiently admire Cleopatra's gallantry, in her entertainment of Mark Antony; and was particularly pleased with her dissolving a pearl of immense value, and pre-

Rappes ridiculed this, by mentioning some modern where, who had been suffered by her fond keeper to swallow a hundred pound bank note, between two slices of bread and butter, at breakfast. Somebody mentioned the Roman emperor, I think, who presented each of his guests with the gold cup which they drank out of.

But Sir William Forester said, he never read of a more polite reception than what Vokeer, the rich Augsburgh merchant, gave the Emperor Charles V. He had lent the emperor a very considerable sum of money, for which his majesty had given him a promissory note, or order upon his exchequer, or some written security of that kind. Soon after, the emperor, on his march (by-way of doing honour to his friend), lay at his house in Augsburgh. The merchant gave him a most magnificent supper, and when the emperor retired to his chamber, there was a fire laid of cinnamon wood, which Vokeer himself set alight, with the emperor's note of hand, or order for the money; and then wished his majesty a good night.

'Well, Sir William,' says a young Templar, who was of the party, 'you have told us how a subject entertained an emperor of Germany. I will tell you an entertainment, or rather a family dinner, that was given by the emperor of Morocco to an English subject, Dr. Shaw, who has lately published his travels into Africa and Egypt.

'At the top there was a dish of fish, consisting of a young whale boiled, and a few sturgeons and porpuses fried round it. At the bottom, was the hind quarter of an elephant. On one side a brace of lions, fricasseed; on the other, the neck of a camel, made kabab (as the doctor calls it), or, in plain English, cabeb'd.

'The second course, a brace of ostriches roasted,

Now at the top of his profession.

at the upper end, with the ropes on a toast: at the lower end, a griffin; on one side a dish of crames and storks; on the other, a potted crocodile.

There was no butcher's meat, but a roasted but-

falo, at the side-table.

- The doctor says, he only picked the short ribs of a lion, which, to use his own expression, was a delicious morsel.
- 'His majesty asked the doctor, whether he should help him to the leg or to the wing of the griffin? which being half bird and half beast, his majesty thought facetious.
- 'You must observe, griffins are looked upon as great rarities, even in Africa.'
- 'I suppose,' says Sir William, 'this is some piece of humour upon the marvellous in the doctor's Travels, though I have heard them spoken of as very learned, as well as entertaining; and that the doctor has rectified several errors in the geography of the countries which he passed through.'
- 'I have heard,' says the young Templar, 'when the doctor was introduced to the king, on his return from his travels, that he told his majesty, amongst other things, he had really cat the short ribs of a liou, and that it was a delicious morsel.'
- 'Well,' says Wildgoose, smiling, and looking round upon the prospect, and pointing to the Frenchhorns, which were placed in the woods, at some distance from them, 'I have no idea of a more agreeable entertainment, than that to which Sir William has done me the honour to admit me.'

The company having finished their collation, Miss Forester was desired to favour them with another song; which Sir William and the young gentlemen from the Temple again accompanied with their German flutes. After which, the sun being now setting, the ladies were taken up in a carriage, which came to the edge of the hill; and the gentlemen walked to Sir William Forester's, which was not above a mile across the plain; only the noble colonel flooght

to back, therefore, ordered his perman to bring his horses, much mounting his transgrey, with his detailprigner much forestors, Sanked the coach upon the graved year, and Weldgoom, with his fallow travellite, at the Weldson's request, justed the coralization

CHAP. XII,

A Borns in the Harney.

SIR William had by this time fully disposered Mr. Wildgener's introduce of preceding to the subtangeneration root of look-adjusts to the High Push; that, as be wee sensible, from their situation and experience of interestion, either in the properties of religions or merality, he by no mean descuraged Waldgener from paraous so disinterested a project, Mn desired him, however, to halt a day or two st his house, and he would make some proper implifies where his instructions might be applied to the best advantage. He told Wildgener, mersover, that Lady Forester was hereald very religiously disposed, and would be pleased to have him tall to her child-run and her demesters open that replace,

When they came to fir William's house, which was a venerable pile of Guther building, fitted up fin on alignet modern taste, Lady Forester, who paid great attention to Weidgeons, told here the always went toto the nursery as some as the extent home, especially to an evening, to with her little folks, and have them their prayers. The libewise instinct Weidgeons to attend her thicker. At the ingressey door Mrs. Molly, her indyship's mass, and her, with a little boy of about a year old in her arms, as the most agreeable previous the image, and the most agreeable previous to her lady, for he, being the irang, had the most helping, puretical of severe the lag bank plant.

in Lady Forester's affection. She clasped him in her arms, kissed him, and gave him her blessing; and then went round to three or four more, heard them their prayers, and made them ask a blessing; and then, wishing them a good night, returned to the company.

Wildgoose was struck with Lady Forester's affectionate care of her amiable progeny, which she observing: 'You see, sir,' said she, 'where my treasure is, there will my heart be also. I am afraid, indeed,' continues her ladyship, 'you will think these dear children engross too much of my affection: but I assure you, sir, they are the most infablible pledges of my devotion to Heaven. Their health is so dear to me, and I have so constant a sense of their depending for every pulse of life upon the good-will of Providence, that my whole life almost is one continued prayer for their preservation.'

Wildgoose answered, nothing could be more amiable than the tenderness her ladyship expressed for the welfare of her offspring. He only wished, in his way, that she did not love that little child in the nurse's arms more than the holy childJesus, through whose mediation alone, says he, we are entitled to the favour and protection of Providence.

CHAP. XIII.

Family Prayers, followed by Repartees.

THEY now came into the great hall, and Wildgoese was not a little surprised to find the whole
company, except the colonel, assembled; and Sir
William waiting for Lady Forester, with a large
quarto Common Prayer Book on the table, in order
to read prayers to the family.

This would have appeared more extraordinary, if he had known that Sir William, before his marriage, had lived a remarkably gay life, and had even been

tainted with many of the fashionable opinions of the age; but his regard for Lady Forester, and a sense of the importance of religious principles to every individual of society, had made Sir William so much a domestic man, as, even when in town, to read prayers every evening, unless any thing very extraordinary prevented it; and a sermon every Sunday night, to his family.

As soon as prayers were ended, Colonel Rappee again made his appearance; but was rallied by Miss Sainthill (a very sensible maiden lady, a frieud and companion of Lady Forester's), on his fondness for private meditation, and the care he took to avoid all appearance of hypocrisy.—Rappee said, he knew no reason why a man could not say his prayers as well in private as in public, in a walk upon the tertace as well as in a closet; that religion was a mere personal affair, and the like. He hinted, however, that he might have as much true devotion, as those who were always canting about religion, and pretended to set up for reformers.

Miss Sainthill replied, that, to be sure, people might say their prayers in any place, or in any posture, and even in a warm bed; but she could not but think there was a natural decency of behaviour due to the Supreme Being, as well as to our fellow-creatures; and she was afraid, she said, those who deferred their prayers till they lay down upon their pillows (as she fancied the colonel did) very frequently fell asleep without saying them at all.

"Well,' says the colonel, 'there is one part of my devotions, which I never forget, and that is thanks-giving. I have always thanked God for three things."

—'Pray let me hear those curious particulars,' says Miss Sainthill. 'I suppose the first is, that you are not an old maid.'—'No,' says Rappce; 'the first is, that I was not born in Russia.'—'What, because you are afraid of the cold, I suppose?' says Miss Sainthill.—'No,' says the colonel, 'because I am afraid of the knout, and do not like arbitrary governments.'

— Well, and what is the second particular?— Why, that I was not bred a chrese-monger.'— What, because you do not love the smell of cheese? says Miss Sainthill; 'but, for a like reason, you should not have been bred a soldier,' continued she.— 'Why so?' says the colonel.— 'Why? because you do not love the smell of gun-powder.'

Rappee bowed, and smiled; but said, he was most thankful for the third particular.'- 'And pray what may that be? says Miss Sainthill .- Why, that I have not a very long nose,' cries the colonel.—Bfiss Sainthill courtesied, and took a long pinch of sauff. being conscious how liberal nature had been to her in that respect; and being willing to give Rappee a short triumph, by inviting a laugh in his favour, at her own expense, of which he was not a little conceited. Miss Sainthill, however, retorted, and said. a long nose would certainly be very inconvenient to the colonel in the day of battle, especially if he should ever face the highlanders again; as it would be more exposed to the stroke of a broad-sword. Well fought, Miss Sainthill,' says Sir William. Colonel, leave off, whilst you are well. "Cedant arma toge: Let heroes to the gown give place."

There was now a side-board laid, with some anchovies, olives, and a few trifling things, for those that chose to eat again, after their collation amongst the rocks in Dove-dale.

The company now appearing disposed to retire to their several apartments, candles were brought in by the butler, attended by Mrs. Molly with a warlight for her lady. Molly-was a very pretty girl, and had a pair of eyes most perniciously piercing, which she played off upon Mr. Wildgoose, as thinking him a guest not much above her own level. As the eyes are known to have a fascinating power, Wildgoose could hardly avoid returning Mrs. Molly's amorous glances, which was perceived by the jealous eyes of Mr. George, the butler, who was ber admirer.

best 1 3 said and ber mind her own business. H the second there was a possible and be But Mrs. Molly of Proceeds of with his charge up the gread star Process and him a good night.

Morning Conversation on the Back Si Becty, the house-maid, was sweening Electy, the house-maid, was sweeping th but suspended the motion of her bro here is a gainst the rails, to make way for M I y av 200 now made her first appearance, with the hambed in one hand, and a volume So, Mrs. Molly, you were up late ag An Mes Malls, pretty late, ag Ah, Mrs. Molly, Pretty late, 103 secoe do it, no not for the best mistress t Excel upon shot-leather, and Why, Belty, set Es be sure my lady is a very good lade.

they were formerly. Why, there is our George, zhe butler, can read a play, or a sermon, better them our curate.'—'Oh,' says Betty, 'I thought you and George would have fit last night about this gentleman.'—'George, indeed!' says Molly, 'a jealous-headed cretur! if any body does but speak to a body, a body must be called to an account by him, forsooth! What is the gentleman to me? The gentleman never spoke a word to me, nor I to him; only wished me a good night.'—'Well,' says Betty, 'Mr. George swears he will be a match for him and the cobbler, his fellow-traveller, if my mistress keeps them here another night.'

Here the lady's bell rang, and put a stop to the dialogue; and Mrs. Molly and Betty hastened to their several departments.

CHAP. XV.

On the Necessity of a regular Ordination.

THOUGH Mr. Wildgoose had of late been very negligent of his person, yet, being now in a genteel family, by the time the bell rung for breakfast, he had got himself shaved, his hair rubbed up with pomatum, and had supplied himself with clean linen from Tugwell's wallet; so that when he joined the company in the bow-window, he made no despicable appearance.

After the usual compliments of the morning, Lady Forester again introduced the subject of Wildgoose's preaching to the miners, and said, his intention was certainly very laudable; but wondered, as she found he had had a university education, that he did not get into regular orders, before he engaged in an undertaking of that kind.—'Yes,' says the colonel; 'Don Quixote himself, mad as he was, would not enter the lists, nor undertake any achievement of consequence, before he was dubbed a

brings about good ends by very had means.

"Well," says Sir William, "if such irregular preceedings can be proper upon any occasion, they are so in the present instance, which Mr Wildgeose has determined upon, that of preaching to our poor miners in the Peak, who are properly as sheep without a shepherd." Sir William then said, they intended, the next day, to go upon a scheme of pleasure to Matlock, and to show some young people the wonders of the Peak, as they are called; and that, if he chose it, Mr. Wildgeose might accompany them in their expedition. Wildgeose promised to attend them; but it proved otherwise in the event,

CHAP. XVI,

A Lecture in the Servants' Hell.

A FTER breakfast the company began to separate, and amuse themselves as suited their inclinations. As Bob Tench and his party proposed to angle upon the river Dove, they asked Wildgoose to accompany them. But Lady Forester and, she would be glad of his company, to attend her sad Miss Sainthill in their walk into the park, after she had visited her young people in the navvery, and dispatched some demestic affairs which required her attendance.

Whilst his master was thus entertained in the parlour, Tugwell was entertaining the second-rate gentry in the services hail. The butler had given Jerry a horn of strong beer with his breakfast, which opened his heart, and loosened his tongue. Jerry, therefore dispried the community with the adventures.

converts he had made in his travels, but feen to have in at home, at the distance of his master's p sand and by sea west with what et the same time, that he thought him a little brained sometimes; and that he himself wi enough to leave his wafe and a good (fade, as ble about the country upon such a wildgoose Whilst Tugwell was yet speaking, Mr Wile Whilst Tugwess Forester speaking, mr will be come, at Landy Forester speaking, mr will be seen to the hall, to examine and instruct her domestics hall, to examine when any our gomestics principles of religion a and, hearing Tugwell for the and his advantage of the second se principles of religious a man, nearing Tugwell fall-spend about himself and his adventur hook his head: Ah, Jerry, seys he, 17 hook his nead edifying these good people some telligions discontrac, instead of enter them with your carnal buffooneries, I flar th but Yet Put off the old man, with his affi and land; Well, Well, master; cays Jorry a little pot-valiant, a if I am an old man, my misfortune, rather than my fault; we s by old men, or old women, if it please God Mr. Wildgoose then addressed himself to wate, who had not quite finished their be

and said he was sure they had a ve-

and mistress. That was

their master and mistress, to waste their victual damage the furniture, notch the tables, and do a the little mischief in their power.

'But,' continued Wildgoose, 'we frave all or great Master, of whose favour we ought to be more ambitious, and with a view to whose approbation we ought to serve our earthly masters with fidelity and care.'

Wildroose then proceeded to ask each of them some questions about the principles of religion: and found Lady Forester had taken great paims in instructing them; but as he thought them wet ignorant of the true faith, and the doctrine of the new birth (as he and Mr. Whitfield understood it), be began to talk to them a little mysteriously on that subject; when, some of his expressions beiszg mecessarily capable of a double meaning, Mrs. Afolly cast down her eyes, but gave Mr. George a side look with a wanton archness; who, being apprehensive that the same tender glances might be disrected where he would not wish them to be, told her, with a jealous surfiness, that she had better go to her lady's dressing-room, or to the nursery, which was her proper sphere.

Lady Forester, indeed, now rang the bell; ora which the servants all dispersed to their several stations; and, after her ladyship had given the house-keeper her necessary orders, she summoned Mr. Wildgoose to attend her and Miss Sainthill in their merning walk.

CHAP, XVII.

Lady Forester's Morning Engagement.

ADY Forester always made it a rule to answer every demand of duty, before she indulged herself in any kind of amusement; and accordingly went her circuit almost every morning, amongst the

maged the remaining part of the day. Having made up some linen for a poor woman that was near time, her ladyship's first visit was made to her, whom she delivered the bundle. As the woman had generally a child every year, Lady Forester had got the linen made of a strong new cloth, that it might serve for more than one child. The poor woman turned it about, and surveyed it with some attention; and, upon Lady Forester's asking her how she liked it? she said it was pretty coarse, but she believed it might do.

Miss Sainthill asked the woman, if she did not thank her ladyship for her trouble? The woman replied, 'Ah! my lady has so many maidens to work for her, it is no great trouble to she.'

Wildgoose shook his head, and Lady Forester smiled, and proceeded to another cottage, where lived a poor woman, with seven or eight small children, almost naked, and who appeared to be half-starved.

Lady Forester inquired, why she had not sent for some broth for her children, as she used to do?—
The woman replied, 'Why, to tell you the truth, my lady, the broth is not so good as it used to be, since this new cook came.'—'I am sorry for that,' says my lady; 'but what is the matter with it now?'—'Ahi' cries the woman, 'Mrs. Filch, the old cook, used to give a poor body a bit of meat now and then with one's broth. Mrs. Filch had some charity, and was very good to the poor.'

"I am atraid not," says my lady; 'she was good to some of them, when she was in the humour for it, and bad to others; she would give what was very improper to those that were her favourites, and send others away with reproaches and empty pitchers, just as the whim seized her; and that was a principal reason for my parting with her.'

In the next house which they came to lived a poor man that had had an ague for some time; to whom

Lady Forester had sent a cordial infusion of the bark. She inquired, how it agreed with him, and whether he had yet got rid of his ague?—The man replied, the stuffhad done him no good at all.—Perhaps you did not take it regularly? says uny lady—Ah, no, replies the man; it was so bitter, I could not bear the taste of it. Lady Forester told him, all the virtue of it consisted in its bitterness; and, if he would not take that, there was no other remedy for an ague. The man said, then it must be as it pleased God; for he could not take doctor's stuff, if he died for it. And so they left him.

They now met a poor miserable-looking old fellow, who seemed to be just slipped out of an ale-house, which stood by the road-side, near the end of the village. 'Well, John,' cried Lady Forester, 'I am glad to see you abroad again; I thought your lameness had still confined you. How do you like the book which I sent you to read in your confinement? —'I don't know, my lady; to be sure it is a very good book; but I have been so busy, I have not had time to read a word of it.'

Wildgoose could not but observe, that her ladyship had been rather unsuccessful in her endeavours to do good amongst her poor neighbours; but added, that she would not lose her reward.

Lady Forester replied, she was sufficiently rewarded, in the consciousness of having discharged her duty. Wildgoose added, if her ladyship could but bring them to have a true faith, she would see the effects of it, in bringing forth the fruits of the Spirit, meekness, humility, sobriety, and every Christian virtue.

'Well,' replied Lady Forester, 'that you may not think all my efforts entirely fruitless, I will take you to one of my more promising institutions.'

CHAP. XVIII.

A Scene more agreeable than the last.

ADY Forester now took Wildgoose to a more neat, or rather an elegant habitation, on a little eminence near the park wall. There was a small court before it, planted with sweet herbs, shrubs, and flowers. On their approach the door immediately opened to them, and discovered near twenty little girls and boys, working or reading; and a genteel elderly woman in the midst of them, instructing them in their needle-work, or in their books.

The moment Lady Forester entered, one of the little girls threw herself upon her knees before her, and begged her ladyship not to send her home, and she would never be guilty of stubbornness any more. This, it seems, was a piece of discipline observed by the matron of the school, that when any of the children were refractory, and a slight punishment proved ineffectual, she turned them over to her ladyship's visitatorial authority, which kept them more in awe, than the severest corporeal chastisement would probably have done.

The children were all clean and neat; and their dress was reduced to a kind of uniform, by a sort of band, or handkerchief, with which they were presented when they came to the school; and, as the children were employed part of the day in weeding the garden, or other necessary business about the house, several useful servants had been sent out from this seminary, within the nine or ten years that Ludy Forester had been in the neighbourhood.

Wildgoose asked the school-mistress, what religious books she taught the children; and whether she had met with any of Mr. Wesley's excellent tracts for that purpose?—She replied, that she had

position of it; and endeavoured, from thence, a inculcate into them their duty to God, their neighbour, and themselves; but did not think children of that age capable of any speculative notions, or any of the mysterious doctrines of Christianity.

Wildgoose replied, that there had been of late many instances of children at five or six, nay, even at three years old, who had had great experiences, and had assurance of their sins being pardoned; and had also been favoured with visions and revelations of an extraordinary nature*; and that we had no reason to doubt, that even now, as well as in times of old, God could make even babes and sucklings instruments of his glory.

The school-mistress expressed some surprise at this discourse, as being ignorant of Wildgoose's peculiar character: but Lady Forester said, they were going to take a walk in the park; and so put a stop to the dialogue.

CHAP. XIX.

A slight Alarm.

THEY were now come to one of the park gates, to which Lady Forester had a key. The park had a fine sylvan appearance, and they were beginning to admire the prospect, when they heard at some distance a most dismal outcry, of 'Help! help! Murder! murder! I shall be murdered.' Wildgoose desired Lady Forester and Miss Sainthill to retreat back again to the park gate, and ran full speed to the assistance of the person in distress. Passing round a thicket of oaks, he saw, with astonishment, his friend Tugwell lying upon the ground, rolled up as found as a wood-louse, with his head between

^{*} Mr. Wesley's Journals, passim.

is knees, and guarding himself with his elbows; at could discover no visible cause of this terrible ociferation. At the same instant Mr. Bob Tench, ho, not getting any body to angle with him, had been oaching about the park with his gun, was running also to Jerry's assistance. Upon their calling to him once or twice, Jerry ventured to look up, and began to give an account of what had befallen him.

The case was, Tugwell being so little versed in the natural history of animals, as not to distinguish a stag from a jack-ass (which sufficiently appeared at his first setting out on his travels) he had ramoled into the park, to see the deer; where, meeting with a large herd, one of them, which had been bred ip as a tame fawn, advanced before the rest, and offered his forehead to be scratched; with which instance of familiarity Tugwell was at first highly delighted; but the young deer, who was now above a year old, waxing wanton, began by degrees to be more familiar than Jerry approved of; who, therefore, poking him off with his staff, the deer began to be in earnest, and drawing himself up, attacked Tugwell in front with great vehemence, and soon overset him; and when down, battered him with his young horns so furiously, that Jerry had good reason to cry out for assistance. The young pricket. however, at sight of Bob Tench, had made off, and joined the herd; so that Wildgoose thought his friend had again been alarmed, as he was at Cardiff. by the vain terrors of imagination.

Wildgoose now returned to find out the ladies, and acquaint them with the cause of the outery they had heard; but they were so terrified, that they had run home, and alarmed the whole family, many of whom were by this time come to the park gate; and, being informed of the truth of the affair, were greatly diverted with the bastinado Jerry had received from the tame deer; and only lamented, that they had not come soon enough to be witness to the ludicrous operation.

X 8

But though Tugwell was not much damaged is his person by this accident, Sir Williams, for fear of the stay's becoming more mischievous, as his horn became more capable of doing mischief, ordered the poor animal to be shot the first opportunity.

CHAP. XX.

The Laufulness of eating a good Dinmer.

TT being now dinner-time, most of the company were assembled in the dining-parlour, where (as Mr William kept a constant table) the cloth was hid, and the side-board set out with some degree of splendour. Wildgoose could not forbear making a comparison between the elegance with which Su William lived, and the scenes of misery which they had just been viewing amongst the poor people in the village; and, addressing himself to Lady Fofester, said, he ought not to indulge himself in faring sumptuously, whilst the poor miners were perishing for want of that spiritual food with which he had undertaken to supply them. 'Well,' says Lady Forester, 'but there is a time for all things: we will not detain you when you have fixed upon a plan of operation.'-- '. Why, I think,' says the young Templar, it would be a proper act of mortification for the gentleman to set out upon his mission immediately, now dinner is coming upon the table; as I have heard Mr. Wesley and his friends (when they first set up this scheme of reformation in the University) used frequently to bespeak a handsome dinner, and as soon as it was brought in, send it immediately to the prisoners in the Castle; and dined themselves upon dry bread and green tra.'- Yes,' says the colonel, 'but they know better, I believe, by this time; and are not often guilty of those popish austerities. They love feasting, as far as I can sce, as well as other people."

es the amusements of this world generally were.—
'Mr. Wildgouse,' says Lady Forester, 'let me help
you to some of this hashed calve's head.' The savoury smell of this dish soon put to flight Mr. Wildgoose's spiritual ideas. He accepted the calve's
head; and began to fancy himself in the land of
promise; and, with a true patriarchal appetite, he
'feasted most devoutly.

CHAP. XXI.

Protestant Nunneries. The disconsolate Widow.

DINNER being ended, Lady Forester's favourite topic, religion, was again brought upon the carpet; upon which subject, she and Miss Sainthili talked with pleasure. The colonel, however, could not bear with patience the compliment which be thought was paid to a mere vagabond in this respect; and at last said with some wrath, that he was of the same opinion, in regard to the Methodists, which Charles the Second was in regard to the Presbyterians—that there never was a gentleman of that religion, since the first propagation of it.

Sir William Forester replied, that he had always considered that observation of King Charles, if he really made it, as a compliment to the dissenters of that reign, when the gentleman meant a fellow of a genteel address, perhaps, and polite accomplishments; but who would drink, whore, or debauch the wife of his friend or companion; and, when called to an account for it, run him through the body without any more ceremony.

Miss Sainthill, out of opposition to the colorel, took the part of the Methodists with some spiritto all which the man of war only replied in the words of Hamlet—

'Get thee to a numbery, Ophelia: get thee to a numbery.'

- "So I would,' says Miss Sainthill, 'if there were in England any such thing as a Protestant numbery; and I could spend my life, in such a situation, with great satisfaction.'
- "Why,'says Rappee, 'I should think it a very proper way of disposing of some part of your sex—of the old and the ugly; of old maids, and of young women who were too homely to get themselves husbands.'—'And, I assure you,' says Miss Sainthill, 'I should think it a very happy refuge from the impertinence of fools and coxcombs, with which the world abounds.'
- Why, says Lady Forester, jesting apart, Miss Sainthill and I have often been laying a plan for an asylum of this kind; and I cannot think, if there were such an institution in every county, under proper regulations, it would be attended with any bad effects. I do not mean to draw in young thoughtless creatures upon every disappointment in love; or young women, who might be useful in the world, as servants, milliners, or mantua-makers, and other necessary employments; but as a refuge for young ladies of good families and small fortune, who are now forced to live in a dependent state, or, perhaps, to take up with matches of mere convenience, which make them miserable their whole lives.
 - There should be a proper succession of working, reading, and amusement. They should enter voluntarily into them, and not before a certain age, as thirty or forty, suppose; yet to guard against the taprice and inconstancy of human nature, they should be under some little restraint, and not be released from their engagement, without some considerable forfeit for the good of society. The number should be limited; and, to make it an honourable situation, the queen, perhaps, for the time being, or some or the royal family, would vouchsafe to patronise these institutions; who should also have a power of visiting them, and be the judges of the qualifications of

persons to be admitted, and of the causes for which they might plead to be released.'

- 'Well,' says the young Templar; 'but, by a statute of the 27th year of Harry the Eighth, all monasteries, numeries, and religious houses, are for ever dissolved; and I do not imagine any thing of this kind could be established without an act of Parliament.'
- 'Ah!' says the colonel, in his common-place way, and besides,
 - Vows of virginity should well be weigh'd;
 - 'Too oft they're broke, tho' in a convent made.
- 'There was a widow in ——shire, the other day, who was so disconsolate upon the loss of her good man, that she made a vow, not only to live single, but absolutely to renounce the world, and never to behold the face of a man again.
- 'To sooth her melancholy, she sat constantly in ther dressing-room, with her curtains half drawn; and, with folded hands, kept contemplating a miniature picture of her husband, fixed in the pedestal of a little pyramid, or mausoleum, formed of her jewels; which she had gotten worked up into that form, and placed upon her toilette, from morning to night.
 - After carrying on this farce for near three months, some affairs respecting her jointure, which was very large, made it absolutely necessary for her to go to London. When she took coach for that purpose, her men servants were ordered to be out of sight; and she was handed in, veiled, by her own maid.
 - A friend of mine, in the guards, who though not personally known to her, was (by means of a servant who had lived in the family) acquainted with every circumstance of her fortune and the present state of her mind (by a few half-crowns properly applied), got intelligence of her intended journey, and of all her motions. My friend, therefore, contrived to meet her equipage at the first stage: and taking his sta-

tion in the bar, as soon as the dowager's maid stepped out of the coach, he flies to the step; thrusts the Abigail aside; and, with a gallant yet submissive air, seized the lady's hand, and offered to conduct her to the parlour.

At the sight of a man, even through her veil, she gave a faint scream, and affected to be extremely angry with her maid for deserting her in such a manner. She felt something contagious, however, in the touch of a handsome young fellow in his regimentals; and, though she charged her servant to be more careful for the future, her curiosity prompted her to inquire, 'whether she knew who the gentleman was?' then repeated her charge, to make sure that the coast was clear, at the next inn they came to, before she got out of the coach.

My friend staid and dired at the inn as the lady also did; and suffered the carriage to set out before him; but ordered his servant (by means of a bowl of punch with which he treated the lady's coachman) to get strict information, where and at what inn they were to lie that evening.

 Nay, as her servants had no idea of the lady's delicate distress on the loss of her spouse, they considered her behaviour as mere affectation: and as that sort of gentry are always pleased with such cheerful events as promote feasting and jollity, they were much inclined to facilitate a good understanding between their lady and so generous a lover .-They contrived, therefore, a stratagem to overcome the dowager's reserve, and to lay her under a necessity of another interview with the captain, by Inosening some of the traces of the carriage, and, when my friend overtook them, by alarming the poor lady with an outcry of danger; which forced her to get out of the coach, whilst they pretended to set matters to rights. At this instant the captain made his appearance, leaped off his horse, and again handed the lady out of her carriage. She could

not avoid admitting him to converse with her, whilst they stood waiting for her equipage in the public road. The captain made the best use of his time; ogled, sighed, and played all the artillery of love so effectually, that the lady condescended at length to thank him for his civilities; and added, if he happened to go to the same inn, she would be glad of his company to sup with her.

In short, there was so close an intimacy commenced from that evening, that when the poordowager came to town, she found her affairs so perplexed, and herself (a poor helpless woman) so little able to conduct them, that she began to consult with her maid, whom she had best call in to her assistance. Mrs. Abigail had seen too much of the rapid progress of her lady's passion, to hesitate on the choice, and immediately determined, that the captain was the only man in the world for her purpose.

'In short, the exigence of her affairs was such, and her distress so urgent, that she thought any longer delay would be quite imprudent. So that, in less than six months, she laid aside her weeds, had her jewels new set, married the captain, and was as fond of her second spouse as she had been

of her first."

CHAP. XXII.

Frailty not confined to Females.

WELL, says Lady Forester, and what do you infer from this gossiping tale? That women are poor frail creatures, and do not thoroughly know their own hearts; but frequently act contrary to their best-formed resolutions?

'Yes,' says Wildgoose, 'and we are all equally frail and impotent, without the assistance of the Divine Spirit. This lady, indeed, seemed sensible of her own weakness, by her first resolution to avoid the wery sight of a man for the future: for there is no security, but by guarding every avenue of the soul against the approach of our spiritual adversary."

'I am afraid, however,' says Sir William, 'there are as many instances of frailty to be met with in ours. as in that which is called the softer sex. The lady. whom the colonel has mentioned, was guilty of a very common, and, I suppose, a very innocent frailty. She buried one husband, and married another. there has lately happened a very shocking instance of frailty, or rather of an irregular indulgence of the passions, in one of our sex; the particulars of which (as I believe it was in his neighbourhood) Mr. Wildgoose, perhaps, may be able to inform us of: I mean the dreadful story of Sir W. Keyte, who in a fit of jealousy (as I have heard) burnt himself and a magnificent house, which he had built to please the fancy of an imperious mistress, whom he kept; though he had really been as fond of his own lady, as the dowager (Colonel Rappee talks of) was of her husband.'

Wildgoose replied, that the particulars of that affair were known to all the neighbourhood in which he lived: but the catastrophe was too tragical to entertain so cheerful a company. 'Yet,' says he, 'if Sir William desires it, I will take some opportunity of relating the whole progress of that affair.'

The ladies, according to a laudable custom, now leaving the gentlemen at liberty to enjoy a more licentious conversation, and to drink bumpers; and neither Sir William nor his company being disposed to make use of that indulgence; they also soon after dispersed: and Sir William invited Mr. Wildgoose to accompany them to a very romantic place (which he was going to show to the young Templar), being the seat of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, where the river Manifold, after running three or four miles

Ilam, the seat of Mr. Porter, now well knows;
 to people of taste in most parts of the kingdom.

under ground, bursts forth from a hollow rock in the garden, which is laid out with grottoes and cascades, suitable to so grotesque a scene.

Wildgoose would have declined this gratification of his curiosity, but for the sake of a small lead-mine, which Sir William told him they should pass near in their walk thither; where he thought he might reconnoitre the ground, in order to begin his operations the first opportunity.

The colonel, conscious of the adventageous figure he made on horse-back chose to ride, attended only by his servant. But Bob Tench accompanied them, for the sake of throwing his fly by the way, and angling for trout in the river Dove; and one or two of the servants took Tugwell as far as the lead-work, notwithstanding his bruises from the tame deer in the morning, in hopes of having some sport with him when they came thither.

CHAP. XXIII.

Wonders of the Peak.

ONE of the servants that attended Tugwell in his walk was the old gardener, who was a man of some humour; and had read many books of travels and of natural history, as well as those which more immediately related to his own profession. He entertained Jerry, as they went along, with some account of the wonders of the Peak; which, he said, they would see, if he and his master went with the company to morrow, as he found his lady intended they should.

The gardener told him, there was a hill called Mam-torre (as big as any of the Welsh mountains which he had been taking of), that was continually mouldering and shivering down earth and perts of the rock; and yet neither was the hill visibly dim-

mished, nor the valley beneath raised up, in the memory of man.

- 'There is also a perpendicular chasm, or opening into the very bowels of the earth, called Elden-hole, above fifty feet wide; and which has been fathomed above eight hundred yards, and no bottom discovered.
 - 'Then there is Chatsworth, the finest house in England, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. The frames of the windows are all gilded with gold; and the gardens are the most beautiful that can be conceived.'
 - "Well! but where is the D-vil's A-se o'Peak, which they talk so much of?' says Tugwell. ' Why that is the greatest curiosity of all,' says the gardener. 'It is a monstrous cavern, as high as the inside of a cathedral church, at the bottom of a prodigious mountain. In the mouth of the cavern are several cottages, where the poor people make pack-thread, &c. and across it run three different streams, which are lost under ground. Two of them you may pass over in a flat-bottomed boat: but the rock closes almost entirely over the third; so that it is generally thought to be impassable. This, however, a man of great curiosity once ventured to pass over, laying himself flat on his face in the boat, and being shoved over by his companions; but he was near a whole day before he returned.'
 - 'And what, the dickens! did he see,' says Tugwell, when he got thither?'
 - 'Why,' says the gardener, 'as soon as he landed, he came into a fine green meadow, not covered with grass, but paved with green emeralds; at the extremity of which was a large city, inhabited by people about a span long. Upon inquiring the name of the country, he found they understood his language, and did not seem much surprised at his appearance; having often seen and conversed with the inhabitants of this outward surface of the globe, in the

remoter parts of their dominions: for, you must know, the place where he landed was the miseral kingdom: and the towa which he saw, the capital city of the King of Dumonds. They are a race of fairies, that preside over the different productions of the mines; not only gold, silver, cooper, lead, and all the useful metallic ores; but also the asscions atones which mortals are so fond of, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and the like: which they crystalize, ripen, purify, and refine, by incessant chemical operations, in the bowels of the earth. Their city was surrounded with walls of common agate or cornelian; the gates were either brass or iron; their houses were built of inflorent-coloured precious stones; regard being chiefly had to their several ranks or professions. The royal palace was of rubies and garnets, the doors of gold and silver. The bishops' houses were of purple amethysts, the inferior clergy of blue or sapphires, and so on: though most of them were lined with cornelian, or some stone that was not transparent, to keep out the scorching rays of the sun, and to prevent the inspection of their impertinent neighbours. They set no great value upon diamonds, on account of their want of colour: but prepared them chiefly for traffie. They had plenty of the finest liquors; their conduits ran with a liquor called nectar, honeywater, and eau-de-luce; and their springs with the most spirited mineral waters, such as Spa or Pvrmont produce. But, it being very hot weather, our poor adventurer would rather have had one quart of small-beer, than all the gold and precious stones in the universe."

'Well,' says Tugwell, 'but how the deuce did he get back again?'

'You shall hear,' says the gardener. 'He was going to pocket a few loose diamonds, with which the highways were mended, and to pluck up an eld silver gate-post, when he found himself pinched all over his body, and received a great blow upon his

Ereck, with a stone; and the boat was driven down the stream to a good landing-place, where he returned to his companions; being uncertain whether he had not fallen asleep in his passage, and whether what he saw was a dream or a reality.'

This strange description put Jerry in mind of the Utopia of school-boys; who said, he had rather have gone into the country which he had heard of, where the houses are built with plum-rake, or gingerbread, and thatched with pan-cakes; the streets paved with apple-dumpline; and where the roast pigs ran about with knives and forks stuck in their buttocks, crying, Come, eat me! Come, eat me! 'Though I should like to see the mineral kingdom too,' says Jerry, 'af I could see it without crossing the water.'

CHAP. XXIV.

View of a Lead-mine.

bottom of a high hill, where they saw only three miners, who were winding up a basket of ore; but the gardener told Jerry, there were probably twenty more under ground; and that he had better go down and preach to them, or at least prepare them a little for what his master had to say to them when he came: 'and then you will see something of the mineral kingdom into the bargain.'

As Jerry had heard Wildgoose harangue so often on the same subject, he was a little conceited in his own proficiency, and really functed he could almost equal his master; and seemed at first well enough pleased with the compliment that was paid him. But when he approached the shaft or mouth of the mines, he was greatly terrified at the appearance; and said, for his part, he did not pretend to preach; that God had not bestowed upon him the gift of ut-

terance, and of understanding hard words; but that he only went with Mr. Wildgoose for company's sake, who, he did not doubt, would some time or other pay him for his trouble.

'Well,' says the old gardener, 'but as your master may not come in time, you would not suffer so many poor souls to perish, for want, perhaps, of what little instruction you can give them.'—Tugwell replied, he was nothing but a poor cobbler, and it was not his business to save souls.—'That's true,' says the gardener, 'as you are a cobbler; but, as you pretend to be a Methodist, you ought to preach "in season and out of season," above ground or under ground, wherever you have an opportunity.'

"Sblood! cries Jerry, with a licentious air, I am no Methodist, I tell you; and would not go down into such a hole as this, to save all the souls in purgatory."

The servants, however, as soon as the miners had emptied their load, winked upon them, and made signs to put Tugwell into the basket, which two of them very dexterously performed, notwithstanding Jerry laid about him, and made great resistance; and the third got into the basket with him, and held him fast, whilst the other two, by means of the windlass, let them several fathoms down the shaft; Tugwell roaring out, like a mad bull, as he descended into the horrid chasm.

Just at that instant Mr. Wildgoose, attended by Bob Tench (having left the company as soon as they had taken a slight view of the romantic gardens at Ilam) came to the lead-mine, and hearing the entry, inquired with some eagerness, what was the matter? The gardener told them, that they had persuaded Mr. Tugwell to go down and preach to the miners; but that now he was got into the shell, he seemed a little frightened at the manner of gaing down.

Wildgoose, being no stranger to Jerry's wast of courage in adventures of that unusual kind, was

apprehensive of some bad consequences; he, therefore, desired them to wind him up again; which, upon Bob Tench's likewise insisting upon it, they immediately performed; so that Jerry saw but little of the mineral kingdom.

As soon as Tugwell was safely landed again, he began rubbing his fists and spitting in his hands, and challenged to fight any two of the miners who had treated him in that treacherous manner; when perceiving his master (who attempted to moderate his resentment), Jerry fell foul upon him with bitter complaints; and said, if Mr. Wildgoose had a mind to preach to the miners, he should go by himself; for he would not be buried alive upon other people's business; 'and I am sure,' adds Jerry, 'if I had gone much lower, the cold damps would have taken away my breath.'-- Well,' says Wildgoose, · I don't desire you to run any risque; but I myself will immediately go down amongst these poor people, and open my commission; and they shall not remain one night longer under the dominion of Satan.

Wildgoose then desired the miners to let him down the shaft, as he understood there were several more of their fellow-labourers under ground. But the miners then told him, that there were no more than themselves there, and that the mine had been under water for this week past; and that they had been employed to bring away some ore, that was left in a cavity about half way down the shaft; and that they only took the other honest man, (meaning Tugwell), to frighten him a little, by way of diversion. Wildgoose, therefore, having asked them some few questions more, he, Mr. Tench, and the rest of the company, returned towards Sir William Forester's.

Tugwell, by not submitting to his fate with Christian patience, had got a broken head in the scuffle; which, though he did not perceive it at first, bled pretty freely. But, as Bob Tench was never at a

less for expedients, and had always a little phial of Friar's Balsam in his pocket, some gold-beater's skin and court-plaister, as well as his cork-screw and mohock, he soon set Jerry's skull to rights, and stopped the bleeding.

Upon Wildgoose's lamenting his disappointment in not finding any number of people at the leadmine, the old gardener told him how precarious those operations were; that a great copper-mine in that neighbourhood, which had brought in six thousand pounds a year, was now under water, and would probably be the ruin of a very worthy family: that one gentleman had speut eight or nine handred pounds in quest of a vein of ore, and was then obliged, for want of money, to desist: another gratleman pursues the same work, and within two feet of the spot where the former adventurer had left off, discovers a rich wein, and makes a fortune of ten thousand pounds .- 'Ah,' says Wildgoose, 'I wish people would seek after righteousuese, as they do after silver; and search after true religion as they do after hidden treasures.'- Troth,' says Tuguell, 'I had rather work for eight-pence a day above ground, than venture down into a mine for all the hidden treasure in the world.'

As they went along, Bob Teach left them for an hour, to angle upon the Dove for trout; and it being a fine calm evening, he soon caught a brace and a half, which he brought home in triumph; and said, that was the finest prespect he had seen to day.

CHAP. XXV.

Beauties of Nature.

IR William and the young Templar, and the other parties, all came to the rendezvous pretty near the same time. When they were come into the parlour and sat down, Mr. Wildgonse appearing rather more serious than usual, Ludy Forester said, he seemed tired with his walk, and asked him how he liked Ilam? Wildgoose answered, it was certainty a most romantic place, and he enjoyed prospects of that kind as much as any one, formerly. But'-But what? says Miss Sainthill, with some quick-'Why, to be sure,' replies Wildgoose, 'the natural man cannot but be delighted with these terrestrial beauties; yet, considered in a religious light, these stupendous rocks and mountains appear to me as the ruins of a noble palace, designed for man in a state of innocence; and I own it makes. me serious, when I reflect on the fallen state of mankind; and that the whole creation suffers for our guilt, and groaneth for redemption.'

Well, says Lady Forester, 'all this may be true; but you don't think it any sin to be charmed with the beauties of nature? You say, the natural man is delighted with them; that is, every thing great, beautiful, or uncommon, is naturally agreeable to the imagination; and I can never think it unlawful to enjoy, under proper restrictions, what Providence has formed us for enjoying.'

No, says Miss Sainthill, 'if it were, David must have been a very wicked man, who always speaks with rapture of the beauty of nature, of the magnificence of the heavenly bodies, the moon and stars, which thou hast created, the variety of seasons thou hast made, summer and winter; the sweet approach of even and morn! Thou that makest the out-go-

ings of the morning and evening to praise thee. "O Lord, how manifold are thy works!" says he, " in wisdom hast thou made them all."

Well prayed, Miss Sainthill,' cries the colonel. Why, Lady Forester has no occasion for a chaplain; you quote chapter and verse as well as the

best divine in Christendom.'

Supper now appeared, and the natural men again resuming his place in Mr. Wildgoose, he eat as heartily as the best of them. After supper, when they had taken a glass or two round, Sir William put Mr. Wildgoose in mind of the promise he had made, to give them the particulars of Sir William Keyte's unhappy affair.

Wildgoose replied, that he could not, without some reluctance, recollect so tragical a story, which concerned a family for whom he had a great regard. But,' says he, 'as the thing is public, and shows in a striking light the dreadful consequences of irregular indulgencies, and also how corrupt the natural man is when destitute of divine grace, I will relate the particulars, with as much brevity as I can.

CHAP. XXVI.

· Narrative of a licentious Amour.

SIR William Keyte was a baronet of very cossiderable fortune, and of an ancient family; and, on his return from his travels, had so amiable a character, and was reckoned what the world calls so fine a gentleman, that he was thought a very desirable match for a worthy nobleman's daughter in the neighbourhood, of great beauty, merit, and a suitable fortune.

for some years, and had four or five fine children; when he was unfertunately nominated, at a contracted election, to represent the berough of Wirely

which county the bulk of his estate by, and where he at that time resided. After the election, as some sort of recompense to a sealous partisan of Sir W.'s, Lady Keyte took an inn-keeper's daughter for her own maid. She was a tall, genteel girl, with a fine complexion, and an appearance of great modesty and innocence.

Molly I———n.(which was her name) had waited on Lady Keyte for some time, before Sir W. appeared to take the least notice of her; though Lady Keyte (perhaps from some sparks of jealousy, and to try how Sir W. stood affected) would frequently observe, what a fine girl Molly I———n was grown: to which Sir W.'s usual reply was, that he saw nothing extraordinary in the girl; and even affected to speak slightingly of her person, and to censure her awkwardness and her vanity; for which, as there was not the least foundation, Sir W. probably intended it to conceal his real sentiments.

After some time, however, the servants in the family began to entertain some suspicions, that Molly I——n was too highly in her master's fuwour. The housekeeper in particular (who in the course of forty years had been actually engaged in at least forty intrigues) soon perceived there was too much foundation for these suspicions. Knowing, therefore, that the butler had himself made overtures to Molly, she set him to work, whose jealousy made him so vigilant, that he soon discovered the whole of the affair; and that it had proceeded much further than was at first apprehended. The housekeeper (as that sort of gentry are apt to triumph in the indiscretions of young people) made use of the butler's name, as well as his intelligence, to her lady; and this threw every thing into confusion.

Lady Keyte's passion soon got the better of her discretion. For if, instead of reproaching Sir W, with his infidelity, she had dissembled her resentment, till his first fondness for their new object had abated (which, for her own sake, as well as that of

her children, she ought to have done), she might probably have reclaimed her husband; who, not withstanding this temporary defection, was known to have a sincere regard and esteem for his lady.

CHAP. XXVII.

The Narrative continued.

mily, and all restraints of shame, or fear of discovery, being quite removed, things were soon carried to extremity between Sir W. and his lady, and a separation became unavoidable. Sir W. left Lady Keyte, with the two younger children, in possession of the mansion-house in W— shire, and retired himself, with his mistress, and his two eldest sons, to a large farm-house on the side of the Cotswold hills. The situation was fine; plenty of wood and water, and commanded an extensive view of the vale of Evesham. This tempted him to build a handsome box there, with very extensive gardens, planted and laid out in the expensive taste of the age: and, not content with this, before the body of

the house was quite finished, Sir W. added two large side-fronts (if I may so express it) for no better a reason, as I could hear, but that his mistress happened to say, "What is a kite without wings?"

Well; Sir W. was now turned of fifty, and his eldest son (the present Sir J——s) being grown up and returned from the university, Sir W. instead of sending him abroad, or giving him the advantages which a young man of his rank might have expected, kept him at home, and made him a witness, and, in some measure, a partaker of his debaucheries; and, what is most to be lamented, in a temporal view, drew him in, by some plausible pretence, or wrong indulgence, to part with his reversionary right to his mother's jointure, which was very considerable, and almost the only part of the estate which had not been already mostgaged for its full value.

It was a point of decency at this time, not to bring a mistress amongst strangers. I believe the custom is now altered.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Its fatal Event.

BUT to hasten to the catastrophe of my tale. There was taken into the family about this time, a fresh-coloured country girl, in the capacity of a dairy-maid, with no other beauty than what arises from the bloom of youth; and, as people who ence give way to their passions, and are unrestrained by grace, know no bounds, Sir W. in the decline of life, conceived an amorous regard for this girl, who was scarce twenty. This event produced still further confusion in the family. Mrs. I---- p soon observed this growing passion; and, either from resentment, or from the apprehension, or, perhaps, the real experience, of ill usage, thought proper to retire to a little market-town in the neighbourhood; where she was reduced to keep a little sewingschool for bread.'-- Ay, and good enough too for such hassies,' cried some of the ladies.

"Well,' continued Wildgoose, 'young Mr. Keyts, whether shocked at this unparalieled infatuation of his father, or, as was commonly said, finding himself considered as a rival in the affections of this poor creature, sought an asylum, and spent most of his time with Lord L——, a friend of his, is W——shire.

Sir W. though he had now a prospect of being successful in this humble amour, and of indulging it without molestation; yet began at length to see the delusive nature of all vicious pursuits; and, though he endeavoured to keep up his spirits, or rather to drown all thought by constant intexication, yet in his sober intervals he became a victim to gloomy reflections. He had injured a valuable wife, which he could not even now reflect upon without some remorse; he had wronged his inno-

cent children, whom he could not think upon without the tenderest sentiments of compassion. His
som, who had been a sort of companion to him for
some years, had now left him, through his ill usage.
And, as she had been for some time useful to him,
he was shocked at being deserted even by the woman for whose sake he had brought this distress
upon his family; and he found himself almost alone
in that magnificent but fatal mansion, the erecting
and adorning of which had been the principal cause
of ruining his fortune.

Tormented by these contending passions, he had, for a week past, raised himself, by constant inebriation, to a degree of phrensy; and had behaved in so frantic a manner, that even his new favourite, the poor Blowselinda, could bear it no longer, and had eloped from him.

· On the morning of the duy on which he executed his fatal resolution, Sir W. sent for his son, and for his new mistress; with what intention can only be conjectured; but luckily, neither of them obeyed the summons. Early in the evening (it being in the month of October, I think) the butler had lighted two candles (as usual), and set them upon the marble table in the hall. Sir W. came down, and took them up himself, as he frequently did. After some time, however, one of the house-maids ran down stairs in a great fright, and said, the lobby was all in a cloud of smoke. The servants, and a tradesman that was in the house upon business, ran immediately up, and, forcing open the door whence the smoke seemed to proceed, they found Sir W. had set fire to a large heap of fine linen, piled up in the middle of the room, which had been given by some old lady, a relation, as a legacy to his eldest son. Whilst the attention of the servants was entirely taken up with extinguishing the flames in this room, Sir W. had made his escape into an adjoining chamber, where was a cotton bed, and which was wainscated with deal, as most finished rooms then were. When they had broken open this door, the fiames burst out upon them with such fury, that they were all glad to make their escape out of the house; the principal part of which sumptuous pile was, in a few hours, burnt to the ground; and no other remains of Sir W. were found the next morning, than the hip-bone, and the vertebræ, or bones of the back; with two or three keys, and a gold watch, which he had in his pocket.

This was the dreadful consequence of a licentions passion, not checked in its infancy; or rather, thus may every unregenerate man expect to be drawn on from one degree of wickedness to another, when deserted by the Spirit, and given up to his

own imaginatious.'

CHAP. XXIX.

A Remedy against Suicide.

'INTELL,' says Colonel Rappee, 'we are obliged to the gentleman for his story—and for a sermon into the bargain.'-- Why, it is a very serious affair,' says Sir William, 'for a man to destroy himself, and rush into the presence of his offended Judge, with all his sins and follies unrepented of about him.'-The colonel replied, if life was given as a blessing; when it ceased to be such, he thought a man might resign it again, without offence to any one,- 'Yes, yes,' says Sir William, 'if he were under no obligations to any law, either of nature, or reason, or society: not to mention the revealed will of God, by which all murder is forbidden. But I would desire no other argument against self-murder, continues Sir William, 'than its being contrary to the very first law of nature, self-preservation, and its shocking the natural feelings and common apprehensions of all mankind.'

The young Templar said, that as suicide was the

most howid of all murders, a friend of his proposed to have it punished as other heisons murders are.

—' How is that?' says the colonel.—' Why, by being hanged in chains,' says the Templar.—' O,' says Sir William, 'but that would be rather a punishment to his surviving family, than to the deceased effender.'

—' Yes,' says the Templar,' and that is the very thing proposed; as the thoughts of bringing such a reproach upon his innocent wife and children would probably restrain many a man from so rash an action, who was deaf to every other consideration.'—' Well,' says Miss Sainthill, 'but this penalty would be no restraint upon you and me, colonel—upon old maids and old bachelors.'

The colonel was going to make some reply, when the attention of the company was attracted by a burst of loud laughter from the servants' hall; and a sort of riotous mirth, not usual in Sir William's family. Miss Forester, attended by Mr. Bob Teach, took upon her to go and inquire into the cause of this boisterous merriment. When they came to the door of the servants' apartment, they found it was Tugwell who had 'set the table in a roar,' by getting upon the end of it, and holding forth in imitation of his master and Mr. Whitfield.

The truth was, Jerry being pretty thirsty after his long walk, and the numerous perils he had undergone that day, the butler plied him with strong beer, till he began to wax mellow; in which state of things, Jerry thought proper to mount the table, and harangue in praise of temperance; and, in ahort, proceeded so long in recommending sobriety, and in tossing off horns of ale, till he became as drunk as a piper. This inconsistency of conduct exposed our orator (as it has done more respectable characters) to the ridicule of his audience; so that the cook had made so free with the preacher, as to pin a dishelout to his ramp; and the other servants, in their different ways, had offered Jerry many indignities. Nay, they proceeded so far at last, as to give him

the strappado, or ancient discipline of the boot, with no feeble arm, upon his posteriors; and then conveyed him, hand and foot, like a dead pig, decently to bed.

When Miss Forester returned into the parlour, she laughed to herself, and whispered Lady Forester in the ear. Sir William asked Bob Tench, what was the cause of all that noise below stairs? Bob cast a sneering look at Wildgoose, as if he were answerable for the absurdities of his comrade, and said, Mr. Wildgoose's friend was entertaining the company with a dissertation upon sobriety; but his long walk, and a horn or two of ale, were a little too much for him.

Wildgoose could not forbear blushing at the indiscretion of his fellow-traveller; being sensible that he-must rather injure the cause than promote it, as his seal was probably much greater than his knowledge or his abilities:

CHAP. XXX.

Love triumphant over Sensuality.

To being now bed-time, Mrs. Molly brought candles for the ladies; and, in allusion to what had passed in the servants' hall, simpered upon Wildgoose. But there was something so lascivious in her smiles, that he considered it as almost an act of sensuality to return them, which yet it was almost impossible to avoid.

The gentlemen sat talking near half an hour after the ladies were gone, and then retired to their several apartments. When Wildgoose was got to his chamber, had shut the door, and was going to his devotions by the bed-side, he was surprised with the sight of a pink petticoat, a cotton gown, a pair of white stockings, and some green stuff shoes, thrown carelessly upon the floor; and, upon look-

ing within the curtains, saw a girl, as he thought, in a laced night-cap, her face turned from him, and, as he supposed, fast asleep. Wildgoose was struck silent with astonishment at first; but imagining that Mrs. Molly, who had ogled him so frequently since he came, had laid this snare for his virtue, he broke out into this kind of soliloguy: 'Ah! wretch that I am; I have brought this poor creature to the very brink of destruction, by my own carnal concupiaceace. I have encouraged her amorous wishes, by returning her wanton glances, instead of nipping her hopes in the bud, by a severity of countenance, as I ought to have done. But how shall I resist such a temptation! The spirit is willing; but the flesh is weak. I can renounce the world, and defy the devil. But the flesh-O, the flesh is weak, Heaven protect me!' Whilst he was uttering this rhapsody, he, by an almost involuntary motion, pulled Miss Townsend's cambric handkerchief out of his pocket; the ambrosial scent of which immediately revived her agreeable idea, and the tender sentiments which Mr. Wildgoose entertained for that lady, and gave a new turn to his thoughts. 'But O! wretch that I am,' continues he, 'how can I forget the kind looks and modest blushes of the incomparable Miss Townsend, and be guilty of any act of infidelity to so amiable a lady? Avaunt, Becisebub! Get thee behind me, Satun,' says he, with a vehement emphasis; which threw the counterfeit Mrs. Molly into a fit of laughter; and out leaped Tom the stable-boy, whom the butler had got to act this farce, and, running to the chamber-door, joined Mr. George, and some others of the servants who were in the secret, and who were waiting in the lobby for the event of their stratagem.

Mr. Wildgoose stared with surprise, and was at first a little angry at the joke which was put upon him. But immediately recollecting that he had invited this insult by his own indiscretion, he thought it best to take no further notice of it. He, there-

fore, went to bed; but was kept awake an hour or two, by his vexation at this incident, and other anoditations of various kinds.

CHAP. XXXI.

More nocturnal Perits.

MR. Wildgeese was just composing himself to sleep, however, when he heard his door open again, and was afraid of some real attack upon his chastity, when, to his astonishment, he heard the lamentable voice of his friend Tugwell. Master Wildgeose, master Wildgoose? says he, for God's cake, awake: I will not stay a moment longer in the house.'-- Why, what is the matter? says Wildgoose. - Why,' quoth Jerry, 'the house is haunted, and the bed-clothes are bewitched; and I would not go to bed again for a handred pounds,'-- I am afraid,' replies Wildgeose, 'thou art not sober yet, Jerry; for I hear thou gottest fudfiled to-night in a most augodly manner.'-- Ah, master;' cries Jerry, 'I am as sober now as ever I was in my life, and have had two or three hours good sleep. But, I am sure, the - bed is bewitched; for there was not a soul in the room besides myself, and a witch, or a spirit, kept pulling the bed-clothes off me, twenty times, as fast as I could pull them on me again; and I am cor tain it could be nothing but witchcraft."

The case was, the cook and the house-maid, by a common contrivance amongst girls who love to be playing tricks with young fellows, had tacked the bed-clothes together, and, by a long packthread fixed under the quilt, and brought under the door, as they went up to bed, had played off this piece of fun, to the terror and annoyance of poor Tag-

well.

Mr. Wildgoose desired Jerry to go to bed again till the morning, when he himself, he said, intended to depart; as he found the servants, instead of ravinding the things which belonged to their salvation, were all in a conspiracy to put tricks upon them, and to defeat their pious intentions.

"Yes,' says Jerry,' and so are the miners too, as far as I can see; and I am for getting out of this

Ineathenish country as fast as we can.'

Why,' says Wildgoose, 'Sir William and Lady Forester are very good people; but we have done wrong, to entangle ourselves in the pleasures of this world; and, though I had promised to accompany them into the Peak to-morrow; yet the servants, perhaps, may prejudice the miners against us. In short,' says he, 'I am afraid, the hour is not yet come for their conversion. Therefore, Jerry, go you and lie down for an hour or two longer, and at dawn of day we will leave this place.'

Tugwell, however, could not be prevailed upon to return to his own bed, which he considered as haunted by some invisible being, or evil spirit; but, putting on his clothes, and laying his wallet under his head, slept upon the carpet in his master's room.

As for Wildgoose, he composed himself for a few hours; but awaking between three and four o'clock, he roused his fellow-traveller, and they set out before any of the family was stirring.

Wildgoose left a note upon the table, expressing his obligations to Sir William and Lady Forester, and making an apology for his abrupt departure; but said, God had called him elsewhere; and the end for which he had come into the Peak being, as he thought, frustrated by some unexpected incidents, he would defer his visitation of the miners to some more favourable opportunity; when he hoped again to pay his respects to his worthy friends Sir William and Lady Forester.

BOOK XI.

CHAP. L.

The two Pilgrims decamp without Beat of Drum.

THE two pilgrims set out from Sir William Forester's, as was related, about four o'clock in the morning; and, as Tugwell did not know what his master's intentions were, he was much pleased to see him turn his face towards the south. He was surprised, however, to find him so easily give up his project of preaching to the miners in the Peak, with which view they had travelled so many tedious miles.

But the truth was, that besides his apprehensions lest the servants might make a ludicrous use of the adventure of the stable-boy whom the butler bad put into his bed, Mr. Wildgoose had a more powerful motive for hastening his departure towards the south. Mr. Bob Tench, in their walk from llam, had told him, by way of conversation, that he had promised to attend Sir Harry Hotspur to Warwick races, which, he said, were within two or three days Mr. Wildgoose, therefore, having deat farthest. termined, as a coup d'eclat, to bear his testimony against those ungodly meetings, thought no opportunity could be more proper than the present, when he should have a good chance for an interview with Miss Townsend, for which he so eagerly longed.

Mr. Wildgoose now travelled on for two or three hours in profound silence, reflecting on the disgrace lie should probably bring upon himself, and the cause in which he was embarked, if the servants should maliciously misrepresent the ridiculous adventure above-mentioned.

At length, however, Jerry ventured to ask his master, what o'clock it was? Wildgoose, looking at him with a serious air, answered, 'Ah, Jerry, do not be so anxious to know the times and the seasons: for my part,' continues he, 'I am resolved for the future, to know nothing but Christ crucified; nor, as far as I can answer for myself, ever to laugh again as long as I live, that I may not, by any levity of behaviour, inspire any weak Christian with wanton thoughts, nor give occasion for any suspicions to the prejudice of my own character.'

'I will tell you what, then, master; if you are resolved never to laugh again, you must never do two things more—you must never read Scoggran's Jests, nor ever hear the merry-andrew at Evesham fair; for they will make you burst your belly with laughter, in spite of your resolution.' Wildgoose had almost broken his yow at first setting out; and could not but smile, at least, at Jerry's idea of wit and humour.

About eight o'clock our travellers came to a public-house, at a small distance from a noblemau's seat; where they thought it proper to halt and refresh themselves. There were two smart servants, with guns and pointers, in the kitchen, who, as well as the neighbouring seat, they found belonged to Lord B—, Lady Forester's father. The servants were going a partridge-shooting; and as soon as they marched out of the house, my landlord shook his head, and said, it was a shame to turn their pointers into the corn before the farmers had begun harvest.—'Yes,' says my landlady, 'they are a sad pack of them; they have debauched the whole country; there is hardly a sober man, or an honest

woman, within ten miles of my lord's house. I do not desire their company here; for I know they only want to ruin my daughter, if they could have their will of her.'

Wildgoose thought this a melancholy contrast to the character of Lady Forester, the force of whose good example had diffused a spirit of religion and virtue as widely round, as her father's vicious principles had extended their baleful influence.

Wildgoose answered mine hostess, that he imagined my Lord B—— was a good moraled man, though he knew he was no great friend to religion.
—'Yes,' says she, 'my lord does some generous things, to be sure; but then there is no depending upon him: he will be very charitable to a poor man one day, and, if he happens to affront him, send him to gaol the next.

"He almost starved our whole market-town last winter, to be revenged upon them for an afront which they had put upon his lordship."—"How was that?" says Wildgoose.—"Why," says my landlady, he went and bought up three or four thousand pounds-worth of coals (for my lord is very rich you know); so that there was not a bit of coal to be got at any of the pits for ten miles round the place." This account confirmed Wildgoose in his opinion of the precarious nature of mere human virtues, when unsupported by principles of religion, or, as he called it, when void of faith or divine grace.

CHAP. II.

A learned Inn-keeper. Wildgoose meets an old Acquaintance.

MR. Wildgoose and his fellow-traveller having had but little rest the preceding night, they made a short stage that day, lodging at a small public-house on the edge of the forest of Nedwood;

and the next morning reached Litchfield again about eleven o'clock. They observed upon a sign there a Greek motto*, to this purpose, 'Either drink, or depart about your business;' which they imagined to have been supplied by some learned prebend, who either frequented or patronized the house. They complied with the first part of the precept, and were drinking a pint of ale upon a bench in the yard, when my landlord, who was a genteel sort of man, vouchsafed to speak to them; and soon finding that Wildgoose had had a liberal education, sat down by them, and began to inform them, that he himself had been bred at Cambridge, as a physician, and had actually practised at Litchfield; but, finding the fees but small, and that, such as they were, they came in but slowly, he had married a young widow, who kept the inn. 'And here,' says he, 'I see a good deal of genteel company: I am master of a good house; have the most amiable woman in the world for my wife, and live as happy as a king.' Whilst my landlord was thus displaying the felicity of his situation, the miable Mrs. Brewer, his wife, rang the bar-bell with some vivacity; and, with no very melodious voice, cried out, 'Dr. Brewer, where are you? What the devil are you about? Why don't-chee come, and shell some peas? Here's a family coming in, and you sit prating to your footpassengers, who are drinking three-halfpenny-worth of mild ale—forsooth!'

The doctes moved like clock-work at the sound of the bell and Mrs. Brewer's voice; and told the travellers, he would wait upon them again immediately.

The case was—just at that instant, there rode in, at the back-gate, a young man in a silver-laced hat and a blue great-coat, and called the hostler with great authority. 'Here, master; here am 1,' says the hostler; 'who's a coming?'—'Who's a coming

^{* &}quot;H क्रिंग, में देवारी.

why, I am coming, you puppy,' says the young mea-Yes, master, I see you be,' returns Robin: 'bet what family, what equipage have you got? and how many stands shall you want for your horses?'

My landlady, hearing the hostler ask these questions, took it for granted some grand family was at hand. But the gentleman, who caused all this uptour, turned his horse into the stable, bid the hostter bring in his saddle-bags, and ordered a muttou-

chop for his dinner.

As he passed by our two pilgrims upon the beach, Mr. Wildgoose thought it was a face which he had seen before, and, indeed, it was a pretty remarkable one; yet, being engaged with his own thoughts, he did not on a sudden glance recollect him. But the young man having got rid of his great-coat (which, though in the midst of the dog-days, he had chiefly worn to conceal his saddle-bags on the road), he again exhibited himself at the door, when Wildgoose immediately knew him to be Mr. Rouvell, or Beau Rueful, whom he had remembered at college, and met with at Bath.

As there were now no persons of distinction in the case, Rouvell did not disdain to recognize his old acquaintance. Wildgoose being now an itinerant by profession, Rouvell expressed no surprise at meeting him there: but Wildgoose asked Rouvell what had brought him to Litchfield?—'Why, business of consequence,' replies Rouvell; 'and, if you will dine with me here, I will explain the affair to you; and, indeed, should be glad to consult with you upon the subject.'

Though Wildgoose was rather impatient to get into Warwickshire; yet, as the races did not begin till the day following, he had time enough upon his hands. He, therefore, accepted of Mr. Rouvell's

juvitation.

CHAP. IIL

The last Efforts of expiring Vanity.

together, Rouvell acquainted him with his present situation; that having been jilted by a woman of fortune, whom he thought himself upon the brink of marrying, he had, in a fit of disappointment, married an agreeable woman, with a few hundreds, who was really the widow who kept the house where he had lodged at Bath; that he was now determined to live a more retired and regular life; and, in order to that, had accepted of a presentation to a living, given him by one of the members for Coventry; and that he was now going to the bishop for orders.

To the bishop for orders!' cries Wildgoose; what, in a faced bat?'--' O,' says Rouvell, ' that is only to gain a little respect upon the read, as I could not conveniently bring my servant with me; but I shall immediately get that piece of finery ripped off before I wait upon the bishop. I must confess, however, continues he, 'I have been so long accustomed to the gaiety of the world, and to dress like a gentleman, that I do not at all relish the peculiarity of the clerical habit. Indeed, I can see no reason why a clergyman should be distinguished from the rest of the world by such a fundreal appearance, nor what connexion there is between religion and a black coat, as if Christianity were such a gloomy affair, and so fatul an enemy to all kind of enjoyment.'

Why, says Wildgoose, I do action agine there is any virtue in a black coat; the it seems proper, by some external mark, to put the clergy in mind of the gravity and importance of their function; as also, to prevent their following the tail fashions of

the world, and changing their dress according to the caprice of mankind, it seems advisable to confine them to some one particular habit, which, I have heard, was the common dress about the time of the reformation.'

'Well,' says Rouvell, 'I can assure you I think it a great act of mortification for a young fellow of eight and twenty to give up so material an article as that of dress; and could not forbear expressing my sense of this hardship t'other day, in a ludicrous advertisement, which I will show you.' Rouvell then pulled out a smart morocco-leather pocket-book, and read the following advertisement:

'Whereas, on Sunday last (being Trinity-Sunday), between the hours of ten and twelve, two or three ill-looking fellows, disguised in crape (expressly contrary to the black act), did lay violent hands on a poor young gentleman, near the bishop's palace at B-d-n; putting him in bodily fear, by bidding him stand, and answer them several odd out-of-the-way questions; and did insist upon his taking several horrible oaths, and extort from him several unressonable concessions; particularly, that they, and all the gentlemen of their profession, were very bonest, civil gentleman (contrary to his real sentiments and their known practices), and had a right to treat in that manner, and impose their opinions upon, all that fell under their clutches; and moreover, did rob him of twelve and sixpence in money; and did strip him of all his wearing apparel, namely, a smart coat with a red silk lining, a laced waistcoat, and a pair of red breeches, with about half a dozen ruffed shirts, and us many pair of white stockings; and did even rip the silver button and loop off his hat.-Now, this is to give notice, that whoever will bring any of the said offenders to the two-faced pump is Oxford, or to any of the pumps, or horse-ponds, in Oxford or Cambridge, so that they may be breeght to condign punishment, shall receive a handsome reward.

- *N.B. The head of this gang is an old offender, and has followed these practices for many years; and has brought up several of his sons in the same idle way, who desired to follow some genteel trade, and to get their bread in some honest gentleman-like way of life.'
 - Well, sir,' says Wildgoose, 'there is no great harm in this piece of humour; I only think it a sort of jesting, which, as St. Paul says, is not quite so convenient or decent; especially in a man that is going to the bishop for holy orders. Many a man has paid dearly for his jest. A candidate for the consulship at Rome, you know, lost his election, by jesting upon a poor mechanic for the roughness of his hand. However, I should think the change of character, which is expected in a clergyman, a more weighty consideration than the mere change of dress; and that it is a greater sacrifice in a young man to give up the gay amusements of life, than to lay aside his laced waistcoat or white stockings.'
 - Why,'says Rouvell, 'I should imagine it would be no disadvantage to religion, or to the clergy in' particular, if they were to remit a little of that solemnity of character, which has exposed them to the imputation of hypocrisy, and the ridicule of the world; and to mix a little more of the gentleman, both in their dress and in their deportment, which frequently prejudices people against very worthy and ingenious men. And, now my pocket-book is out, I will show you another ludicrous composition, which a friend of mine gave me, when I first talked of taking the gown.' Wildgoose said, he did not approve of that sort of buffoonery; but as he would hear all the objections Rouvell had to the profession he was now engaging in, Rouvell read the following parody on Shakespeare's celebrated description of the seven ages of human life.

CHAP. IV.

A Parady on the Speech of Jaques, in Shake speare's As you like it.

As this parody is put into the mouth of a fop,' says Rouvell, 'it is rather a compliment to the clergy, than any reflection upon them.'

Sir Plume, ----- religion's all a farce; And persons are but men, like you or me. They have their foibles, and their fopperies: And one sees amongst them sundry characters. To mention only seven.—And first, the curate, Humming and having to his drowsy herd.— And then the pedagogue, with formal wig, His night-gown, and his cane; ruling, like Terk, All in his dusty school.—Then the smart priest, Writing extempore, forsooth! a somet Quaint, to his mistress' shoe string .-- Then the vicas, Full of fees custom'ry, with his burying gloves; Jealous of his rights, and apt to quarrel: Claiming his paltry penny-farthing tithes, E'en at the lawyer's price.—Then the rector, In sleek sureingle with good tithe-pig stuff'd; With eyes ap-swoln, and shining double-chin; Full of wise nods and orthodox distinctions: And so he gains respect.—Proceed we next Unto the old incumbent at his gate, With silken scull-cap tied beneath his chin; His banyan, with silver clasp, wrapt round His shrinking paunch, and his fam'd thund'ring voice, Now whistling like the wind, his audience sleeps And scores to th' luiling sound.—Best scene of all, With which I close this rev'rend description, Is your Welsh parson, with his noble living, Sans shoes, sans hose, sans breeches, same every thing.'

- Why,' says Wildgense, 'this perody might be haracteristic of the clergy of the last age; but, I mapt to think, the descriptions are now obsolete, and the clergy of these times are rather too polite han too mwhward, and have more of the gentleman han either of the Christian or the pedant, in their characters. They read more plays and pamphlets, than sermons or commentaries on the Bible; they are rather witty in conversation, than wise unto salvation;
 - ' Polite apostates from God's grace to wit.
- But I am most sincerely of opinion,' continues Wildgoose, 'that the only way for the clergy to escape the ridicule of the gay world, and to keep up their credit, is, not to join in its fopperies, but to revive the primitive manners, and to preach up the genuine doctrines of the reformation. And I cannot but hope, Mr. Rouvell, that whatever levities you may have hitherto indulged yourself in, you will lay them mide, with your ruffles and your laced hat.'

Rouvell replied, that he had seriously resolved to do every thing in his power to redeem his lost time; and that, although he might not be able to do much good by his learning or eloquence, he was determined not to do any mischief by an immoral or indecent behaviour.

This serious conversation was now interrupted by the appearance of a leg of lamb and cauliflowers, and a custard-pudding, which Rouvell had ordered for dinner; and, though they differed something in their theological opinions, the two travellers were unanimous in their approbation of Mrs. Brewer's cockery, and eat very heartily.

After dinner Rouvell called for a bottle of port, and said he would take a decent leave of the laitty; but, as Wildgoose did not choose to drink his share, they proposed inviting Dr. Brewer, in the character of mine host, to partake with them; who graciously condescended to honour them with his

company, and assist them in the ardnous tast of dispetching a bottle of his own manufacture; # pleasant a revenge, às making a physician swallow

his own prescription.

Wildgoose having resumed the subject of Rouvell's taking orders, and having carnestly exhorted him to consider the importance of the office which be was going to take upon him; the afternoon was far advanced before they parted; Rouvell setting off for the bishop's palace at Eccleshall, and Wildgoose, attended by his trusty friend, pursuing his journey towards the borders of Warwickshire.

CHAP. V.

Trifling Difficulties.

OUR spiritual adventurers, having sufficiently refreshed themselves, travelled at a good rate; Wildgoose being desuous to reach Sutton-Coneld, in his way to Warwick, that night; so that little conversation passed between them. Tugwell, however, could not but express his surprise, that the gentleman, whom he had seen to-day in a laced hat (and whom he had taken for a gentleman's servant)

was to be a parson to-morrow.

As it was now some time past the summer solstice, night overtook them sooner than they expected; and when they came into the forest, or chase, near Sutton, it was quite dark, and they had wandered considerably out of the great road. At length, however, they came to what they took for a directionpost, when Wildgoose told Jerry, if he could bet climb up the post, and trace out with his finger the first letter upon either of the hands, he could tell which way to turn; as, he took it for granted, one road led to Birmingham, and the other to Warwick. 'That I can do, then, master,' says Jerry; 'for, when I was a young fellow, there was not a boy in

the parish could visit a crow's next as well is mystelf.' Tugwell, therefore, destring his master to take ease of his staff and his wallet, ran up the post like a cat; but, when he was got about seven or eight feet high, he made a sudden pause, and squalth he came down again, bawling out, with great construction, 'Lord have mercy upon his! as sure as are alive, there is a dead man hanged up.' Which, indeed, was partly true; for a highways man, who had committed a murder, was hanged in that there two or three years before; but, the hady being decayed, only part of the skeleton remained, for a terror to these honest men, rither than to those hardened wrotches for whose edilication it was intended

They now travelled on, therefore, under the ditection of Previdence, and in half an hour more saw some lights at a distance, which proved to be Sutton-Contid, whither they were bound.

The two pilgrims, totaling in late, soon retired to rese, without thetting with any incident worth recording; only fitting a dranken blacksmith in the house, when thing heat presented he wanted to get fid of, Wikigoosh began preaching to him about the new With, which soon put him to dight, and sent bird home to his wife and family.

CHAP. VÍ.

Tegwell compolled to drink Strong Beer instead of Small.

LATILDGOOSE having been sesured by my landlord, that the ruets did not begin at Warwich till the next day, notwithstanding the strong attraction which he felt in his heart towards the residence of Mics Townsend, they did not set out till near nine o'clock. After travelling there or four hours in the heat of the day, about one o'clock they passed hear some corn-fields, where they saw a company of reapers, who had just begun harvest, sitting at dinner, under a shady oak, and laughing and singing with great glee and alacrity.

As making converts was the game which Wildgoose had constantly in view, he fancied he had a call to give a word of exhortation to these honest people, whom he considered as indulging a culps-

ble festivity.

When they came up to them, therefore, Jerry introduced himself by asking, whether they could give a poor man a draught of small beer this het weather?—'Ay, and of strong beer too,' says one of them, 'as much as thou canst drink: it costs as nothing; and we give it as freely as we receive it.'

This hospitable invitation encouraged Tugwell to sit down by them without any more ceremony, and he began to rummage out a crust of bread and a piece of cheese, which he had stowed in his wallet But a young farmer told him, he should not eat bread and cheese there; and, taking up a basket, he cut him off a good slice of some boiled beef, and a piece of plum-pudding; of which, at Tugwell's request, Mr. Wildgoose vouchsafed to partake. After eating pretty heartily, and drinking a draught or two of strong beer out of a leathern bottle, one of the company desired the young farmer (who appeared in a genteeler style than any of the rest) to entertain them with a song, as he was going to de when he was interrupted by the arrival of Tugwell and his master. 'Mr. John,' said one of them, 'can sing in the playhouse fashion; for he has lived two or three years with my lord in London.'- But what must I sing?' says he .-- Why, the harvest-home song, that your brother made last year,' replied the other .- Well,' says he, ' I have got a sad cold; but I will sing it as well as I can, though we have many a weary day to come yet, before our harvest-home." -He then sang, with a tolerable grace, the following ballad.

THE

TRIUMPH of CERES, or the HARVEST-HOME.

TO THE TUNE OF What beauteous Scenes enchant my Sight!

What cheerful sounds salute our ears, And echo o'er the lawn!

Behold! the lozded car appears,

In joyful triumph drawn.

The nymphs and swains, a jovial bend,

Still shouting as they come,

With rustic instruments in hand,

Proclaim the harvest home.

The golden sheaves, pil'd np on high,
Within the barn are stor'd;
The careful hind, with secret joy,
Exulting, views his hoard.
His labours past, he counts his gains;
And, freed from anxious care,
His casks are broach'd; the sun-burnt swains
His rural plenty share.

In dance and song the night is spent;
All ply the spicy bowl;
And jests and harmless merriment
Expand the artless soul.
Young Colin whispers Rosalind,
Who still reap'd by his side;
And plights his troth, if she prove kind,
To take her for his bride.

For joys like these, through circling years
Their toilsome task they tend;
The hind successive labour bears,
In prospect of the end.
In spring, or winter, sows his seed,
Manures or tills the soil;
In summer various cares succeed;
But harvest crowns his toil.

When the young farmer had finished his song, Wildgoose said, it was rather better than the common ballads, and inquired whether his brother really made it, as the reapers hinted? The farmer assured him he did; for that his brother had been bred at Cambridge; and though his father would have been glad to have had him assist them in the field when he came home in the long variation, yet, instead of binding up the sheaves, or making hay, he would sit half the day under a tree, and make verses.

Mr. Wildgoose was now going to exhort them to sanctify their labour, by singing hymns and spiritual songs, instead of those ungodly bullads; when Tugwell, observing a company of women who were gleaning in the field, wished his old wife Dorothy were amongst them, for that she would make a better hand at leasing than any of them.

'She would hardly make a better hand of it, says the young tarmer, 'than a young woman did here last harvest, and to whom we are obliged for our good cheer to-day '-- How much might she carain a day, then, by her leasing?' says Jerry.—'Why, more than this field and the next to it will produce these ten years.' says the farmer. Tugwell expressing some surprise, the young farmer said, the stary was remarkable, and if they would give him leave he would tell it them. Accordingly he began the following narration.

CHAP. VII.

The fortunate Isabella.

THIS manor, the greatest part of which my he ther rents, was purchased by our 'squire's father, a great counsellor in Loudon, who died before he had taken possession of it. The young 'squire, being fond of the country, came and settled here

about two years ago. He took a small part of the estate into his own hunds, for his amusement, and having a few acres in tillage, used to side out most days in the harvest-time, to view his reapers at their work.

· Amongst the poor people who came to gless is the field, there was a young woman, whose mother came a stranger into the parish, and had lived there for nine or ten years, with no other family than this one daughter, who was now about sixteen, and so handsome, that several young farmers in the neighbourhood admired her; and, if she had had a little money, would probably have been glad to marry her. She dressed like our other parish girls, in a coarse stuff gow, , straw hat, and the like; but some how or other she put on her clothes so cleverly, that every thing became her Her caps and her handherchiefs, which were of her own making, were in a better taste then those of our other country girls; and, when her gown was piuned buck, an madespetticout appeared, with a border of flowers of her own work.

The young 'squire could not but take notice of her genteel shape, and elegant motions; but she was so bushful, that he could hardly get a sight of her countenance. He inquired who she was; and, as nobody could give much account of her, because neither she nor her mother went out amougst their neighbours, he one evening, as she returned home, followed her at a distance, up a winding valley, to the cottage where she and her mother lived. It stands by a wood side, at a distance from our village; near a lonely farm-house, which is the only neighbour they have.

The 'squire hun his horse to the gate, and went in, where he found the old gentlewoman (for so we all thought her) hartting some fine stockings, and surveying with pleasure the produce of her daughter's inhour. The house was very plainly furnished; but the 'squire was surprised to see a handsome

barpsichord, which took up half the room, and some music-books lying about, with other books proper for young ladies to read.

'Isabella, which was the name the young women went by, blushed up to the ears, when she saw the 'squire come in; and, making a courtesy, retired into another room.

'He made a short apology to the mother for his intrusion; but said, he was so struck with her daughter's appearance, that his curiosity would not suffer him to rest till he had made some inquiries about her, as there was something in her manner that convinced him she must have had a different education from what usually falls to the lot of young women in that humble sphere of life.

The mother told him, they had lived better formerly, but had been reduced by misfortunes; that, however, by her daughter's industry and her own work, they contrived to live very comfortably in

their present situation.

As she did not seem inclined to be more communicative, the 'squire took his leave, but not without offering her a handsome present of mosey, which, to his surprise, she absolutely refused.

CHAP. VIII.

Further Account of Isabella.

THE next day Isabella appeared again in the field, and was as intent upon her leasing as usual. The 'squire could not keep his eyes off her; and, having now a pretence for inquiring after her mather, entered into some further discourse with her; and found she expressed herself so properly, and discovered so much good sense and delicecy, that her personal charms appeared to much greater advantage, by the heauty of her mind; and, in short,

The 'squire became quite enamoured of this rural clamsel.

- After two or three days he went again to her mother, and begged, with the most earnest importunity, to be further informed of her story, and by what accident she had been brought to submit to her present obscure way of life; for that he was greatly interested in hers and her daughter's welfare, and hoped it might be in his power, if she would give him leave, to make their situation somewhat more agreeable to them, than it could possibly be whilst both she and her daughter were forced to work so hard for a subsistence.
 - There appeared so much sincerity and modesty in our young gentleman's manner, that the mother could not avoid gratifying his curiosity. She then told him, that her husband had enjoyed a genteel place under the government, and by his care and frugality had saved a considerable fortune; but that, not being in the secret, he had lost the whole in the iniquitous project of the South Sea, the shock of which had proved fatal to his health; and he died a few years after, leaving her and this one daughter, who was then about six years old, without any support, but what she could raise by the sale of a few jeweis, which did not amount to three hundred pounds. "To avoid the slights of my former acquaintance," continued she, " I retired into this part of the country, where I was pretty sure I should not be known; and have taken the name of Fairfax; for my real name is ----."
 - 'The young'squire heard this short account with an eager attention; but upon hearing the name of——, "Good heavens!" cries he, "is it possible you should be the widow of that worthy man Mr. ——, to whom ourfamily is under the greatest obligations? as I have often heard my father declare; who always lamented that he never could hear what was become of you and your daughter; and I am certain, would have been extremely happy in an opportunity of showing

his gratitude to the family of his worthy friend. I hope, however, that happiness is reserved for me, But," continued the 'squire, " did not you know that my father had purchased this manor, and that be was the triend of your late valuable hysband?"-"Why," replies Mrs. bairfax, " my time is to seestaptily taken up with the instruction of my daughtas, and with the business pecessary for our supmost, that I converse but little with upr neighbours; and though I may have beard that a Mr. --- had purchased the manor, and know that my door Mr. Fairfax (so I call hum), had a friend of that name, yet I never thought that your father was under any farther obligations to assist his friend's destroyed family than many others were, from whom I never required the least act of friendship, though I know they had it in their power to afferinte our distress.".

The 'squire then told Mrs. Fairfan, that he hoped there were various ways by which he could reader their situation more happy than it accused to be at present; but that there was only one way by which he could do it with complete satisfaction to himself, which was, with her permission, by laying himself and his fortune at her daughter's feet, which he

should do with the greatest pleasure.

Mrs. Fairfux was astonished at so generous an offer; but desired the young gentleman not to engage in an affair of so much importance, and to consider thoroughly how he could support the railiesy of his acquaintance, and, pathape, the reseatment of his friends, which he might reasonably expect from so improdent an alliance. The young 'aquire replied, that he was his own master; that he was nafficiently acquainted with Isabella's personal charms, and would rely upon Mrs. Pairfax's care of her education for every other accomplishment; and should think himself completely happy, if the proposal proved agreeable to the young lady's inclinations.

" In short, the feir leabelle was immediately sent

for; and the 'squire left the mother to propose it to her daughter, who, after a decent parley, with gratitude surrendered her charms to so generous a lover. They were married in a fortnight's time; and are now as happy as the day is long.

The old lady will not be prevailed upon to forsake her little cottage by the wood-side; but has enough allowed her to keep a maid-servant; and the coach is sent almost every day, to carry her to the great house.

As a compliment to his lady, the young 'squire every year gives us a dinner out in the field on the day we begin harvest; and another at the hall, by way of harvest-home; on which occasion last year my brother made the song which I have now sung.'

Well, says Tugwell, when the young farmer had finished his story, 'this is right now, to take care of the old gentlewoman; and I dare say she now makes three meals a-day, and a supper at night. Why this is just, for all the world, like a story in a history-book.'—'Yes,' says Mr. Wildgoose, 'it is like a story in the Book of books, the story of Boas and Ruth.'—'Well,' says Tugwell, 'the 'squire is a man after my own heart; and I will drink his health in another draught of strong beer, if you will give me leave.'

The leathern bottle then went round, and Jerry began to talk apace; when Mr. Wildgoose endeawoured to give the conversation a religious turn; and, amongst other things, observed, in allusion to their present employment, that the harvest, indeed, was great, but the labourers (meaning the true ministers of the Gospel) were few. The reapers, not understanding his allegory, said, they were enough of them to cut down that field, and as much more, in a week's time. But, considering Wildgoose's speech as a hint that it was time for them to resume their labour, they leaped up, and fell to work with great cheerfulness and alacrity, leaving the two wavellers to pursue their journey at their leisure.

CHAP. IX.

A curious Inscription.

A BOUT eight in the evening Mr. Wildgoose and his humble friend came to a public-house near Menden, on the Chester road; whose sign being suspended in a shady elm, it has obtained the name of the George in the Tree. Wildgoose, during this peregrination, had adopted a laudable coatom, though attended with some little expense as well as trouble; which was, when he came to an inn, to read whatever he found written either on the walls, or in the windows; and, wherever there was any thing obscept or immoral, either to write under it something by way of antidote; or, if it were very shocking, he would entirely erase it, if written upon a wall, or it in a window, break out the pane, and pay the damage.

As he was examining the parlour windows in this little hotel (which affording entertainment for house as well as man, might be called an inn) he observed

the following remarkable inscription:

J. S. D. S. P. D. hospes ignotus,

Patrix (ut nunc est) plusquam velict notus,

Tempestate pulsus,

His pernectavit,

A. D. 17-...

Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, in Dublia, here a stranger unknown, but in his own country (such as it now is) better known than he would wish to be, being driven by a storm, lodged here all night, in the year of our Lord 17—."

Mr. Wridgesee, having at present little curiosity of that kind, did not take out the peac, so be probably might have done for three balipates, and as was done seen after by some more curious travelless.

tom, to give some little spiritual instructions to the family, or to any one he might accidentally most with, where he saw two travelling women, who seemed much fatigued, as they had sufficient emas, having travelled on foot that day above twenty miles. One of them seemed a pretty gented women, but had a melancholy, dejected look, which attracted Wildgoose's particular attention; and he addressed himself to her as a person under afficien, applying the common topics of consolation for the evils of life. But the poor woman making little reply, Wildgoose soon left her, without satisfying his curiosity for the present, and went early to rest.

CHAP. X.

Make a new Acquaintance.

& 8 they had but a abort stage to Warwick, and the races were not to begin till the afternoon, the two pilgrims did not set out very early; but, travelling a good pace, they soon overtook the two women whom they had seen the preceding night, though they had set out some time before them. As they were to travel half a mile farther the same read, Tugwell seked them, by way of conversation, whether they were going to London or not? One of them answered, ' No; but into --- shire.' The afflicted lady then asked Mr. Wuldgoose, if he knew any thing of one 'Squire Townsend in that county! "Squire Townsend!' replies be, with some surprise; yes, I know something of the family.' She then inquired, if he knew whether either of the daughters were married lately, or likely to be married? Wildgoose answered that he did not know that they were, and that he could venture to assure her to the contrary; 'though I have beard,' continued he, · that a balf-gay I nich officer had made pretonsions

to one of them; but her father, I am pretty sure, will never listen to the proposals of such an empty coxcomb, and one who has no visible fortune to support his daughter.'

The poor woman turned pale as Wildgooss was speaking, and all on a sudden burst into a fleed of tears. Wildgoose expressing great astemishment, the other woman, who was the lady's maid, said, that Irish officer was the vilest of men; that he was this poor lady's husband, with whom he had had a good fortune, and by whom he had three fine children; but he had gone to England, under a pretence of soliciting better preferment in the army, and left her destitute of any other support than what she could meet with from her own friends; and, what was more base (if their intelligence was true), he was going to draw in another young lady of family and fortune, by a marriage which must necessarily be invalid.

This intelligence greatly alarmed Mr. Wildgoese, as he did not know what impression this Irish hero might have made upon the object of his affection. But when the lady, finding him so well acquainted with the family, produced the letter which she had received upon that subject, he was struck dumb with astonishment; for the person who gave the intelligence, and who had been a servant to the late Captain Townsend, mentioned Miss Julia Townsend, as the lady to whom Captain Maheney was going to be married. So that Wildgoose began to suspect, either that Miss Townsend had not been sincere in the contempt which she expressed of Captain Mahouey, or that, since he had seen her. some scheme of that kind might have been brought about by the widow Townsend's influence over her father.

Mr. Wildgoose, however, carefully concealed how much he was interested in the affair; and, knowing how whimsical Mr. Townsend was in giving Roman names to his children, he told Mrs. Mahoney, that

the person who wrote the account must certainly have mistaken Miss Julia Townsend for Miss Lucia; as, to his knowledge, the former had been some months from her father, and was now with a relation near Warwick; and that he himself was in hopes of seeing her there, either that very night, or the next morning at furthest, after he had dispatched some business which he had upon his hands that afternoon. He added, moreover, that the nearest way she could go to Mr. Townsend's was, to leave the great London road, and go through Warwick, whither he himself would conduct her.

Mrs. Mahoney and her companion thought themselves very fortunate in meeting with a man who seemed capable of assisting them in the affair which had brought them to England, and gladly joined them. This droll party, therefore, united by an odd concurrence of incidents, trudged on very amicably together, and about dinner-time arrived at the borough of Warwick.

Mr. Wildgoose was at first inclined to go immediately to Dr. Greville's, and inform Miss Townsend of the discovery he had made; but, thinking it sinful to prefer the temporal felicity of one family to the immortal happiness of thousands, which he flattered himself depended upon his preaching, he rejected with horror that design.

CHAP. XI.

At Warwick.

R. Wildgoose took his company to the first ina that presented itself. They found every one in motion, and preparing to set out for the course, which was some little distance from the town. They got some dinner, however, and all sat down together; during which Tugwell observed, how comical it was that they should happen to meet with the lady.

an eleverly, and said, if he could but meet with his ann Joseph again, he should think his time well has stowed. 'It was but last night,' added Jerry, 'that I dreamed about him. I thought as how they wave going to let me down in the lead-mines again; and as how our Joe came and drew his sword, and beat the miners off, and drawed me up again. But I shall never see poor Joe any more; if he had bean alive we should certainly have heard from him in five years' time; but, perhaps, one reason why Jon has never wrote to us, is, because he can neither write nor read.'

As the company had more important concerns of their own to engage their thoughts, they paid little attention to Jerry's disquisition. But, as soon as they had made a short meal, and Mr. Wildgoose had safely deposited Mrs. Mahoney and her companion, under a promise to wait at the inn till his return, he set out, with his friend Tugwell, conducted by an intelligent lad belonging to the inn, who, as they walked together, promised, at Mr. Wildgoose's request, to furnish him with a table, or joint-stool, from their booth; for the lad taking Wildgoose for a conjurser, the poor boy imagined he should, by that means, see his legerdemain performances, or slight of hand, for nothing.

CHAP. XIL.

Olympic Honeyers.

THE two pilgrims approached the scene of action just as the horses were going to start. Their cars were saluted with variety of sounds; the trumpet had just given the signal to propose for the first heat; a secruiting party, with drame and fifty, were beating up for volunteers; and in every past of the field.

Stred answer'd steed in high and boastful neighings,'

as Shakespeare expresses it. The whole course was in motion; the coaches and chariots whirling towards the starting-pest, or other convenient stands; the horsemen scampering different ways, according as they imagined they should get the best view of the aport; in another part, the knowing ones, with great composure, though with horrid oaths and improcations, were settling the bets, and, with profound skill, deciding the fates of the different horses.

his own expression, his bowels yearned for his poor brethren, to see with what thoughtiess engerness and vain cariasity they scowered across the plain, in pursuit of they knew not what; each miserable mechanic apparently as solicitous about the contest, if their salvation depended upon the event. Amount other objects, he could not but take notice of a young man of fortune, an old Oxford acquaintance, exalted in the stand, or balcony, of the starting-post, who looked down with the utmost contempt upon all below him, funcying himself superior to a Homan general in his triumphant car, or even to Mr. Whitfield, when he preached from the starting post at Northampton.

Wildgeose's seal for the cause he was engaged in was raised almost beyond control. He thought it best, however, to defer his harangue till after the first heat; when the people would be more inclined to listen to his admonitions, than in the present turnel words agitation of their spirits.

CHAP. XIII.

Wildgoose's Farewel Sermon.

A CCORDINGLY, the heat being now over, and people a little composed from their eager attention to the sport, Mr. Wildgnose applied to hisyoung friend at the booth that belonged to the inn where they had dired, who procured a table, which Tugwell placed upon a little eminence; by which means his master was sufficiently exalted above the crowd; who, with several characts and horsemen, soon gathering round him, Mr. Wildgoose, without more ceremony, began to harangue them with great vehemence, both of language and gesticulation.

Though Wildgoose insisted stremuously upon the unlawfulness and bad tendency of these paganish diversions, and the bad effect they had upon the mind of a Christian; yet his principal intention was, to make use of this opportunity to inculcate his peculiar tenets, and to make proselytes to true Christianity, or, what he always thought equivalent, the ductrines of Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whithfield.

But, whilst Wildgoose was enumerating the evil consequences of these ungodly assemblies, and amongst the rest, graphically describing the sad effects of drunkenness and intemperance; a young fellow on horseback, who was drinking with some more company, having a glass decanter in his hand, before it was quite empty, hurled it with great vehemence at the preacher's head, bidding him, drink, and be d—mn'd!

The decanter struck Wildgoose just above the left temple; and (being, in order to deceive the customers in the measure, fluted and crumpled into various angles) not only brought him senseless to the ground, but also cut a branch of the temporal entery,

from which the blood issued forth in great abundance, and slarmed all the company, who thought Wildgoose killed upon the spot.

Poor Tugwell, seeing his master struck down, and, for aught he knew, mostally wounded, broke out into doleful lumentations; being equally concerned, both for his friend and for himself. He said, he should be hanged, for enticing Mr. Geoffry from home; or, at least, should bee madem Wild-great's custom, and he fosbidden the house.

Lergy, however, thrust away and shoved off the ercycle, in order to assist his muster; and was so angry with every body about him, that he gave one a hiore in the face, another a panels in the gats, and another a knock on the pate with his staff, which bounght there or four analy fellows upon Jerry's back; and he would probably have suffered as much in the scaffe as his master had done, had not a young fellow in a military habit, with a knapsack on his back, and a cutlass by his side, pushed through the crowd very opportunely, and come to his assistance.

Josep, in his harry, enald hardly forbear striking even his deliverer; but seeing a hanger by his side, he was kept a little in awe, and made a how to the pentleman soldier, for his friendly aid. The soldier, entering hold of Tugwell with both his hands, coind out, 'Dear father! do not you know me? Give me your blessing. How does muther du?

Inswell stond staring for some time, before he know his ann Joseph; who (as the reader may, or perhaps may not, remember) has been mentioned more than ence, as being sent for a soldier, and supposed to have died in America. Jerry threw his arms about his son's neck expressing the utmost jey and surprise; and such. Now his dream was out head began to ask twenty questions in a breath; which, Joseph said, he would answer at a proper time.

They now, therefore, assisted in carrying years; Wildgeose, whom Ingwell had announced to his

pen, into the booth, that proper care might be taken of their friend in this unhappy situation.

CHAP. XIV.

Work for the Doctor.

A MONGST the horsemen whose curiosity had drawn them to hear Wildgoose, was a wellbooked Grecian, in a fustian frock and jockey cap, who seemed greatly affected with this accident, and rede immediately with great trepidation in quest of a surgeon. This was no other than the benevolent Mr. Bob Tench, who, the reader may recollect, became acquainted with Mr. Wildgoose at Sir William Forester's in the Peak, and said he was to attend Sir Harry Hotspur to Warwick races. Bob was directed by some of the company to Dr. Slash, an elderly surgeon, who was smoking his pipe over a tiff of punch, by himself, in the next booth. Bob summoned him, with great authority, to come immediately to the wounded itinerant, who, he said, would bleed to death..

The surgeon continued smoking on with great composure; and asked who was to pay him for his trouble? observing, that he could not work for nething; that their education was very expensive; that, besides serving seven years apprenticeship, they were obliged to walk the hospitals, to attend anatomical and pharmaceutical lectures, and the like.

D-mn your anno-domical, farta-skillcal lectures!' cries Bob; 'why, the man is dying, and, if you don't come immediately, will bleed to death.— Come along; I myself will see you paid.'

Dr. Slash then beat out his pipe; took another glass of punch; and with a very important air rose up, and went to attend the wounded orator, who by this time was carried into the other booth, and was

come a little to himself again. The doctor, however, shook his head; magnified the danger of the contusion; and took several ounces of blood from the patient, notwithstanding what he had lost from the wound. While the doctor was preparing his bandages and dressings, the company, according to custom, were very officiously giving their advice. Bob Tench was for applying only some Fryar's Balsam, and some goldbeaters' skin; which, as we observed, he always carried in his pocket. Jerry Tugwell wished, that his namesake, Dr. Tugwell, the great bonesetter of Evesham, was there; who, he said, would cure his worship in the twinkling of an eye. Young Tugwell said, if so be the surgeon of their regiment were there, he would cut off a leg, and tie up the arteries, and stop the blood, in the firing of a pistol. My landlord belonging to the booth, putting in his verdict, said, a little permacetty and a dram of brandy was the sovereignst thing in the world for an inward bruise.

Dr. Slash, you may suppose, did not look very pleasant during these wise instructions. On the contrary, he gave himself no small airs; and said if they made such a noise, and the patient could not be kept more quiet, the devil might dress the wound, for he would have no more to do with it.

CHAP. XV.

. An old Gentleman in black arrives.

JUST as Mr. Slash had mentioned the devil, a tall elderly gentleman in black came into the booth; and, applying himself to Slash, inquired whether the patient might be removed without any danger, as he could not have proper care taken of him in such a place as that?—The surgeon bowing with great respect, answered, that, to be sure,

there would be some danger in removing him; for, if the artery should blend again, he did not have how it would be stopped; but, however, with great care, he added, 'that he mught be removed.'

Wildgoose himself said, he should be glad to be conveyed, if possible, to the inn at Warwick, as some company waited for him there, with whom he had business of great consequence. He then called Tenwell to him, and told him, he would have him an that very night, with a note which he would write to Miss Townsend, to acquaint her with the discovery which they had made in regard to Captais He then pulled on his pen and iak Mahoney. and some paper out of his letter-case, and wrote a short note; which he sewled, and directed it, 'To Miss Townsend, at Dr. Greville's, at ---, arar Waswick.' This direction he showed to Mr Slash; and asked him. 'whether he could instruct his fellow traveller how to find out the place?"- Why,' says Slash, with surprise, 'this gentleman in black is Dr. Greville himself.' He then incormed the ductor of Mr. Wildgoose's request. Wildgoose, who was agreeably surprised at this unexpected interview, desiring to speak with Dr Greville in private; the doctor replied, that they would get into his chariet. and then they might converse without interruption Wildgoose therefore, taking leave of Bob Tench, and directing Tugwell, with his son Joseph, to meet him at the inn at Warwick, was lifted into his chariot; and he and Dr. Greville, who gave the surgoon orders where to see his patient the next day, set off together.

CHAP. XVI.

Character of Dr. Greville.

sacerdetal character appeared in its gentine dignity, not in an assumed belemnity of aspect, or formal granace, and a pumpous periwig as big at Dr. Sacheverell's; but in a serious, yet affable, beliaviour: the result of a sincere piety, sanctity of manners, and goodness of heart. He had a considerable independent fortune, which enabled him to obey the impulse of a generous and hawane disposition: and it was a maxim with him, that, while a single person in his neighbourhood wanted the necessaries of lite, he had no right to indulge himself in its superfluities.

merish; but with no other metive than that of doing good, the stipend being hardly sufficient to main-

tain a resident curate.

Dr. Greville really was what Mr. Wesley and his associates ought to have been, and what, I sincerely believe, they at first intended to be. He revived the practice of primitive piety in his own person, and his own parish; and, by his example and administions, excited many of the arighmening citty to be more vigilant in the discharge of their duty. He had a faith, which worked by love; or, in the dern language, his belief of the truths of the Gospel made him consider as an indispensable daty those sets of beneficence which his humanity prompted him to perform.

If Dr. Greville had seen the poor man which fell amongst threves, he would not, like the Priest and the Exvite, have passed by him on the other side; but like the good Samaritan, would have set him upon his own horse, would have bound up his wounds, and

poured in oil and wine (if the modern practice had adopted so excellent a balsamic), which, upon so good authority, I should think, by the way, at less equal to Fryar's Balsam or Opodeldoc.

Dr. Greville, then, would have been the first to have run to the assistance of poor Wildgoose, had not his attention been engaged by an object nearer home; I mean a young lady in the chariot with him, who, upon the night of Wildgoose's accident, had fainted away, and who the reader will easily guest was no other than Miss Julia Townsend.

When Mr. Wildgoose first began his harangue, Miss Townsend told Dr. Greville, that she had seen him at Gloucester, and that he was a young man of a pretty good fortune; which partly induced the dector to drive up, and make part of the audience; though he was glad of this opportunity of seeing young Wildgoose, on account of what had happened previously to this, and which it is proper to explain.

Wildgoose had written to Miss Townsend a letter from Gloucester (as was mentioned), which she received, and carefully preserved in her morocco-leather pocket-book; but which she had accidentally left upon her toilette one morning, whilst she was gone with Dr. Greville to take a walk in the fields. Mrs. Greville going into Miss Townsend's room, female curiosity got the better of the point of honour, and she could not forbear examining the contents of this letter; which, indeed, was a liberty that MissTownsend's situation, since her imprudent elopement, sufficiently warranted so good a friend to take. This letter was written in so ambiguous a style, that it was difficult to determine whether Mr. Wildgoose were more solicitous for Miss Townsend's happiness, or his own; and there was such a mixture of the amerous and the devout, that it might be taken either in a spiritual or in a carnal sense; though, to any one that knew buman nature so well as Dr. Greville did, there could be no difficulty in what sense such a correspondence between two young persons of

different sexes ought to be interpreted. Dr. Greville was not displeased, therefore, at this opportunity of making some observations upon Miss Townsend's behaviour on such an occasion; and the violent effect which Wildgoose's accident had upon this young lady, left Dr. Greville no room to doubt of the tender regard which she entertained for him.

Dr. Greville was greatly alarmed at Miss Townsend's fainting away, and sent the footman, in a great hurry, to procure some water from the next booth; who, seeing the lady of their manor in her coach with her two daughters, acquainted them with the accident. She immediately sent one of her daughters to Miss Townsend's assistance; and by Dr. Greville's permission, took Miss Townsend into her coach for the rest of the afternoon; which left him at liberty to make proper inquiries after the wounded pilgrim, and to take him into his chariot, as has been related.

CHAP. XVII.

Dr. Greville and Mr. Wildgoose.

As soon as they were alone together in the chariot, Wildgoose related to Dr. Greville the circumstances of his getting acquainted with Miss Townsend at Gloucester; and then his accidental meeting with Mrs. Mahoney, and the discovery he had made of Captain Mahoney's villanous design upon some one of Mr. Townsend's daughters; which greatly alarmed Dr. Greville, though he said that all Mr. Townsend's friends had a very bad opinion of the widow Townsend, whom he had taken into his house, if it is very lucky, however,' added. Dr. Greville, that Mr. Townsend will be at our house this very evening, if he is not yet arrived; in expectation of which, Mrs. Greville stayed at home to-day. And for that reason (and because, I believe, you will be

better taken care of at my house then at an imal, I would have you by all means go home with me to my parsonnge-house.' Wildzoose found no great seluctance in complying with so kind a proposely which would give him the oppositionity he no long Wished for, or seeing and conversing with Miss Jalia Townsend. After a decent apology, therefore, for giving to much trouble to stranger, he told the dector, he would gladly accept of his offer.

They now arrived at the ion at Warwick, where they found Mrs. Mahoney waiting with patience for Wildgoose's return. She was not only surprised, however, to see him return in that toumber; but his pale look, and the oundage about his head, distained bith so much, that she could hardly be persuaded he was the same man. But, when that point was cleared up, and she was informed of Dr. Greville's coancides with Mr. Townsend's family, she comfirmed what she had said to Mr. Wildgoose; and also produced the letter which she had received upon the subject.

When Dr Greville, however, found Miss Julia Townsend mentioned, he laid but little stress upon this intelligence But, after talking the affair over, they concluded there would be no harm in showing Mr. Townsead the letter, who would be able to judge what stress was to be laid upon it. And they advised Mrs. Mahouey to rest contented at the ina till the next moreing; and then Dr. Greville with

Wildgouse took their leave.

As they travelled gently along, Dr. Greville took the liberty to expostulate a lattle with Wildense Mout his present comunitie and stregular undertabing; and his cloping from his mother, without at !! even dontrary to her apprehenses; who, he found, by Miss Townsend, was greatly affected by his tatravegant and cathusiastic proceedings.

Wildgeose replied, he was serry for that accideatal cohocquewed of his perforthing his duty; 'but,' edys he, 'whosester leves father or mother mest

than Christ, is not worthy of him. And, in short,' edds Wildgoose, 'a necessity is laid upon me; yes, woe unto me, if I preach not the Gospel!'

In. Greville smiled at Wildgeose's application to himself, of what was only applicable to St. Paul and the primitive aposties, who certainly had a divine call; and wondered that a young man of so much good sense as he seemed to be in other particulars, should be so strangely imposed upon by a spirit of enthusiasm, that had possessed his imagination. Wildgeose was going to defend the call of the spirit, which he was convinced he had received in at ample a manner as any apostle of them all. But Dr. Greville was affaid of bringing on two violent an agitation of spirits; and of renewing the homorrhage, or bleeding of the artery, and, therefore, changed the discourse for some other topic, which hasted till they arrived at the partonage-house.

CHAP. XVIII.

At Dr. Greville's.

Mrs. Greville alone. She had been so much mad to Dr. Greville's acts of humanity, that she was less surprised at seeing a person in Wildgoose's situation, than at not seeing Miss Townsend in the chariot with them. But she was more surprised to find, that this was the very person who had written to Miss Townsend from Gloucester, and a little wendered at Dr. Greville's conduct in bringing him into the house to Miss Townsend, with whom she was by no means pleased, for admitting a private correspondence with a mere stranger, and (as she found by Miss Townsend's own account he was) an enthusiastical itinerant. She soon acquiesced, however, in Dr. Greville's private reasons, who thought he might, at the same time, perform an act of humanity

in getting Wildgoose cured; and, perhaps, a greater act of charity, in reclaiming him from his erroneous opinions; and also make proper observations upon his general character, or, if he found it worth while, make a more particular scrutiny into the circumstances of his family and fortune.

Dr. Greville would have persuaded Wildgoose immediately to lie down upon the bed; but, as be found himself very easy, and able to sit up till the evening, Mrs. Greville ordered some tea, and said, the maid should get a proper room in readiness for him, whenever he should be disposed to retire to rest.

Before Mrs. Greville had finished the ceremony of the tea-table, Mr. Townsend's servant came to the gate; and brought word, that his master was at the end of the village, and would be there very soon; that he had met with the old woodman as they came along, who told Mr. Townsend that he had found some other curiosity as he was digging in the old camp on the brow of the hill; and that his master waited whilst the old man fetched it from his cottage.

Accordingly, in a few minutes more, Mr. Townsend arrived, and was met by Dr. Greville at the court gate; but not seeing Miss Townsend as he approached the hall door, which stood open, he cried out, 'Where is Julia? what, she has not cloped again, I hope. Ah!' continues he, shaking bis head, 'I every day hear fresh instances of her imprudence. Captain Mahoney was at Gloucester last week, where he was assured, that the little slut had like to have gone off from thence with a rascally Methodist preacher. Well, the Romans were a wise people; and, in the best ages of the republic, they gave fathers a power of life and death over their children, which kept them under a proper subjection.'

Dr. Greville said, Miss Julia was very well, but was not yet come from the course, where she was in Mrs. Mowbray's coach. 'I am sorry, however,

adds the doctor, 'to find you give so much credit to Captain Mahoney's intelligence, who, I believe, is no friend to any part of the family.'

Mr. Townsend was going to reply; but coming now into the hall, and seeing Wildgoose, he stopped short; and, paying his compliments to Mrs. Greville, 'So, cousin,' says he, 'you have got a patient to nurse, i see, according to custom. Pray, whom have you here?'—Dr. Greville answered, it was a young gentleman who had met with an accident at the race, and whom he had brought thither in his chariot, till he could be conveyed to his friends, who lived at some distance. He carefully concealed Wildgoose's name, however, and the nature of his present adventure.

Mrs. Greville made some fresh tea for Mr. Townsend; and, as it was not thought proper to discuss family affairs before a stranger, as Wildgoose appeared to be, the conversation became general for some little time. 'Well, cousin,' says Dr. Greville, you have been inquiring after antiquities, according to custom, of our old woodman.'- Yes,' replies Mr. Townsend; 'I thought, by his account, he had found a Roman stylus, which they used to write with; but I am afraid it is nothing more than an old iron skewer.' Wildgoose then observed, that Mr. Townsend had lost the principal day's sport, as it is generally called .- "Why, that is the very salvo which I should have made,' replied Mr. Townsend; ' for what is called sport, I assure you is not so to me; and though I have been used for some years to make my cousin Greville a visit at this season, my principal pleasure is in viewing the noble castle, and other antiquities in the neighbourhood . of Warwick; which, I am convinced, was the presidium, or chief station, of the Romans in Britain, as being seated in the very centre of the island; and I value it more for having been the station of the Dalmatian horse, as Camden assures us, than for its paltry horse-race here once a-year.'

person, his conversation would immediately have convinced him that he was the same virtuoso whom he had met in Lord Bathurst's woods. And Mr. Townsend likewise, after a little time, said, he had seen Wildgoose somewhere before; 'and though I cannot recollect your name,' says he, 'I know your face as well as I do that of Marcus Aurelius, or Caracalla.' As Wildgoose did not care to discover too much, he only said, as he had been rambling about pretty much of late, that probably Mr. Townsend might have seen him before, though he fancied he had never been acquainted with his name.

CHAP. XIX.

Mrs. Mahoney's Intelligence cansassed.

With the servent had removed the tea-equipage, Dr. Greville thought it best not to defer the acquainting Mr. Townsend with Mrs. Mahoney's intelligence, as he did not know how far the affair between Captain Mahoney and Miss Townsend, if there was really any truth in it, might have proceeded.

After a proper introduction, therefore, he showed Mr. Townsend the letter that Mrs. Mahoney had received; which, when he had read, and seen the name with which it was subscribed, and that Miss Julia Townsend was mentioned as the object of Captain Mahoney's affection; 'Pshaw!' says Mr. Townsend, 'this is all a contrivance of a rascally fellow, who was a servant to Captain Mahoney, when he was quartered at Cork; and he having dismissed him, Captain Townsend hired him, and brought him into our neighbourhood, where he is married and settled; and, out of a pique, has been endeavouring to do Captain Mahoney some prejadice. Why, Captain Mahoney is brother to the

widow Townsend, and never was married in his life.'—' Sir,' says Wildgoose, 'the lady who calls herself Mrs. Mahoney, assured me, he never had any sister; and that very circumstance looks very suspicious.'—'Well, I don't know,' says Mr. Townsend, 'who this pretended Mrs. Mahoney may be; but I am pretty sure that Mrs. Townsend would not comnive at Captain Mahoney's making overtures to my daughter without my approbation, as she must know that her place depends upon her fidelity to me.'

Well, says Dr. Greville, 'I wish this intelligence may be without any foundation; but the lady to whom this letter was written seems very sincere in her apprehensions, and gives a very plausible account of herself; and so you will say, when you see her, which you may do to-morrow morning.'

CHAP. XX.

Wildgoose retires to Rest.

IT now began to grow dusk, and as Wildgeose looked very pale and fatigued, Dr. Greville prevailed on him to go to rest; and himself very palitely waited on him to his chamber, though he was extremely desirous of sitting up till Miss Townsead came home; for though we have not yet taken natice of it, we may be sure Mr. Wildgeose could not take Miss Townsead's place in the chariot (as he found by Dr. Greville he had done), nor be in the very house where she was expected every moment, without very sensible emotions of tenderness and expectation.

When Wildgoose was gone out of the room, Mr. Townsend immediately asked, who he was? observing, that he seemed a very sober aensible young man. Mrs. Greville replied, that he was a young gentleman of pretty good fortune in Gloncesterskire,

and, she believed, an humble admirer of her cousin Julia.—' Is he?' says Mr. Townsend, with some quickness, 'then, for God's sake, let him have her; for I know not who else will, after her imprudent elopement; and, I believe, the poor girl wants a husband. I am sure, at least, I don't know what to do with her, for my part.'—' Why,' says Mrs. Greville, 'thèse are partly my sentiments of the matter; and I fancy, between you and me, such a scheme would be no ways disagreeable to Miss Julia; and this was Dr. Greville's chief motive, I believe, for bringing the young man to our house.'

When Wildgoose, attended by Dr. Greville and the servant with candles, came into his bed-chamber, he was making apologies for the trouble he gave; but the servant setting down one of the candles upon the toilette, Wildgoose immediately espied a miniature picture of Miss Julia Townsend, hanging under the glass; which fixed his attention so entirely, that Dr. Greville wished him a good night, smiling to himself at this further discovery which he had made of Wildgoose's attachment to his cousin Julia.

When Dr. Greville returned to the parlour, he found Mr. Townseud and Mrs. Greville in close debate on the subject above-mentioned, and added his suffrage to the scheme proposed. But, while these good people were in the midst of their deliberations, Mrs. Mowbray's carriage came to the door, to set down Miss Townsend, whom, Mrs. Mowbray said, she had brought safe home; though she desired preper care might be taken of her, as she had been very languid and low-spirited the whole afternoon.

Dr. Greville made an apology for leaving his cossin to Mrs. Mowbray's care, as he was sensible she must have been rather a troublesome companion; but that he himself had been engaged in a charitable office, which required a more immediate attention.

Miss Townsend flew with a sincere transport into

her father's arms; in whose breast, notwithstanding his alight resentment, nature resumed her place; and he received his favourite daughter with great tenderness and affection.

BOOK XII.

CHAP. I.

The Inn at Warwick.

Wildgoose had ordered him, to the inn at Warwick; where he found Mrs. Mahoney and her companion; who informed Tugwell, that Dr. Greville had taken Wildgoose to his own house.

As Mrs. Mahoney desired to have Tugwell's company in a little parlour which she had got adjoining to the kitchen, Jerry desired to introduce his son also, with whose unexpected return he acquainted her.

When Joseph came into the room, he and Mrs. Mahoney's maid expressed a mutual surprise at the sight of each other: for, though Mrs. Mahoney was too attentive to her own distress, the maid immediately recollected, that he had come over with them from Dublin to Park-gate, in the same vessel.

When young Tugwell heard Mrs. Mahoney's name, he said, he remembered a Captain Mahoney at Cork, when he was there two years ago, and that he was one of the gentlemen who had like to have married the woman that Captain Townsend married.

This account startled Mrs. Mahoney, as she knew her husband had been quartered there about that time; and though she could not guess what Joseph

meant, by his being likely to marry Mrs. Towns, yet she shook her head, suspecting, with too much reason, that it was some other instance of his infidelity.

Joseph, however, alluded to what he had told his father, in the circumstantial account which he had given him of his five years' adventures, as they returned together from the course. But, as a great part of them would be uninteresting to the reader, we shall only mention, that Joseph, upon listing for a soldier, to avoid marrying a common strumpet (as was mentioned in the beginning of this history), was put on board the transports that accompanied the grand fleet upon the ever memorable expedition against Carthagena.

. All the world knows the disastrous event of that expedition. After sacrificing the lives of so many brave fellows, in forcing the straits of Bocca-Chica castle; and when the Spaniards were ready to abandon Carthagena upon the first attack; by the unaccountable delays and strange conduct both of the udmiral and the commander in chief of the land forces, the affair was protracted till the rainy season set in; when our troops became a prey to sickness, and it was thought advisable, after a general council of war, to reimbark them aboard the transports; where, though there were several young surgeons aboard the fleet, who longed to assist their perishing countrymen; yet, the general disdaining to ask, and the admiral to offer any assistance, the poor people dropped off like rotten sheep.

Young Tugwell, however, by good luck, got leave to wait on Captain Townsend; who, being reduced by sickness to a declining state of health, as soon as the fleet returned to Jamaica, got leave to return to England; and, at his request, got young Tugwell's

discharge.

They landed at Cork in Ireland; where Captain Townsend, being laid up with the gont, staid for some time; and, amongst other gentlemen, became very intimate with a colebrated beamoid at a towers
there; and, thinking a nurse of some sort was me consary to a man in his situation, he rebbed the public, and married that girl; who was the identical widow Townsend, who has been mentioned so offer in this history.

Amongst her gallants, Captain Mahoney, being at that time a handsome young fellow, was distinguished as her favourite; which made Joseph think

that he had like to have married burt

Young Tagwell, having taken the library to advise his mater (Gaptain Townsond) against this match, was of course dismissed as soon as it took place. He met, however, with another English officer on the Irish establishment, who expected every thay to return to England; but, being disappointed from time to time, Joseph at length left his service at Dublin, and happened to embark in the same ahip with Mrs. Mahoney; and was now on his way home, to yisit his father and mether, and his native-place.

CHAP. II.

Kitchen Stuff.

As Tugwell and his company were at support in their little pariour, which was only separated from the kitchen by a deal partition, they heard a fellow holding forth ever a pot of ale; and, with the air of a politicism, abusing all the geatienes shoemakers in the country. Jerry, thinking himself concerned in the affair, and fancying likewise that he was not entirely unacquainted with the voice, listened to the following harangue:—"I have looked into their shops, master Crisp, and I den't approve of their knavish proceedings. I might have been foreman to Mr. Cutwell of Coventry: but, sir, I assure you, they are the most regulation set of

people upon earth. Why, I remember when a pair of shoes was sold for two shillings; nay, for eighteen-pence, when I was 'prentice in London.'— 'Why, were you 'prenticed in London?' says Mi. Crisp.—'Yes, that I was; and served seven years in Whitechapel. And I have an uncle, that is a topping shoe-black near the Royal-Exchange. Ah! London's the place; and yet London is not half the place it was formerly—for old shoes.'

Well, cobbler,' says master Crisp, 'I hope you are a better husband than you were.'—'Yes, thank God; I hope I am. Indeed, if God Almighty gives one health and money, one ought to take a cheerful glass now and then, with a friend or so—But hang it, what signifies money in the country? If I had a hundred pounds, I would not spend a farthing of it in the country. In London you have comething for your money. There's liquor! There you may take a glass in a genteel discret manner. There is not a landlord in the country that knews common sense.'—'Come, come,' says the landlord, a little offended at this freedom, 'come, pay as you go, cobbler; you have had two pots, and have paid for none.'

The dialogue being now at an end, Tugwell went out into the kitchen, to see who this fluent orator might be; and found, to his surprise, it was his old friend, Andrew Tipple, who had worked for Jerry in his prosperity as a journeyman; but was now become quite an itinerant cobbler, and peripatetie pelitician. Andrew was as much surprised at the sight of his old master, and cried out, ' Ha! master Tugwell; why, we heard you were sent to gaol for horse-stealing. What have you done with young Mr. Wildgeose? I was at your town but hat week. Your wife Dorothy is very angry with you, for leaving her; but says, she should not have minded it, if you had not gone in your best waistront. And madam Wildgeose threatens to disimherit Mr. Geoffry; and has actually taken two of her grand-children to Hve with her, since the young 'squire took to these vagabond courses.'

Jerry looked a little foolish at this account of the state of affairs at home; but, clapping his hand upon his pocket, with a gallant shake of the head, said, they should make matters up again, when they got home.

Jerry then called for a pot of ale, with which be and his old friend drank an health to their friends in Gloucestershire; and so they parted, Tagwell returning to his company.

CHAP. III.

At Dr. Greville's.

With Miss Townsend (as was related), Mr. Wildgoose was just going to bed; but flew to the window, like a hawk at his quarry; where, by the light of the moon, he had a full view of Miss Townsend, as she ran up the court, drest, on the occasion, much more splendidly than he had ever seen her at Gloucester. This slight glance threw poor Wildgoose into such a palpitation and hurry of spirits, that it was a considerable time before he could compose himself to sleep; and Miss Townsend was the prevailing idea in his dreams for the whole night.

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

had taken his horse, and rode thirty miles after five o'clock that evening, to bring a letter, which his wife had intercepted, addressed to Miss Lucia Townsend, from Captain Mahoney. This letter being carried up to Mr. Townsend, he opened it, and found the contents to be as follows:

To Miss Townsend.

'My dear Lucia,

Every moment is an age till my happiness is completed; and the deferring our departure another day is a contradiction to the impatience of a fond lover. But I am disappointed of the phaeton which I had bespoke; and was obliged to send to Oxford, whence I have ordered one of those post-chaises which are lately come into vogue, and which will convey us with more expedition either to London or Bristol; though I now think the latter is more advisable; as we can be conveyed from thence to Cork in eight-and-forty hours.

You and Mrs. Townsend will be ready to-morrow evening, as soon as it grows dusk, with your baggage, behind the grove of firs: till which time,

my dearest Lucia, I remain

'Your impatient lover,

PATRICK MAHONEY.

· P.S. Write me a line by the bearer.'

Mr. Townsend was greatly provoked at this discovery: but, upon reflection, became sensible that he had no one but himself to blame, for the confusion which his imprudent connexion with the widow Townsend had introduced into his family.

He at first thought of setting out again immediately; but as the time fixed by Mahoney for executing his wicked scheme was not till the following evening, he thought he might take a few hours' rest, and get out very early in the morning. He, therefore, sent for the old coachman up to his bed-side,

and inquired how he came by that letter: in answer to which, he gave him the following account:

Ben, the hostler at the George,' says he, (where Captain Mahoney quarters), is third cousin to my wife; and, having been sent by the captain with this letter to Miss Townsead, Ben thought it proper to let my wife know what he had heard from the hostler at the Black Bull, who told Ben, that Captain Mahoney, having been disappointed of their phaeton, had sent him to Oxford for a post-chaine; which was ordered to be at the captain's quarters the next day about ten o'clock, who was going a long journey: and as all the neighbourhood talk very freely about the captain's designs upon Miss Townsend, my wife was willing to forward this letter to your honour, at a venture; and sent Ben back to the captain with an answer from Miss Townsend, by word of month, that it was very well.'

Mr. Townsend said, he was obliged to the coachman for the trouble he had taken; hid him feed his horse, and then go to bed; and that he himself would set out by four o'clock in the morning: which, as he found by the letter that the captain had put off his scheme till the next night, he hoped would be soon enough to prevent it.

Dr. Greville had slipped on his night-gown, and was come into Mr. Townsend's room, to inquire into the cause of this alarm; which being informed of, though he secretly triumphed over Mr. Townsend's credulity, yet he begged him to lose no time in an affair of that consequence; and said, that he himself would take the liberty to awake Mr. Townsend at three o'clock, by which time he would be a little refreshed after his day's journey; and that he would take care to convey Mrs. Mahoney by a man and double horse, if it should be thought necessary; 'though he did not imagine,' he said, 'that the captain would stay to dispute the matter with Ms. Townsend.'

CHAP. IV.

At Mr. Townsend's.

and his eager desire to hasten Mr. Townsend's cheperture, it was mear five e'clock before he set out; and near cloven before he reached his own house in thire; when he found it deserted both by his daughter and the widow Townsend, which we may imagine shocked him to the utmost degree.

But, upon inquiry, he found the case not quite so bad as he at first expected; for the servants who were left at home informed him, that Mrs. Townsend had sent a letter by the stable-boy, early in the morning, to Captain Mahoney; who came with a post-chaise, about half an hour before Mr. Townsend ensue home, and had taken away Mrs. Townsend, with all her luggage in two large trunks. But that they were both in great confusion, at not finding Miss Townsend, who had been missing all the morning; and of whom the servants could give no other intelligence.

Whilst Mr. Townsend was deliberating what methed to parsue, the conchman's wife came very opportunely, and relieved him from his distress, by giving the following account of Miss Townsend:

That she (the coachman's wife) being apprehensive that Captain Mahoney might suspect his plot was discovered, by his receiving no answer to his letter, and, therefore, might hasten the execution of it; she, therefore, consulted Mr. Thompson, the 'squire's principal tenant, and whom, she knew, he greatly confided in upon all decasions; and he had contrived to get Miss Townsend to his house pretty early in the morning, under a pretance that somebody wanted to speak with her; and that Mrs. Thompson had locked herself up with Miss Towns-

end in their parlour till the 'squire himself should come home, as they supposed he would do, in consequence of the letter which the coachman had conveyed to him.

Mr. Townsend, therefore, went immediately to farmer Thompson's, where he found Miss Townsend contined, as the coachman's wife had informed them.

Mr. Townsend gave his daughter a proper lecture upon the occasion; and explained to her, with grant tenderness, the escape she had had; and the discovery which he had made, of Captain Mahoney's being already married, by means of a young gentleman, who was now at Dr. Greville's, and had providentially met Mrs. Mahoney upon her road from Ireland.

When they returned to the manor-house, Mr. Townsend found that the widow Townsend had carried off not only her own property, but likewise some of his; particularly a gold repeating watch of his late wife's, a valuable ring or two, a great many fine laces, and a brocaded suit of clothes; in all, to the value of above two hundred pounds. But, as he had placed so unlimited a confidence in her, this was to be considered rather as a breach of trust than a robbery; and, having now sufficient proof of her infidelity and wicked designs, he was really glad to get rid of her upon any terms.

As for the two fugitives, it may be proper to have done with them here; and to inform the reader, that they made the best of their way to Bristol; where, embarking for some remote part of Ireland, they lived together for some time upon the fruits of the widow Townsend's plunder; till, satisfied with each other's person, a sautual disgust ensured; and the captain having shured the best part of the widow's fortune, his fickle temper soon dissolved a connexion which was built upon so precarious a foundation.

CHAP. V.

At Dr. Greville's.

ET us now return to our wounded hero, Mr. Geoffry Wildgoose.

For fear of any accident in the night, Dr. Greville had ordered the footman to lie in a closet joining to his room: who, coming down in the morning, told the maid, that the gentleman had slept very soundly all night; but that, ever since he had awaked, he had been lamenting and bemoaning himself like a child. 'I asked him,' says the fellow, whether he was in pain; but he says he is quite, well again; only I fancy he is troubled in mind. I suppose,' says the footman, 'he has lost money by betting at the races; or, perhaps, he has left a sweetheart behind him somewhere or other.'

Dr. Greville, being informed of what the footman had said, went up to Wildgoose's bed-side, and asked him how he found himself. Wildgoose took the doctor by the hand, and thanked him for the great care he had taken of him; and said, he had had a fine night, and found himself quite well: 'and, thank God,' says he, 'I find my head much clearer than it has been for some months. But, sir, I confess, many things appear to me in a very different light from what they have lately done; and I am particularly shocked at having left my disconsolate mother so long in a state of anxiety and concern oa my account. For, O, sir, I am now convinced, that. no doctrine, no religious opinion, can be true, that contradicts the tenderest feelings of human nature, the affection and duty which we owe to our parents.'

Dr. Greville replied, that he was glad the mist was dispelled from his mind, and that he seemed to see things in their proper light; 'though, perhaps,'. says the doctor, 'your last assertion ought to be ad-

mitted with some little restriction; as there may be some parents so unreasonably wicked, as to expect their children to prostitute their very consciences, as well as sacrifice their reason, to their absurd opinions, or dishonest practices; in which case children are evidently under a prior obligation to religion and virtue; though they should be very certain of the justice of their cause, before they venture to oppose so sucred an authority as that of perents over their children. But I am afraid, sir, indeed, that you left your unhappy mother, merely from the blind impulse of an over-heated imagination; to engage in an undertaking directly opposite to the laws of the land, without any pretence of a divine commission: and therefore I cannot but conclude you were under a wrong influence.

· I am afraid I was, says Wildgoose; but yet, in times of general defection from the principles of the Gospel, and the doctrines of the Reformation, I cannot but think that every one has a divine call to stem the torrent, and endeavour to revive the

practice of true Christianity.'

'I own they have,' replied the doctor, 'by their example and their persuasion, within the sphere of their own neighbourhood. But then nothing, I think, is so evident, as that we are commanded to submit to every ordinance of man, for the Lord's sake; to "let every thing be done decently, and in order;" and, therefore, no one has a right to break through the regulations of society, merely from the suggestions of his own fancy, and unless he can give some visible proof of a supernatural commission.

'As to a "general defection from the truths of the Gospel;" we are very apt to judge of the state of religion, as we are of the politeness, knowledge, or learning of the age, from what we feel in our own breasts. We fancy the world is more knowing, because we ourselves know more than we did in our infancy; and we think the world less religious, because we, perhaps, have thrown off the restraints of religion, and are more wicked or debauched than we were in our youth or childhood.

The most likely method of convincing any one, is to make our adversary some concessions. For a general opposition to his whole system, not only irritates his passion; but, finding you mistaken in some particulars, as you probably are, he concludes,

at random, that you are wrong in all.

I grant you,' continues Dr. Greville, 'that there may be some cause of complaint against the negligence of the clergy; and that, if the people had plenty of wholesome food or sound doctrine, they would not be hankering after the crude trash of some of your itinerant preachers. But does this warrant every ignorant mechanic to take the staff out of the hands of the clergy, and set up for reformers in religion?

There are corruptions, perhaps, or neglects at least, in every branch of the civil administration; as no human institution can be perfectly administered. But suppose an honest country justice to be a little negligent in his duty, or not very accurately versed in the subtleties of the law; would this warrant any neighbouring attorney, who spies out his error, to take upon him to administer justice in his room? No, an appeal is open to a superior court; and his errors must be rectified in a legal manner; otherwise strange confusion would ensue.

The parson of your parish, suppose, neglects his duty, or is immoral in his life and conversation. Let application be made to the bishop of the diocese; who, at his visitation, not only receives his synodals, but sends out articles of inquiry, relative to the conduct of every individual clergyman within his jurisdiction. "Does your minister lead an exemplary, or at least, a sober and regular life? Does he do his duty decently, and in-order? Does he catechize and instruct the children, and other ignorant persons, in the principles of religion, at several times

of the year, as the canons direct?" If he does not, why is not he regularly presented by the officers of the parish, and complaint made to the bishop? who will not fail, first of all, to exhort him in private; and, if he does not alter his conduct, to censure him publicly at the next visitation; and, if he continues obstinate, to suspend him entirely from the exercise of his function.

'Nothing, I think, can well be contrived better, or more wise, than our ecclesiastical polity is in it-

self, if properly put in execution.

'As to the particular doctrines which the Methodists pretend to have revived, and on which they lay so great a stress, I do not imagine the advantage which they seem to have gained over the regular clergy arises from those cobweb distinctions, which I am convinced not one in ten of their followers really comprehend; but from the aeriousness of their lives, and the vehemence and earnestness of their harangues, which may have a temporary effect upon their audience whilst the impression on their fancy lasts; and have, I believe, really awakened many indolent and careless Christians to a sober and devout life.

'As to the doctrines themselves, that of justification by faith, for instance; I know no clergyman that expects to be saved by the merit of his own works. We do not preach up the merit of good works, but the necessity of them; and unless a good man and a good Christian are inconsistent characters, I do not see how good works, which is only another name for virtue, can be dispensed with. In short, though the negligence of too many of the clergy may have given these reformers some little advantage over them; yet the extravagant proceedings, and monstrous tenets of many of their itinerant preachers, have given them an ample reveage. One man declaims against the lawfulness of some of the most necessary callings. Mr. H---ll, who married a near relation of Mr. Wesley's, haring used

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the poor lady ill by an intrigue with another woimm, defended the lawfulness of polygamy. One Roger Ball asserted, that the elect had a right to all women. These are not the necessary constduences, I own, of any of their principles; but they are the probable effects of an unlimited toleration of unlicensed, or rather such licentious teachers.

* I would by no means undervalue the great talents, and the pious labours of Mr. Wesley, and many of their leaders. They are, I am convinced, men of sound learning, and true devotion; and, whilst they live to inspire and give vigour to their new establishment, some good may probably result from it. But when they come to be succeeded by men, who, instead of a zeal for religion, will be led by interest, to prefer the ease and advantage of a teacher to the drudgery of a mechanic trade; the same indifference and negligence will soon prevail amongst them, which they have complained of in the established clergy. And their classes will probably be as much neglected, as some of our parishes So that after prejudicing the prople against their proper pastors, they will leave them a prey to the ignerance, and, perhaps, much greater immorality, of illiterate plebelans; and so will have made another schism in our church, to very little purpose.

Wesley and his friends really convinced of the great decay of Christian piety, and that they were obliged in conscience to use their utmost endeavours to revive the practice of it, what course were they to take?

Why,' says Dr. Greville, 'I should think, if their little society, when it was first formed in the University (before they had made themselves obnoxious to the clergy by their irregular proceedings), had quietly dispersed themselves, and settled upon curacies in different parts of England; and had there formed little associations amongst the neighbouring clergy; the influence of their example would gradually have spread itself, and produced more real, and more permanent effects, than it is now likely to do; without any bad effects, which I am afraid must proceed, as I have observed, from such licentious proceedings.

Dr. Greville was going on to convince Mr. Wildgoose of the mistake he himself had laboured under, in regard to his late conduct: and Wildgoose reemed to listen with great attention, and showed signs of confusion in his countenance, when the servant brought word, that Mr. Slash, the surgeon, was come; whom Mrs. Greville attended up to Wildgoose's room.

The surgeon first of all, with the air of a Radclife or a Freind, telt his pulse; which he pronounced to be in a healthy state. Then, taking off the bandage, he found, that although Mr. Wildgoose lad been stunned by the blow, and lost a great deal of blood, yet the wound in itself was very trifling; and, knowing that Mrs. Greville was herself a skilful practitioner in surgery, he showed her the wound; who was surprised to see how slight it was. Slash, therefore, paid her the further compliment of leaving a few dressings, which he said, with truth enough, she could apply as well as he could; adding, that if the patient did not heat or futigue himself, he might travel whenever he pleased. And Wildgoose intending, at farthest, to set out the next morning, took his leave of the surgeon, by slipping half a guinea into his hands, with which Mr. Slash, having no great expectation from a knight-errant, was very well contented; and Wildgoose himself was obliged to limit his generosity, having but a few shillings left, to defray the expenses of his journey.

CHAP. VI.

An Interview.

R. Wildgoose, being now left alone, that he might equip bimself for breakfast; finding his mind much more easy since his conference with Dr. Greville, and the thoughts of seeing Miss Townsend giving him fresh spirits, he adjusted his cravat, rubbed up his hair with some pomatum, and, in short, made his whole person as spruce as his present circumstances would permit; and his bandage being now reduced to a decent patch of black silk, Wildgoose made no despicable appearance.

When he came into the breakfast-room he was greatly smitten with the sight of Miss Townsend; who was so much more elegantly dressed than in her state of humiliation at Gloucester. Dr. Greville introduced them to each other, observing, with a good-natured smile, that they two were old acquaintance. This speech raised a blush in Miss Townsend's countenance, which still heightened her charms; and, what is not common, her real appearance surpassed even the bright idea, which, for a month past, had glowed in the imagination of poor Wildgoose, her absent lover.

Well, continued Dr. Greville, 'you have both been a sort of fugitives, and have given your friends some uneasiness; but, as the cause of Miss Julia's ill usage at home will, I hope, soon be removed, so I flatter myself, sir, your motive for rambling abroad will also cease. Not that I wish to see you less serious in the practice of religion, nor even less an enthusiast, in some sense; as I am convinced nothing great can be effected without some degree of enthusiasm; but I would not have your seal transport you so far as to hurry you into any irregularities, which only expose you to danger and ridi-

cule, and can never answer any really useful pur-

Miss Townsend, though herself in some little confusion, began to rally Mr. Wildgoose upon the accident he had met with, and hoped it would cure him, for the future, of such romantic undertakings. Wildgoose replied, that he should not be deterred from doing what he thought his duty, from any danger which might accrue to his person; but that Dr. Greville had almost convinced him, that sacin irregular proceedings were inexpedient, if not any warrantable.

Wildgoose then asked Miss Townsend, whether she had heard from their friend, Mrs. Sursesset, at Oloucester, lately; which gave Mrs. Greville an opportunity of observing, that Mrs. Sursesset was a very worthy, good creature; and, she believed, had judged very rightly of the widow Townsend's character; but yet had been the accidental cause of poor Miss Julia's ill usage at home, and of her consequent elopement; 'though,' she added, 'no usage which a child could be supposed to receive from a parent would justify such a violation of the duty which every child owes to its parent, or such a defiance of the authority which mature has given a parent over his offspring.'

CHAP. VII.

Mrs. Mahoney's Story finished.

DR. Greville, by way of changing the subject, which could not be very agreeable to the young people, said, he would take his horse, as soon as they had breakfasted, and ride to Warwick, that he might acquaint Mrs. Mahoney of the further discovery which they had made of Captain Mahoney's intrigue, and consult with her about her future proceedings. But, whilst they were talking about

it, Tigwell and his son Joseph arrived from Warwick, in order to inquire how Mr. Geoffry did; and to propose their going home, and acquainting Madem Wildgoose of the aecident. But to this Wildgobse would by no means consent, as he said it would be too great a shock to his mother, and he himself was well enough to set but with them that afternoon. Dr. Greville, however, said, that would be very wrong, and that he would run a great hazard of inflaming his wound, and, perhaps, of remewing the hemorrhage. 'But,' says he, 'if you are determined to travel so soon, I will to-morrow morning give you a lift in my carriage, as far at least as the turnpike-road extends; which, I imagine, is within a mile or two of your village.

And as for these honest men, they shall stay and dine here; and then, if they choose it, they may go part of the way to-night, and halt for us to morrow morning at Stratford, if they can find their

way thither.'

"O!' says Jerry, 'I know Stratford-upon-Avon well enough: it's the place where Shakespeare, the great jester, was born. Grandfather's father lived a servant with the jester himself; and there is a mulberry-tree growing there now, which he helped Mr. William Shakespeare to plant, when he was a boy."

Well, master Tugwell, says Dr. Greville, you may go and visit the mulberry-tree which your great grandfather helped to plant, and meet us to-morrow morning, about eleven o'clock, at the White Lion;

and then we will proceed together.'

Mr. Wildgoose then inquired after Mrs. Mahoney, when Jerry cried out, 'Odsbobs! I forgot to tell you, that the gentlewoman is very bad, and has not been able to get out of bed to-day: and her insid

• All the idea which the country people have of that great genius is, that he excelled in smart reparters, and selling of bargains, as they call it.

says, she does not know how she will be able to travel any further.'

This account moved Mrs. Greville's compassion, as her curiosity had been raised before, and she immediately ordered her chariot, and went alone to Warwick, that, if it should be necessary, she might bring Mrs. Mahoney with her to Dr. Greville's.

When she came to Warwick, however, she found. Mrs. Mahoney just come down stairs. And upon Mrs. Greville's inquiring after her health, she answered, that her complaint was nothing more than excessive fatigue: that she had been so intent upon the object of her journey, as not to perceive herself in the least wearied for three or four days; but that since she had lain still, her spirits began to flag, and she found herself numble to travel any further.

After informing Mrs. Mahoney of the fresh discovery which had been made of Captain Mahoney's designs upon Miss Townsend, and of the means which Mr. Townsend had used to prevent its taking effect; Mrs. Greville added, that she had come alone in the chariot, with an intent to take Mrs. Mahoney with her, if she approved of it. Mrs. Mahoney, after recovering her spirits from the hurry into which this intelligence had thrown her, thanked Mrs. Greville for her kind invitation; but said, she had a near relation in London, an elderly lady of good fortune, who had often importuned her, by letter, to make a visit; and, as she might be a friend to her children, she had made that a secondary object in taking this journey. She intended, therefore, to get a place in some stage-coach the next day, and go to London; as it seemed to se purpose, at present, to pursue her graceless has band any further.

And here the reader may like to be informed, that this relation, who was the widow of a rich merchant, died soon after Mrs. Mahoney's return to Ireland; and was so well pleased with her visit, that she left her a handsome competence, vested in

trustees' hands, independent of her husband; that, after Captain Mahoney was tired of the widow Townsend, and had contributed to the squandering away her ill-got wealth, Mrs. Mahoney admitted him to share her little fortune with herself and children; and his dependence on her for a subsistence secured his respect and fidelity, and by degrees reconciled him to a life of domestic happiness and sobriety. So various are the methods of Providence to reward the virtuous, and, if possible, to reclaim the vicious from their wicked pursuits.

CHAP. VIII.

At Dr. Greville's.

WHILE Mrs. Greville was gone to Warwick, Dr. Greville, according to custom, walked out to visit some of the poor and ignorant part of his parish; so that Mr. Wildgoose was left alone for some time with Miss Townsend, which opportunity he did not throw away upon theological speculations; but employed it upon a practical subject, more to his present purpose.

He introduced a sort of amorous conversation, by producing the cambric handkerchief which Miss Townsend had dropped from the chariot-window, when Wildgoose had that transient view of her near Birmingham. Miss Townsend immediately knew the mark; but said, she had no idea that it had fallen into his hands: for though from the slight glance she had of him in a cloud of dust, she at first imagined the person whom they passed was Mr. Wildgoose; yet, as she heard no more of him, she had taken it for granted that she was mistaken.

Wildgoose replied, it was merely out of respect that he had not gone to Birmingham to inquire after her; and he declared he never underwent a greater mortification. 'But' says he, putting the handkerchief to his breast, 'I have preserved this pledge with as much devotion, as the most scalous papiet does his imaginary relics of saints and hely virgins.'

Miss Townsend endeavoured to evade an application of this intended compliment, by her sprightly millery; and said, she hoped Mr. Wildgoose was now almost tired with rambling about in so strange a manner, and would settle at home with his discancelete mother.

Wildgecee, still pursuing his point, said he should return to his mother, in compliance with Miss Townsend's advice; and should probably quit his present rambling way of life, in condescension to Dr. Greville's opinion: 'but,' says be, 'it will be impossible for me to settle as a distance from the object of that enthusiasm of another kind, which you have raised in my breast.'

Though the meaning of this declaration was too obvious to be misapprehended, and though Miss Townsend was by no means insensible to Mr. Wildgoose's tender expostulations, yet she affected to treat them in a ludicrous style; and when Wildgoose came still closer to the point, she answered with a very serious air, that notwithstanding she had been guilty of one impradent and undutiful act, in cloping from her father, on account of what she thought severe treatment, yet she could not listen to a conversation of that kind, without his know ledge and approbation.

This little repulse cast a sudden damp upon Mr. Wildgoese's spirits. But as Miss Townsend's declaration, that she would not listen to his overtures without her father's approbation, might be interpreted to imply the contrary if his approbation were obtained, he was not entirely destitute of some pleasing hopes. But their further conversation was soon interrupted by Mrs. Greville's return from Warwick, and the doctor's from his morning w lk.

CHAP. II.

An Invitation to Mr. Townsend's.

A FTER dinner, Tugwell and his son Joseph, as had been agreed, set out towards Stratford; but with a strict intention to wait at the White Lion till Mr. Wildgoose should come thither, which Dr. Greville promised he should the next morning.

Wildgnose spent the afternoon very agreeably with Miss Townsend and her two worthy relations: and, as he now talked very rationally upon religion, as well as upon common subjects, Dr. Greville and his lady were highly entertained with his company.

About ten o'clock in the evening, when they were just retiring to rest, they were again surprised with the arrival of a servant from Mr. Townsend; who brought them the agreeable intelligence of the widow Townsend's having withdrawn herself with Gaptain Mahoney; and also a letter from Mr. Townsend, earnestly requesting Dr. Greville and his lady to conduct Miss Julia Townsend home again, and to spend a week or a fortnight with Mr. Townsend, to assist him in re-establishing the economy of his household; which invitation, for the sake of performing the friendly office annexed to it, they were very ready to comply with.

CHAP. X.

At Stratford-upon-Avon.

R.Wildgeose, having made a comfortable breakfast, and drunk some excellent ten from the fair hands of Miss Julia Townsend (which quite reconciled him to domestic and social life), took his leave of Mrs. Greville and Miss Townsend; not without a sigh and a languishing glauce directed to the latter. Dr. Greville and he then set out in the carriage for Stratford; where they arrived about twelve o'clock, and found Tugwell and his son waiting for them; whom they again dispatched to pursue their-journey.

Whilst the coachman stopped to water his horses, my laudlord, out of civility, came to pay his compliments to Dr. Greville, who knew the man to have been a son of the learned Dr. Welchman, well known for his Illustration of the Thirty-nine Articles: which piece of history, as he had not much literary merit of his own to boast of, mine host ne ver failed to acquaint his customers with. 'Gentle men,' he would say, 'you have doubtless heard of my father: he made the Thirty-nine Articles.'

While they were talking to my landlord, the church bells struck up, and rang with great cheerfulness: upon which, as the canonical hour was just expired, Dr. Greville supposed they had had a wedding. 'No,' says my landlord; 'but we are going to have a funeral; and the bells ring upon that occasion.'

- 'How so?' says Dr. Greville.—'Why, have not you heard of old Mr. Shatterbrain's whimsical will? He was born in this town, and kept a tavern in London; and got ten thousand pounds in the lettery, and has left it all to his nephew, who was a tradesman in this town. But I will fetch you the newspaper, and you may see all about it.' He then brought the Gloncester Journal to Dr. Greville, in which was this clause from Mr. Shatterbrain's will:
 'Provided also, that my said nephew, on the
- Mr. Welchman probably soon quitted this station, as the White Lion has been kept for some years by Mr. Peyton; who, by a secret peculiar to publicane, of making general favours appear particular once, has brought the house into great regue.

day of my funeral, do distribute six pounds six shillings to six young women tolerably skilled in dancing;
who, being dressed in white calico, with black ribbands, shall join with six young men, to be procured
by the undertaker (or the undertaker himself to make
one, if agreeable), who, being dressed in mourning
cloaks, with black crape hat-bands, shall, in a grave
and solemn manner, dance, to a good tabour and
pipe, the ancient dance called the Black Joke, in
the church-yard (if approved of by the minister); if
not, as near to the place of my burial as conveniently may be; the church bells ringing from twelve
o'clock at noon to six o'clock in the evening.

Provided also, that my said nephew do cause to be inscribed on my tomb the following moral distich:

'Since dust we are all, let us moisten our clay; Let us drink, let us dance, and dust it away.'

Dr. Greville observed, that Mr. Shatterbrain seemed to be actuated more by the love of fame, than by the love of mankind, when he made that will; and that he seemed more ambitious of being celebrated in a newspaper, than of being blessed by the poor, after his death: that six guineas propesly distributed, would make six poor families happy for a month, instead of making the testator ridiculous for ever. Indeed, added the doctor, 'I have observed several of these ridiculous bequests of late years; but, if I were lord chancellor, I should make no scruple, upon the slightest application, of setting aside such absurd clauses, and applying the donations more advantageously, either to the public, or to the distant relations of the testator.'



CHAP. XI.

More Lumber yet; a Wife and two Children.

a two-wheel chaise drove into the yard, with a gentleman, a lady, and two children in it, attended by a servant on horseback. The gentleman leaped down, and began to lift out a little boy and girl, when Wildgoose was agreeably surprised at discovering his friend Rivers and his lady, whose long atory (if he did not fall asleep in the middle of it) the reader must recollect; and who, in consequence of Wildgoose's letter, was going to pay his respects to his kinsman, Mr. Gregory Griskin, the little Staffordshire divine, from whom he had considerable expectations.

Mr. Wildgoose begged leave to detain Dr. Greville a few minutes, whilst he just paid his compli-

ments to his old friends.

After explaining his present situation, Wildgeose began making a sort of apology for his travelling in so different a manner from what he had done when they met last. 'Come, come,' says Rivers; 'this is only a sneer upon my ecclesiastical equipage of a one-horse chaise. What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this lead ther convenience, with a wife and two children.'

Why, yes,' says Wildgoose,' we laugh at these do mestic concerns, in the university; but, when married and settled in the country, our clegant ideas give way to ease and convenience; and many a delicate man, I believe, has condescended to warm a clout, and many a learned one to rock the cradle.'

Mr. Rivers then thanked Wildgoose for the service he had done him with his kinsman, Mr. Griskin; id he had had a letter by the same post from

Mr. Griskin himself, expressing great satisfaction in the account Mr. Wildgoose had given him of Mrs. Rivers's character and conduct; and inviting him to bring her and her children into Staffordshire, as soon as he conveniently could.

Wildgoose then told Rivers, that, from hints which Mr. Griskin had dropped, he fancied his design was, to get Rivers into orders, that he might assist him in the care of his parish; and he made no doubt but that Mrs. Rivers's agreeable behaviour would soon restore Rivers to the same place which he formerly possessed in his cousin Gregory's esteem.

Wildgoose having now paid his compliments to Mrs. Rivers, and wished them a good journey, was mwilling to detain Dr. Greville any longer; so, after desiring Rivers to write him word of the success of his visit, they parted, and he and Dr. Greville resumed their journey.

CHAP. XII.

A Plan for Reformation.

A FTER travelling about a mile beyond Stratford, they met a young man, in a shabby sort of livery, who appeared very sickly, and applied to them for alms. The coachman, by way of favouring the suit of a brother servant in distress, stopped his horses, whistling to them, as if to give them an opportunity of staling. Dr. Greville asked how so young a man came to beg upon the road? The man said he had been dismissed his service, on account of a long sickness; and was travelling into Shropshire, to try his native air: that he had lived with Lord——in London; who was a very good master, kept a good house, and gave his servants good wages; but, in case of sickness, always dismissed them.

Dr. Greville gave the man sixpence, observing to Wildgoese, that although he did not like to encourage common beggars, he generally gave them some little matter to relieve their present distress; but not without a sharp reproof to those who appeared to be habituated to that idle practice.

This incident again introduced the subject of a reformation: and Dr. Greville observed, that neither the preaching of the clergy, nor even the many ponal laws, which were duily multiplied, would avail any thing towards the end proposed, valess some alteration could be produced in the manners of the people, by the influence of their superiors: the luxary and extravagance of the great, and people in high life, descends as a fashion amongst the crowd, and has infected every rank of people. 4 If,' says he, an association were formed amongst some of our principal and most popular nobility, to set an example of frugality and temperance, by reducing the number of their servants, and the number of dishes at their tables; and if the prince on the throne would condescend to enforce the example, by regulating the splendour of the dress and equipages of those who appeared at court, it would soon be established as a fashion; and that crowd of useless servants; who are now supported in idicaess and luxury, and who, when dismissed from service, or married and settled in the world, propagate the vices and follies which they have learned of their masters, amongst the middling rank of people; these dissolute idle rescals, I say, would be left in the country, where they are wanted, to till the land, or to supply our handierast trades or manufactures with useful and industrious hands. And we might then hope to see virtue and frugality restored amongst us.

CHAP. XIII.

The same Subject continued.

A S to the elergy,' continued Dr. Greville, 'all I shall add upon that subject is, that I could wish they would, in general, be a little more caucious and reserved in their conduct.

" I do not expect them to renounce the world, or to that themselves up entirely in their closets or studies. Neither would I absolutely forbid them, in great towns, going to a coffee-house or taveru. upon necessary occasions: but I would not have Abom make those places their constant rendezvous. A do not think there is any indecency in their playing at cards, or joining in other cheerful transactions in private company: but am sorry to see them dancing or gaming at Bath or Tunbridge; and, as a Combridge friend of mine expresses it, shining in every public place-except the pulpit.

"As to their preaching," added the doctor, "I could wish they would make their discourses more systematical, and connected one with another. I know, by experience, that a man may preach for seven years tegether in the common way, in unconnected sermons, and our people be never the wiser. But a set of plain regular discourses, upon the principles of natural and revealed religion; the being, at tributes, and moral government of God; and the peculiar doctrines and duties of the Gospel; such a system, I say, repeated once or twice a-year, would teach the people their duty, and make them more willing to attend the church; and even pay their tithes more cheerfully, when they were sensible they had some equivalent for their money."

'Well, sir,' says Wildgoose, 'and I will venture . to add, from my own experience, that I wish the clergy would be a little more extrest in their dellvery, and enforce their precepts with some little rehemence of tone and action; as I am convinced what an effect it would have upon the most rational Christians.

I am sensible, indeed, from what I felt when I first heard Mr. Whitfield, that too violent gesticulations are not agreeable to the modesty and reserve of an English audience; and there is certainly a difference between the action of the pulpit and of the stage. But, when a preacher reads his sermon with as much coldness and indifference as he would read a newspaper, or an act of parliament, he must not be surprised, if his audience discover the same indifference, or even take a nap, especially if the service be after dinner.'

Why, there is no doubt,' replies Dr. Greville, but an impassioned tone of voice, a suitable gesture, and a pathetic style, have more effect upon the middling and lower ranks of mankind, for whose use sermons are chiefly intended, than the most rational discourse, delivered in a dry uninteresting manner. And this certainly is one great advantage which the Methodists and other fanatical preachers have over the regular clergy, in rousing so many independ of the drowsy Christians to a sense of religion.

There is a remarkable instance of the persuasive power of this enthusiastic eloquence in a Capuchin friar, one Philip de Narni, a popular preacher at Rome, near the middle of the last century; from whose sermons the people never departed without tears, many of them crying out for mercy in the streets. And, what is more extraordinary, we are told, that, preaching before Popa Gregory the Fifteenth, upon the subject of non-residence, he struck such a terror into his audience, by the vehemence of his oratory, that no less than thirty bishops set out post, for their dioceses the very next day. And

^{. *} So Rapin and Balsac call him; but his true
uame was Jerom de Matini, of Narnie

Jet it is added in the life of that friar, that when his sermons came to be printed, there was nothing very striking in them. We are told also, that the good man was so far disgusted with observing the great numbers who came to hear him out of mere curiosity, without reforming their lives, that he retired to his cell, and spent the rest of his days in writing the history of his order.'

'Why, to be sure,' says Wildgoose, 'that will always be the case with too great a number of people, from the necessary imperfection of human nature. But we should use the most probable means of doing all the good in our power, and leave the event to Providence.'

CHAP. XIV.

Mr. Wildgoose's Reception at Home.

In this kind of discourse were Dr. Greville and Mr. Wildgoose engaged, when they came to the point where the road turned off towards the village to which Wildgoose was bound. Here Tugwell and his son Joseph had again made a halt; and, while they were waiting for Mr. Geoffry under some shady trees, by a brook side, regaled themselves with a slice of cold roast-beef, which Dr. Greville's servant had stowed in the wallet.

Mr. Wildgoose was now at a loss how to act; as he could not press Dr. Greville to convey him any farther, through a long and dirty lame, to his native place; nor yet dismiss him without an invitation to rest his horses, and to take a dinner, or at least some refreshment, at his mother's house.

But from this perplexity Dr. Greville himself delivered Mr. Wildgoose. As the long summer had made the road better than usual, and very passable for a carriage, the doctor insisted upon carrying Mr. Wildgoose quite home. Indeed one principal end in his taking this journey was, to make some inquiries into the circumstances of Mr. Wildgoose's fortune; and, if he should find it agreeable to his expectations, to make some evertures to Mrs. Wildgoose, for a match between her son and Miss Julia Townsend.

The carriage new proceeded, with Tugwell and his son in the rear; and after many jolts and jumbles, in half an hour's time, brought them in sight of their village spire, which arose amidst a grove of pines, at the foot of the Cotswold hills; the sight of which, after near two months absence, rejoiced the very cockles of Jerry's heart; though not without a mixture of solicitude, about the reception he might meet with from the offended Dorothy, whose indignation his friend Andrew Tipple had announced.

As for Mr. Geoffry, he was impatient to restore his mother's peace of mind; whose maternal fondness for him he was too well acquainted with, to fear any thing from her resentment, when once he should have returned to his duty.

It being now the midst of a very sultry day, and most of the village people out in the fields, they arrived at Mr. Wildgoose's gates without much speculation. Mrs. Wildgoose's old hind, Stephen, was just gone into the yard with a load of wheat; and a little boy and girl, whom Mr. Geoffry was surprised to see there, ran in, crying out, 'a coach! a coach!'

These little folks were no other than Mrs. Wildgeose's grand-children, by her daughter, whom we
mentioned in the beginning of this narrative, to
have married contrary to her parents' approbation;
and of whose children, therefore, very little notice
had been taken, till since Mr. Geoffry Wildgeose's
elopement.

Though Mrs. Wildgoose never dressed fine, yet, es she was always neat and clean, she was couse-quently always sufficiently prepased, for a woman

of her time of life, to see company. By the time, therefore, the chariot came to the door, she was come out to receive them. Having not, for some years, seep her son in his own heir, she did not immediately know him; especially as the black patchon his temples added to the paleness of his complexion, which his loss of blood had occasioned. But when he stepped out of the chand, and, agreeably to a custom now obsolete, bent one knee to receive her blessing, Mrs. Wildgoosn's surprise was so great, that she almost sunk to the ground. Wildgoose supported her in his arms, till Dr. Greville also coming out of the chariot, they attended her into the hall; by which time she had recovered her spirits; and Wildgoose began to introduce the doctor, and to inform his mother of the great obligations which he had to him.

Mrs. Wildgoose made proper acknowledgments to the doctor; and then, looking on her son, 'Oh, Geoffry!' says she, 'how could you desert me in such a manner, without once acquainting me with your intention, or where I might make any inquiries after you? Your unkindness might have been fatal to me; and if I had died under the first sense of your undutiful behaviour, it would have been a great misfortune to you. I find you have taken a pique against poor Mr. Powel; but, I assure you, it was entirely owing to his honesty and discretion that I did not pursue the dictates of my resentment, and make a will greatly to your prejudice.'

Dr. Greville made answer for Mr. Geoffry, that he believed he had been for some time under the influence of a deluded imagination; but that the mists, which clouded his reason, seemed now to be dispelled, and he saw things in a more proper light; and that he could venture to answer for him, that he would never be guilty of the like act of unkindness for the future.

Mrs. Wildgoose's flutter of spirits being now a little composed, she began to reflect, that it was high

time to order the ciqth to be laid, and to consider is what manner she should entertain Dr. Greville; which, however, as a plentiful dinner was provided for her harvest-people, gave a woman of Mrs. Wild-goose's good sense but little trouble.

CHAP. XV.

Tugwell's Reception at Home.

THOUGH I have lived to speculate near half a century on the humours of mankind, I hardly remember a more remarkable instance of self-partiality, than the desiring to perpetuate—of of deference to fortune, than the submitting to unite—the poor, pitiful, and almost obscene monosyllable of Dunk, with the noble high-sounding polysyllable of M-n-tague, earl of H-lif-x; yet I had a personal regard for the worthy Mr. Dunk himself, and a great respect for the noble earl; and only make this remark, to show the fascinating, or rather the omnipotent power of accumulated riches—though not to my present purpose, which was, to describe the interview between Jerry Tugwell and his wife Dorothy.

Dame Tugwell was infinitely exasperated against poor Jerry, for presuming to elope from home, in downright defiance of her sovereign authority; and had meditated with herself, as she sat at her spinning wheel, every variation of phrase, expressive of the most furious resentment, to attack the hapless culprit with, whenever he should make his appearance.

But, as Jerry knew Dorothy's blind side, and the only part where, on these victurious, she was vulnerable; instead of any supplicating apology, or endearing caresses after so long an absence, Jerry approached her with a free and joyous air, as she sat her wheel, but extending his right hand, filled



with silver, two or three half-guineas being interspersed amongst it; the sight of which precious metals immediately softened Derothy's features, from the truculent fierceness of the fury Tisiphone, to the simpering smiles of a Galatea, a Hebe, or an Euphrosyne.

Some deep politician might here suggest, that Jerry's wisest and most certain way to make peace would have been, to send their long lost son Joseph into the house before him. I think otherwise; for, after the first transports of that happy meeting were over, Jerry's offence would still have remained in full force, the subject of a severe reprehension; but by convincing dame Dorothy at once, by so evident a proof, that he had not neglected the main chance, and that she would be no loser by his long absence, the way was smoothed for a thorough reconciliation; and nothing now remained, but to indulge their mutual congratulations on account of their son's happy return.

As for Dame Tugwell's surprise and joy on the sight of her son Joseph, I shall not pretend to describe it. Instead of any concern about Jerry's travels, she would have asked as many questions about Joseph's adventures as his father had done at their first unexpected meeting at Warwick races. But her affection was more active than her curiosity; and she immediately began puffing up the fire, and was going to set on her best scoured pot, and to cut an untouched flitch of her best bacon, to entertain her guests, when a boy from Mr. Wildgoose's came, to invite Jerry, his son Joseph, and even dame Dorothy, to eat some beef and pudding with her harvest-people in the kitchen; which invitation, in the present gaiety of her heart, Dorothy was no more inclined to refuse than Jerry himself was.

CHAP. XVI.

The grand Point settled.

YOUNG Wildgoose, after dinner, having gone out to pay his compliments to his fellow-travellers and Dame Tugwell, Dr. Greville took the opportanity of opening his commission to Mrs. Wildgoose. After acquainting her with the rise and progress of the intimacy between her son and Miss Julia Townsend, and informing her what fortune Mr. Townsend would probably give his daughter at present, and 'her expectations in future, he desired to know if she approved of the match, what kind of settlement she Mrs. Wildgosse could enable her son to make. seemed at first to hint, it would not be in her power to settle any thing in the least proportionable to Miss Townsend's fortune and expectations: but, when Dr. Greville said, that as the young people seemed to have conceived an extraordinary affection for each other, very rigorous terms would not be insisted upon, she said, that she could give up three hundred pounds a-year, provided a proper provision were made for herself during her life; that the whole estate was about four hundred pounds a-year, and only charged with five hundred pounds for her daughter's fortune; but that, since her son's undutiful elopement, she had taken two of her grandchildren, and intended to add five hundred pounds more to her daughter's fortune.

In short, this affair was soon settled between Mrs. Wildgoose and Dr. Greville, who, after drinking a glass of wine, walked out with young Wildgoose to view the place, and therefirst opened his intention to him; which he received with equal rapture and surprise.

Dr. Greville then told him, that he should go over to Mr. Townsend's, with Miss Julia, in a day or two, and stay there a fortnight at least; in which time, if Mr. Wildgoose would come over, Dr. Greville would endeavour to gain Mr. Townsend's consent to their-scheme. 'But, sir,' added the doctor, as my principal reason for interesting myself in this affair is, that I had rather see my cousin Julia married to a sober, religious young man, with a moderate fortune, than to some of your gay men of the world, with ten times your income: so, if I thought you intended ever to resume your late irregular way of propagating your religious opinions, I would by no means promote such an alliance; for, as a true ra-Lional system of religion contributes to the happiness of society, and of every individual; so enthusiasm not only tends to the confusion of society, but to undermine the foundation of all religion, and to introduce, in the end, scepticism of opinion, and licentiousness of practice.'

some particular points were (though they were yet far from being entirely settled), he was determined for the future to keep them to himself, and only endeavour to enforce the practice of religion in his own family, and amongst his neighbours; and that he should want no other motive for settling at home, if he were blessed with so agreeable a companion as Miss Townsend.

Dr. Greville repeated again, that he had a very good opinion of Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitheld, and of their first endeavours to revive the practice of primitive piety and devotion; 'but I am afraid,' says he, 'that there have already, and will hereafter, from their examples, start up mechanical teachers, who will preach themselves, instead of Christ; aiming at applause and popularity, to fill their pockets, or to fill their belliasysto please the young ladies, or the old womens; and bring religion into contempt with all virtuous and sensible people.'

CHAP. XVII.

Modern Taste, and that of our Ancestors.

AFTER viewing the garden and orehards, which, according to the old taste, were surrounded with high walls and quickset hedges, Mr. Wildgeose proposed, if he should be so happy as ever to bring Miss Townsend thither, to modernize his place, and lay it out agreeably to her fancy.

Dr. Greville replied, that he would sacrifice a great deal to good teste; 'and,' says he, 'as the bills rise very prottily round you, I would enderwour to catch an opening or two from the bottom

of your garden to those grand objects.

But, for my part, I prefer the pleatiful faste of our ancestors, in whose gardens Flora and Pemona amicably presided, to the barren taste of the present age. Why would you destroy this south wall, covered with peaches and plums; and root up these pinks and carnations, to make way for some half-starved exotics, or, perhaps, poisoneus shrubs, which nothing but more fashion can recommend?

I like to see a grand edifice in the middle of a lawn; and would gladly give up old moss-grown or chards, clipt hedges, and endless avenues, for extensive views elegantly diversified with groups of trees, hapging woods, and sloping hills. But to think of exposing your irregular mansion by removing walls, and siming at a lawn no bigger than a Persian carpet, is a prostitution of taste, and abarlesque upon magnificence.

But the old clock now striking five, Br. Greville recollected that he had four hours driving to his own house. After settling the plan, therefore, with young Geoffry, and taking leave of Mrs. Wildgooss, he ordered his carriage, and departed.

CHAP. XVIII.

Other Matters adjusted.

SOON after Dr. Greville was gone, Mr. Powel, the vicar of the parish, and his wife, in consequence of a private message from Mrs. Wildgoose, came to drink ton; whom Geoffry immediately received with his usual freedom and cordinlity. Mr. Powel took am opportunity of telling young Wildgoose, that he was sensible he had taken some pique against him, though he could not guess upon what account. But, to convince him bow much he was his friend, Mr. Powel showed him the instructions his mother had given him, in regard to a will, greatly to his prejudice, and which he had prevailed upon her not. to execute. Mr. Wildgoose thanked him for the service he had done him; though he said he was' glad to find his elopement had been the accidental cause of having his sister taken into favour, which was what he always desired. He then confessed, that he had taken some little prejudice against the. vieur upon a very trifling occasion; but that it had pleased God lately to upen his eyes; and that a weight of gloom had, he did not know how, been removed from his mind; and he hoped they should for the future live together in their usual friendship and good understanding.

The news of Tugwell's return being likewise soon spread about the parish, Jerry and his son were visited that very evening, by every man, woman, and child in the village; except by his rival in trade, the other shoemaker; and by Dorothy's nearest neighbour, the blacksmith's wife. Their mutual emulation will secount for the conduct of the for-

mer; and a jealousy of a particular kind in the blacksmith's wife for that of the latter.

Mrs. Enville, it seems, valued herself upon her family; her grand-father, by her mather's side, having been a supervisor: yet, by her extravagance and want of economy, she was become much inferior in her circumstances to Dorothy Tugwell; and, whilst the latter was saluted by the respectable appellation of Dame Tugwell, the former was dwindled down from Mrs. Enville, to plain Betty. When, therefore, she was told of Jerry's return, she received the news with a sullen, contemptuous silence; and, when, it was added, that he had brought his pocket full of silver and gold, she only said, it was

well if he came honestly by it.

When Jerry came to examine the state of his shop, he found an accumulation of business upon his hands-old shoes, which wanted variety of repair, and which Dorothy had taken in, under a daily expectation of Jerry's return. But he was so full of his late journey, and so much embarrassed in answering questions put to him from every quarter, that it was in vain to think of business for that night: and Dorothy was so deeply engaged with her son Joseph, and so well satisfied with the cash that Jerry had thrown into her lap (he having only reserved a new shilling to himself, for antickity stake, which was Jerry's word for curiosity); Dorothy, I say, was in such harmenious spirits, that she connived at Jerry's keeping holiday for that evening.

But the next morning, when Dorothy got up to her spinning, having locked up Jerry's best waist-coat, she sent him to his stall, with a grave rebake, that it was high time to settle to business again, and leave off preaching and rambling about the country. And though Jerry's shop was the general reader. Your every evening, for a week after his return, Dorothy watched him narrowly, and kept him close to

THE SPIRITUAL QUIXOTE.

35

his work. And Jerry himself, having satisfied his curiosity, and being handsomely rewarded by Mr. Wildgoose for his trouble, seemed very well contented to spend the rest of his days in his own shop, and his own chimney-corner.

CONCLUSION.

having now finished their summer's ramble, and we having fulfilled our engagements to our readers, we might fairly enough dismiss them without any further ceremony, especially as the reader probably may not be very deeply interested in the affairs of a here, who meets with no other adventures than what any man might expect to meet with, who travels through a country that is under a regular civil government, and in an age which appears to be under the direction of a general Providence.

But, as this history may probably be basished from the circles of the polite, to some remote province, for the winter evening's amusement of some artless nymph, Chloe or Rosalind, whose curiosity is not yet grown callous, by a constant intercourse with the marvellous vicissitudes which abound in modern romance; methinks I hear poor Rosalind exclaiming, 'Oh! I long to know, whether Muss Julia and young Wildgoose made a match of it at last.'

Now, as I own myself to be nothing at a temptation, and could never withstand the charms of youth and innocence—in spite of the practice of Virgil, or the precepts of ancient critics, who are for leaving many things to be supplied by the reader's imagination—I am determined, I say, to gratify the ladies' curiosity with a peep behind the curtain, and inform them of a few subsequent particulars.

That Mr. Wildgoose, having equipped himself, set in pea-green or pompadour, but in a plain drab

coat, with a crimson-satin waistcoat, laced with gold, peeping modestly from under it, mounted his chesnut gelding, and, attended by young Tugwell, whose military air, and the flavour of a brass button added to his brown coat, gave him a tolerably smart appearance, though Mrs. Wildgoose would not yet consent to his having a livery—thus equipped, young Wildgoose waited on Miss Julia Townsend, at her father's house in ——shire; where, by the mediation of Dr. Greville and his lady, a match was soon concluded upon; and, after another visit or two, solemnized at Mr. Townsend's in the Christmas holidays.

That Mrs. Wildgoose, having fitted up a sort of neat cottage for herself, resigned the mansion-house to her son Wildgoose and his lady; where they now live together, with as much felicity as this life is capable of; yet no more than what every contented unambitious couple may be sure of obtaining, who study to make each other happy; and whose expectations are not disappointed by the vain hopes of complete happiness in this world, or who do not fatigue themselves in the constant pursuit of violent and immoderate pleasures, in a state of existence where ease and tranquillity are the highest enjoyments allotted them.

Mr. Wildgoose keeps as much of his estate in his hands as will employ a pair of horses and two servants; and heartily concurs with Mr. Powel, both by his example and persuasion, to countenance industry and sobriety in the parish, as his lady does in visiting the sick and afflicted.

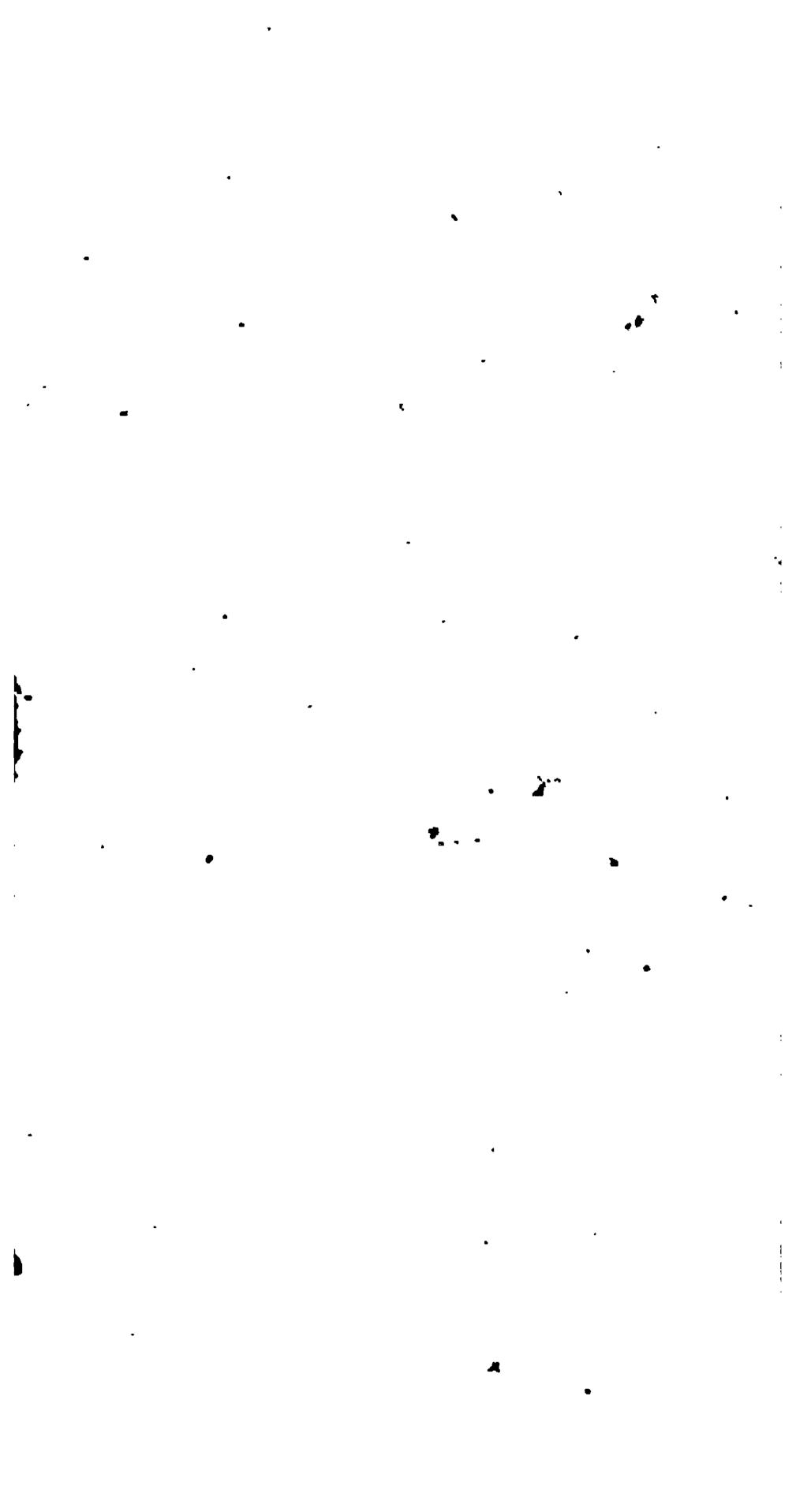
He has also prevailed upon Mr. Powel to lay aside his 'argumentum bacultuum,' or crabtree conviction, with the lower and less docible part of his parish, and to endeavour to gain their love by the milder arts of soft persuasion; having convinced him of the truth conveyed in those beautiful lines of Dryden (alluding to the fable of the Sun and the North-wind):

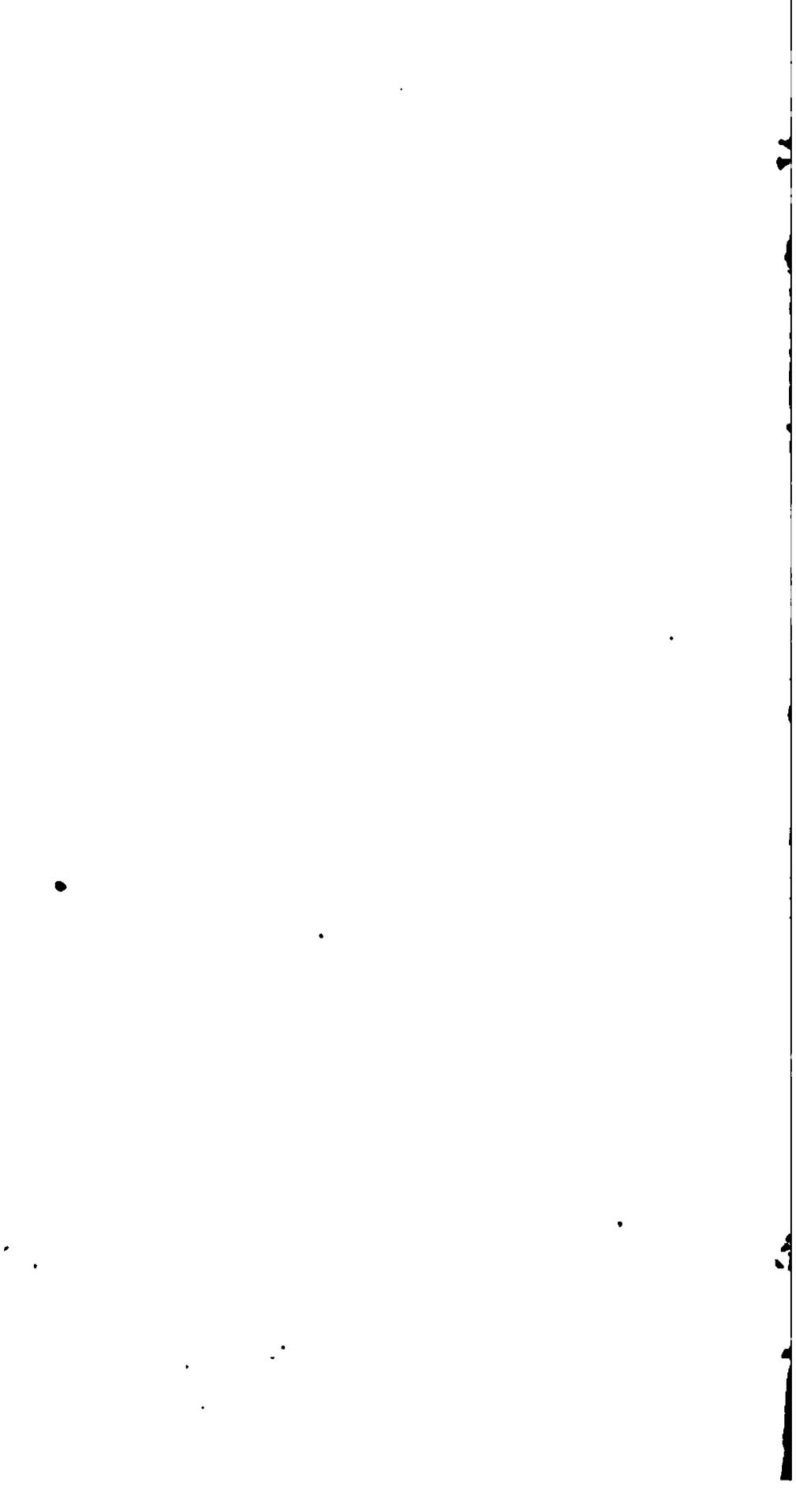
To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard. Wrapt in his crimes, against the storm prepar'd; But, when the milder beams of mercy play, He melts, and throws his cumbrous clock away.'

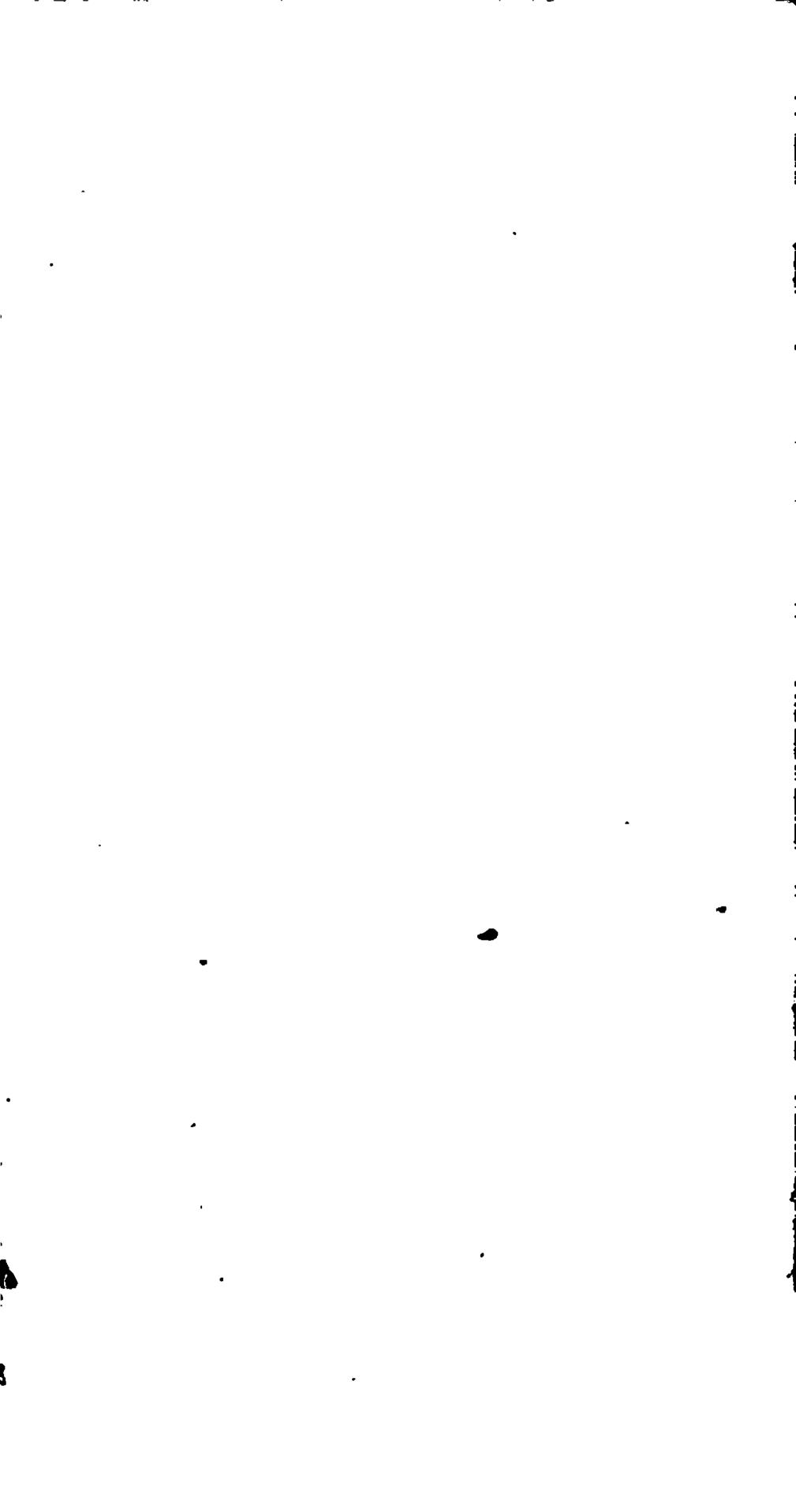
Soon after he was married, Mr. Wildgoose reécived a visit from his friend Rivers, who was just
got into orders, and was going, with his family, to
live with his kinsman, Mr. Gregory Griskin, and to
assist him in the care of his parish (as Wildgoose had
hinted), with a very handsome stipend, the presentation of the living after his cousin's death, and a promise of the perpetuity: so that Rivers also was now
as happy as he could wish. And we may draw the
same moral, or rather the same religious maxim,
from each story:

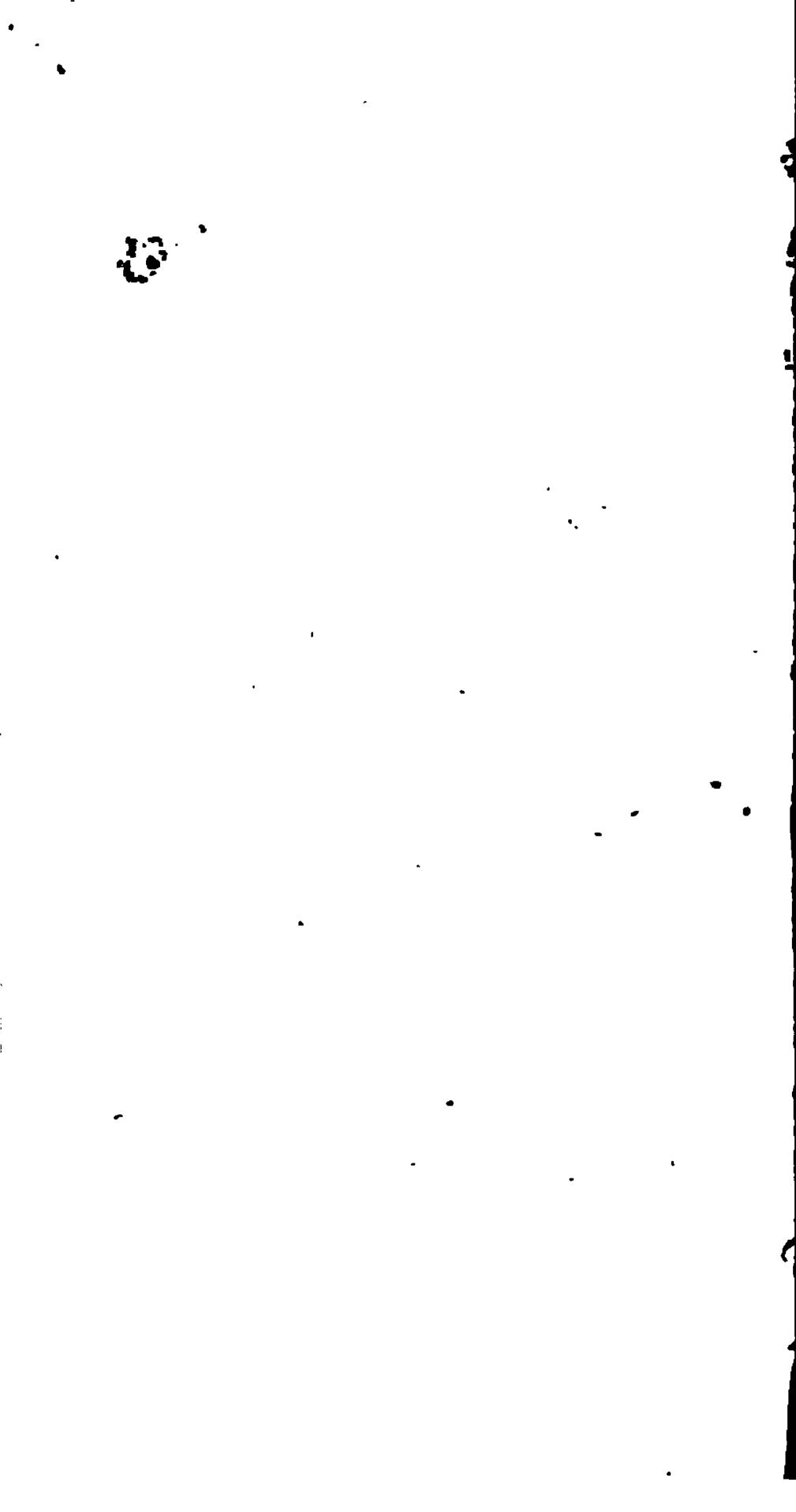
'That, where we do not obstinately oppose its benevolent intentions, nor presumptuously persist in a wrong course of life, Providence frequently makes use of our passions, our errors, and even our youthful follies, to promote our welfare, and conduct us to happiness.'

THE END.









Repaired N. Hadgraft 7. 2000

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